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\$300, and this was mainly paid in money. ^c The other part was contributed for little for pastoral support.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The precise date at which Methodism was first established in Clearfield is not known. It is believed that the first church was organized in 1822, and there was then an organized class of several members. Dr. Hays was the first pastor, and Rev. John Hammond the preacher in charge. The class consisted of only a few members and

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

and at once were well acquainted with the interests of the church. The church was held for a long time in private houses, but in 1827 a permanent building was erected on Cherry street. It was completed in 1828, and was dedicated to the service of the church.

PENNSYLVANIA

Vol. 2
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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS

EDITED BY

LEWIS CASS ALDRICH

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
D. MASON & CO., PUBLISHERS

1887

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HISTORY

OF

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND
OF THE PRESENTING FEATURES

BY
JAMES G. WATSON, ESQ.
OF
CLEARFIELD COUNTY

EDITED BY

LEWIS CASS ALDRICH

F854193.1

BY MASON & CO. PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK

1887

\$300, and this not entirely paid in money; the other points contributed but little for pastoral support.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The precise date at which Methodism was first established in Clearfield town, we have not been able to fix. Isaac Southard joined the church in 1822, and there was then an organized class of several members. Orris Hoyt was the first class leader, and Rev. John Hammond the preacher in charge. The class consisted of only a few members and met in a small house on the river, only a short distance below the present borough. The class was organized several years prior to this time, and when there were but five or six houses in the town. John Moore came a few years after this and at once identified himself with the interests of the church. Preaching was held for a long time in private houses, but as the town increased the academy and court-house were used as places of worship until a church was built. A building committee was selected on the 14th day of October, 1837, which consisted of the following persons: Isaiah Goodfellow, Isaac Southard, John Moore, H. B. Beisell and William Antes. The building, a frame structure, was located on Cherry street about midway between Second and Third. It was completed, and on October 5, 1839, was dedicated. This building still stands and is occupied as a dwelling house.

For many years, dating back from the present church edifice, the old building was inadequate to supply the wants of the growing congregation, and during the pastorate of Rev. D. S. Monroe, in 1865-6, plans were originated for building a new church. For this purpose Jonathan Boynton generously contributed two valuable lots on Second street, and in addition thereto, gave large cash contributions, which, with the other donations by members of the church and the citizens generally, enabled the society to erect the present substantial brick edifice. It is two stories in height, 50 by 80 feet, in dimensions, and was built in the year 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. Asbury Guyer. On November 15, 1868, the basement was dedicated, Rev. William Harder officiating. The main audience room was completed soon after, the whole church costing about \$30,000. It was dedicated January 8, 1871, Revs. Chaplain C. C. McCabe and J. W. Langley preaching on that occasion. In the year 1884, under the pastorate of Rev. James Curns, the church was repaired and valuable improvements added at a cost of about \$7,000. It was reopened March 8, 1885, Bishop C. D. Foss officiating. The lot adjoining the church has recently been purchased and presented to the church by A. F. Boynton, for the erection of a pastoral residence.

Prominent among the members of the church in addition to those already mentioned, have been George W. Rheem, William Radebaugh, Hester Ann Radebaugh, and Mrs. Mary Boynton, whose devotion to the church has made her name worthy of special mention in these annals.

Among the present members who hold official relation to the church are

Rev. W. H. Dill, Rev. W. M. McCullough, Jonathan Boynton, A. F. Boynton, D. W. McCurdy, George W. Rheem, Thomas H. Murray, J. B. McEnally, A. B. Shaw, J. W. Shugart, J. M. Stewart, F. G. Harris and others. The present membership numbers two hundred and seventy-eight persons.

Succession of pastors: 1822, John Thomas; 1823-4, unknown; 1825, John Bowen; 1826, W. P. McDowell; 1827, W. O. Lumsdon; 1828, David Ken-nison; 1829, Oliver Ege and Allen Brittain; 1830, James Sanks and Zachariah Jordon; 1831, Peter McEnally; 1832, Allen Brittain; 1833, Stephen Smith; 1834, John McEnally; 1835, Eli Nicodemus and Isaac Stratton; 1836, John Anderson and S. V. Blake; 1837, S. V. Blake and Elisha Butler; 1839, Joseph S. Lee and J. A. Ross; 1840, Joseph S. Lee and Gideon H. Day; 1841, Hildebrand and Stephenson; 1842, Elisha Butler and T. F. McClure; 1843, Robert Beers and Samuel Register; 1844, Robert Beers, Jacob Montgomery; 1845, Elias Welty, Thomas Barnhart; 1846, Elias Welty, John Lloyd, Rev. Hoffman; 1847, John Steine, H. W. Bellman; 1848, Peter McEnally, Albert Hartman; 1849, McEnally, J. A. Melick; 1850, George Bergstresser; 1851, Bergstresser, Thaddeus Stauber; 1852, George Guyer; 1853-4, Adam Hockenberry; 1855, A. M. Barnitz, W. W. Hicks; 1856, John Elliot; 1857-8, Thomas Barnhart; 1859-60, W. Lee Spottswood; 1861-2, Thomas Gotwalt; 1863-4, L. M. Gardner; 1865-6, David S. Monroe; 1867-8, Asbury Guyer; 1869, W. H. Dill; 1870-1, James H. McCord; 1872-3-4, A. D. Yocum; 1875-6, B. F. Stevens; 1877-8-9, Jacob S. McMurray; 1880-1-2, George Leidy; 1883-4-5, James Curns; 1886-7, J. Harper Black.

Saint Francis Roman Catholic Church.—The early services of this church in this vicinity, when this was only a missionary station, have not been recorded, and of all services held prior to 1830, the information has been derived from persons who held it only in memory, and is, therefore, somewhat incomplete. There was no regularly organized society of the church until 1830; but as early as 1815, or 1818, the town was visited by missionaries in the priesthood, who said masses, with an occasional sermon, for the benefit of the few Catholic families then residing here. Among the few there can be remembered the names of Robert Collins, Joseph Boone, James Hamilton, and later, James and John Dougherty, John McLaughlin, Hugh Brady, and probably others whose names cannot be recalled. Of the priests who traveled through this missionary field at that time, were the Rev. Fathers Hayden, Reilly, and Leavey. During the ministrations of the last named, Father Leavey, the old Catholic Church was built. Prior to that time, 1830, such services as were had were held at the houses of the parishioners and in the old academy building on Front street. For the purpose of erecting a church edifice, Joseph Boone donated the land on Second street; Father Leavey contributed for the work the sum of \$1,600, which, with contributions from other sources, made the erection possible. Hugh Leavy was the superintendent of

the work. The church was built of brick, and had a seating capacity of about three hundred. The first seats were placed in the church by John McLaughlin, Hugh Leavy, and John Dougherty. Although the building was sufficiently completed to have services held therein during the first year, yet it was not until about two or three years after that it was entirely finished. The Rev. Father Leavey was the first resident priest of the parish, and to him belongs the honor of having planted the church in the town. His pastoral relations continued about ten years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Nugent, who remained only about two years. Father P. A. Prendergast came in 1842. He was followed by Rev. John Berbigier, who was then in charge at Frenchville. Next came Rev. Joseph F. Dean, who remained some time, and after him, Rev. Joseph A. Gallagher and Rev. F. Ledwith in succession. Rev. Father John Dennis Coady took charge of the parish, commencing in 1857. During his pastorate the priest's residence was built, on the lot adjoining the church on the north. Father Coady remained here seven years, and left in July, 1863. In August following, the Rev. Thomas Tracey was sent to the parish and remained about five years. He was followed by Father O'Branigan in 1868, and he in turn was succeeded by Father Westfall, who remained but a short time. Father Thomas McManus came in 1871, and left in November, 1872, when the present pastor, Rev. Father Peter Joseph Sheridan, was sent by the bishop to take charge of the parish. Father Sheridan's work has been as successful as it has been long. In 1884, the plans for a new church edifice were adopted, and Father Sheridan, ably assisted by members of his church, set about raising funds for this purpose. A building committee was chosen, consisting of the following persons: Rev. P. A. Sheridan, P. A. Gaulin, James McLaughlin, J. F. McKenrick, J. L. Leavy, L. J. Morgan, and Charles Mignot. The committee had intended to build a brick edifice, but subsequently changed their plans, and used stone instead. The building is so far progressed as to be under a roof, and will probably be completed during the coming building season. In dimensions, it is fifty by one hundred feet, and will comfortably seat eight hundred persons. The entire cost of the building is estimated at about twenty thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid July 25, 1886.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The prime mover in the organization of this church society in Clearfield, was G. Philip Geulich, the pioneer of Lutheranism in the county. Through the efforts of Father Geulich the church edifice was built. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate services, August 31, 1850, and a few months later the church was dedicated. It was erected at the corner of Pine and Third streets, and was a frame structure thirty-six by fifty feet in dimensions. The first members were G. Philip Geulich and wife, Abram Ogden and wife, Abram High and wife, Henry E. Snyder, Catharine Clemens, Esther Hoover, and J. B. Heisey and wife. At that time the church officers were: Elder, G. P. Geulich; deacon, Abram Ogden.

A full council was subsequently elected, and by them J. B. Heisey was chosen treasurer. Rev. Peter Lane was pastor during the organization of the society, and at the time the church edifice was built. Since the formation of the society the pastors in charge have been Revs. Diehl, Focht, Bratton, Height, Harrison, Nixdorf, Hartsock, Moser, Tomlinson, Fletcher, and A. J. Bean, the present incumbent. Under Rev. Hartsock the society was, in part, supported by the Home Mission Board, which also, during the last year, assisted with an appropriation, the congregation still remaining a mission. In 1873-4, a parsonage was erected on the lot adjoining the church. From a fund created in part by the sale of the old church and certain lots owned by the society, together with contributions made to that end, a new brick church edifice is in course of erection on the site formerly occupied by the old building. A single story in height, 54 x 73 feet in size, of Gothic architecture, the new church will meet the needs of the congregation for some years to come. This church society has never been numerically strong, the number of members not, at any time, exceeding one hundred persons. At present it is in a prosperous condition, having from eighty to ninety members, a Sabbath-school of one hundred and forty scholars, catechetical classes, and a ladies' aid society. The church is a member of the Allegheny Synod.

The Baptist Church.—The early meetings of this society, like those of other denominations of Christian churches of the borough, were held in the courthouse. As early as the year 1842, and possibly prior to that time, Rev. Samuel Miles conducted the meetings of the society. The organization was effected about the year 1855, and three years later, a small church edifice was built on Second street, south of Pine. Among the earlier members were Martin Nichols, sr., and his son; Dr. A. T. Schryver, Thomas Robbins, Mrs. Burchfield, Edwin Cooper, and others. Of the clergymen who have labored in the interest of the church and its society, Elder Miles was the first, and Revs. Morris and Hunter came later. At the time the church edifice was erected, there were about forty members; but during recent years there has been a gradual falling off in numbers, until there are at present only about six members. There has been no regular pastor for some years, and only occasional services are held.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

Clearfield Lodge No. 314, F. and A. M., was chartered January 11, 1858, with the following charter members: Thomas Barnhart, George R. Barrett, Henry Loraine, John McGaughey, Alexander MacLeod, John Patton, Samuel B. Row, A. T. Schryver, and Robert J. Wallace. The first meeting was held February 22, 1858, at which the following named officers were elected: Rev. Thomas Barnhart, W. M.; S. B. Row, S. W.; John McGaughey, J. W.; John Patton, treasurer; R. J. Wallace, secretary. Appointed officers: Daniel Faust, S. D.; O. B. Merrill, J. D.; A. T. Schryver, tyler.

Succession of worshipful masters: 1859, S. B. Row; 1860, John McGaughey; 1861, Daniel Faust; 1862, Robert J. Wallace; 1863-4-5-6, George W. Rheem; 1867, S. J. Row; 1868, James R. Caldwell; 1869, Thomas Liddell; 1870, Zara C. McCullough; 1871, William M. McCullough; 1872, William H. Dill; 1873, John R. Cullingsworth; 1874, William L. Parker; 1875, Levis K. McCullough; 1876, J. H. Fulford; 1877, William M. McCullough; 1878, J. P. Burchfield; 1879, Wash. I. Curley; 1880, William H. Dill; 1881, William M. McCullough; 1882, Hiram T. King; 1883, Smith V. Wilson; 1884, J. Boynton Nevling; 1885, Matthew Savage; 1886, M. L. McQuown. Officers for 1887: William H. Dill, W. M.; Allison O. Smith, S. W.; Walter L. McCunkin, J. D.; Daniel W. McCurdy, treas.; Asbury W. Lee, sec'y; John G. Schryver, S. D.; Albert M. Row, J. D.; Eli Bloom, sen. M. C.; J. Boynton Nevling, jun. M. C.; J. P. Burchfield, William C. Cardon, stewards; L. K. McCullough, chaplain; J. P. Burchfield, pursuivant; Thomas Robbins, tyler. Present number of members, fifty-three; regular meetings, first Monday on or before full moon, at Masonic Hall.

Clearfield Chapter No. 225, H. R. A. M.—Date of charter, June 20, 1870. Charter officers: Zara C. McCullough, M. E. H. P.; William H. Dill, king; William M. McCullough, scribe; Henry Bridge, treasurer; Reuben McPherson, secretary. Installed by grand officers of G. H. R. A. Chapter September 23, 1870. Succession of Most Eminent High Priests: 1871-2, William H. Dill; 1873, William M. McCullough; 1874, John R. Cullinsworth; 1875, Hiram T. King; 1876, Fred Sackett; 1877-8-9, Hiram T. King; 1880-1-2-3, William H. Dill; 1884, John G. Schryver; 1885, J. P. Burchfield; 1886, Alexander E. Patton. Officers for 1887: John R. Fee, M. E. H. P.; William C. Langsford, king; Abram S. R. Richards, scribe; Daniel W. McCurdy, treasurer; Asbury W. Lee, secretary. Present number of members, fifty-five; regular meetings, second Monday after full moon.

Clearfield Lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F., instituted October 17, 1846, with five charter members, viz.: John L. Cuttle, Daniel Livingston, Dr. Charles R. Foster, William T. Gilbert, and Ashley M. Hills. First officers: J. L. Cuttle, N. G.; Charles R. Foster, V. G.; A. M. Hills, secretary; Daniel Livingston, assistant secretary; William T. Gilbert, treasurer. The lodge has a present membership of one hundred. Meetings are held every Saturday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. The lodge has a fund of \$7,000, well invested for the benefit of the order. The furnishings of the lodge-room and the regalia are complete and elegant. The present officers are: W. F. Chambers, N. G.; G. A. Whorl, V. G.; A. J. Bean, sec'y; L. K. McCullough, treas.; L. K. McCullough, Smith V. Wilson, R. H. Shaw, trustees.

Clearfield Encampment of Patriarchs, I. O. O. F., No. 232, was instituted under warrant or dispensation on the 12th day of July, 1872, with sixteen charter members. The charter officers were: A. M. Hills, C. P.; S. J. Row,

H. P.; Thomas Robbins, S. W.; N. B. Lee, J. W.; J. F. Nisley, scribe; C. D. Watson, treasurer. In point of progress the encampment has never accomplished much. From sixteen charter members it has only increased to twenty-one. The present officers are: L. K. McCullough, C. P.; F. K. Smith, H. P.; A. L. Hess, sen. war.; W. F. Chambers, jun. war.; A. J. Bean, scribe; J. M. Stewart, treasurer. Meetings are held at Odd Fellows Hall the first and third Fridays of each month.

Larimer Post, No. 179, G. A. R., was instituted July 2, 1880, with forty-two charter members. The first officers were: Commander, Peter A. Gaulin; sen. vice com., E. M. Scheurer; jun. vice com., H. T. King; surgeon, Dr. J. P. Burchfield; officer of the day, William A. Ogden; officer of the guard, C. Owens; Q. M., William R. Brown; chaplain, J. D. Snoke. Appointed officers: Q. M. S., Samuel H. Snoke; adjutant, Frank A. Fleming; sergt. maj., George D. Ronk; ord. sergt., J. M. Hastings. Succession of commanders: P. A. Gaulin, H. T. King, Amos Row, Frank G. Charpenning, Samuel H. Snoke, R. H. Shaw, Cornelius Owens, J. D. Snoke.

Present officers: Commander, J. D. Snoke; sen. vice com., George S. Kyler; jun. vice com., Thomas Powell; adj., John M. Hastings; Q. M., P. A. Gaulin; surg., R. H. Shaw; chaplain, H. T. King; officer of the day, S. H. Snoke; officer of the guard, J. W. Darey; sergt. maj., — Shunkweiler; Q. M. S., W. W. Worrell. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.

The West Branch Royal Arcanum, No 797, was organized under a charter granted April 28, 1884, to the following charter members: J. L. Miller, John C. Barclay, Andrew Harwick, E. S. Read, Samuel C. Stewart, A. M. Bloom, A. F. Martin, Ezra Brown, Daniel Connelly, J. L. R. Heichhold, Harry Hemphill, John Scheifer, R. H. Thompson, Ashley Thorn, and Reuben McPherson. There has been an increase of only two members since the organization. The present officers are: Regent, Daniel Connelly; vice regent, Andrew Harwick; orator, A. F. Martin; chaplain, Ashley Thorn; treasurer, Ezra Brown; collector, L. K. McCullough; sec'y, J. C. Barclay; guide, J. B. Larimer; warden, John Scheifer. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Knights of Pythias.—The charter for this order was granted on the 19th of July, 1871, to the following members: William M. McCullough, jr., Noel B. Lee, Joseph Leman, J. K. Johnson, D. W. Flemmer, George D. Ronk, Robert McCorkle, Edward Mack, and Samuel H. Snoke. The order at present numbers fifty-two members. Regular weekly meetings are held each Monday evening. The present officers are: Past chancellor, Frank Thorn; C. C., Thomas W. King; V. C., George D. Ronk; prelate, J. C. Smith; M. A. Ed. O. Berger; K. of R. and S., A. P. Moore; M. F., J. K. Johnson; M. Ex., A. M. Guinzburg; I. G., John Murray; O. G., J. B. Larimer; trustees, J. C. Smith, G. D. Ronk, and Robert McCorkle.

Clearfield Council, Order of United American Mechanics, No. 281. Charter granted February 15, 1872, to the following persons: T. J. Hubbard, J. B. Hamilton, Ezra Ale, B. F. Cooper, M. S. Bottarf, Cornelius Owens, W. W. Carns, D. R. Newcomer, Adam McQuillan, W. S. Taylor, Andrew Harwick, J. B. Way, Theodore Stevenson, James Sutton, and A. T. Miller. The first officers were: C., Ezra Ale; vice C., J. B. Hamilton; R. S., B. F. Cooper; A. R. S., A. Harwick; F. S., C. Owens; T., D. R. Newcomer; ind., A. T. Miller; ex., T. Stevenson; I. P., W. W. Carns; O. P., A. McQuillan; jr. ex C., T. Hubbard; sr. ex C., M. S. Bottorf; trustees, Ezra Ale, T. Hubbard, J. B. Hamilton. Clearfield Council of the O. U. A. M. is one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the borough. They started the order with fifteen members in the year 1872, and the membership now numbers one hundred and two persons. Since the first officers were chosen, there have been twenty-eight councillors in succession, the term of office being six months; the council have an appropriately furnished room in the Opera House building, where their meetings are held. The present officers are as follows: Councillor, James Carns; vice con., J. F. Cleaver; R. S., R. J. Conklin; A. R. S., L. C. Lanich; F. S., G. Y. Conklin; T., C. Owens; ind., J. M. Hastings; ex., L. M. Cochler; I. P., C. Evans; O. P., N. H. Nichols; jr. ex. C., C. Carr; sen. ex. C., W. A. Henchberger; rep., S. Henchberger; prox., M. A. Nichols; trustees, R. E. Shaw, R. J. Conklin, James Miller: I. D. S. C., J. L. Conklin.

Susquehanna Assembly of the Knights of Labor organization of Clearfield, was created by charter dated June 11, 1886, to nineteen charter members. The officers chosen at their first meeting were: John Schafer, master workman; George Whorl, worthy foreman; Charles Bickle, cor. and rec. secretary; Wesley Leisure, treasurer. Having been in existence only a year, the order has exhibited a remarkable growth, increasing to sixty present members. Their meetings are held each Wednesday evening at the K. of P. Hall, Kratzer's Building. The officers for the present year are: George Cowdrick, M. W.; Albert Dutra, W. F.; William Short, sec'y; Henry Schafer, treas.

The Good Templars, an order for the promotion of the cause of temperance, was chartered February 26, 1879, with thirty-four members. Their charter officers were as follows: Thomas F. Cooper, W. C. T.; Melissa Burley, W. V. T.; John E. Harder, W. sec.; Jennie McPherson, W. A. sec.; Charles H. Halford, W. F. sec.; Kate V. Murray, W. treasurer. Regular meetings were held for some time, and the aim of the society was approved by nearly all persons; but of late there seems to be a decline, both in membership and interest. No regular meetings are now held.

St. Francis Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, is an organization for the promotion of temperance among the members and congregation of St. Francis R. C. Church. It was formed through the efforts of Rev. Father Sheridan, pastor of that church, with the assistance of members of the congregation. The society has a membership of about thirty persons.

The Clearfield Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized February 13, 1884. This branch is subordinate to the county organization, the county to the State, and that in turn is auxiliary to the National Union created and established in the interest of temperance and good morals throughout the length and breadth of the land. At the time above referred to, many of the Christian women of this vicinity met for the purpose of a complete and thorough organization of a Branch Union, which resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. John Reed; general vice president, Mrs. Richard H. Shaw; vice presidents, Miss Helen Powell, of the Presbyterian Society, and Mrs. Israel Test of the Methodist society. The rules of the society provide for the selection of a vice president from each church society, but in the early days of this organization, full nominations from each were not made. Mrs. Thomas H. Murray succeeded Mrs. Reed as president, and was in turn succeeded by Miss Mary A. Irwin. The Clearfield Union now numbers ninety members, officered as follows: President, Miss Mary A. Irwin; gen. vice president, Mrs. Sarah Jane Shaw; cor. sec., Miss Carrie Test; rec. sec., Mrs. S. J. Shaw; treas., Miss Helen Powell: sup't school work, Mrs. J. F. Irwin; sup't jail work, Mrs. Ada Harwick; sup't press work, Miss M. A. Irwin; sup't on unfermented wine, Mrs. Dr. Hartswick. As assistants to the ladies there are eight gentlemen, who are made honorary members of the Union. Connected with the work of the Union, there has been organized the Children's Band of Hope, now numbering eighty members, under the superintendence of Miss Sadie Gallagher, assisted by Miss Mark Heckendorn.

The Clearfield Agricultural Park Association, the only organization of its kind in this section of the county, and the outgrowth of an older society formed for the same object, was created in the year 1871, by Hon. George R. Barrett, James L. Leavy, Andrew Pentz, jr., Thomas H. Forcey, James McLaughlin, James Mahaffey, R. Newton Shaw, William Powell, W. C. Cardon, F. I. Thompson, John F. Weaver, John Smith, and Robert Wrigley. George R. Barrett was made president; William Powell, treasurer, and Robert Wrigley, secretary. The capital stock of the association was divided in thirteen shares at \$150 each. The object of the society is to promote a friendly competition among farmers in the display of agricultural products, as well as exhibitions of speed and quality in horses; and further to improve the quality of all kinds of live stock. An annual premium is awarded the successful competitor of each class at the annual fall meeting of the association. The park is located in West Clearfield, and embraces about twenty-eight acres of land. A half mile track is laid out, upon which the exhibitions of speed are made. The present president of the association is R. Newton Shaw. The owners are: James L. Leavy, James McLaughlin, T. H. Forcey, R. Newton Shaw, and Ed. Goodfellow.

SCHOOLS.

In this place it is not deemed necessary to make any detailed or even general reference to the educational institutions of Clearfield borough. The subject of education, found in an earlier chapter, is so fully, exhaustively and elaborately treated that special mention here would amount merely to a repetition of what has already been fully commented upon. The chapter referred to, aside from containing full statements and history of the early schools of the county, has as its foundation, a record of the several schools established from time to time in this town and subsequent borough. The chapter was prepared with the greatest care and research and will be found as interesting as it is reliable.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Prior to 1882, there was no organized means of protection against fire in Clearfield. While the town had been remarkably fortunate in escaping any general conflagration, or serious fire losses, a number of disastrous fires had occurred, entailing heavy losses to individuals, and which were only confined to a small area by the heroic efforts of citizens. In March, 1882, a volunteer fire department was organized, whose object was to combine proficiency and discipline, and insure a perfect organization. The town council appointed a chief marshal and two assistants, whose duty it was to take charge at fires of the entire force of firemen and citizens present, and direct all measures needful on such occasions. The social organization consisted of a president and two vice-presidents, a treasurer and secretary, to be elected annually by the members of the department. The firemen are under a distinct organization, consisting of a hook and ladder and hose company, with seventy-five members, and under command of a foreman and two assistants, a captain of ax, marshal and steward. The equipments of the company consist of a fireman's hat, belt and shirt. The apparatus now in use is a hook and ladder truck fully equipped with modern appliances, and a hose truck with one thousand feet of three-inch hose.

In 1886, the borough authorities erected, on the market lot, a brick building with truck room on the first floor, and firemen's hall and council room on the second. The officers elected at the first meeting were G. L. Reed, chief marshal; P. A. Gaulin, first assistant; Captain David McGaughey, second assistant; W. E. Wallace, president, and W. W. Betts and W. R. McPherson vice-presidents. The officers in command of the company were A. W. Walters, foreman; George C. Moore, first assistant, and George W. Johnson, second assistant.

The present officers are A. M. Bloom, president; D. R. Fullerton and Daniel Leipold, vice-presidents; J. F. McKenrick, foreman; A. J. Sharbaugh,

first assistant; J. M. Bloom, second assistant; James Doty, marshal; W. B. Holmes, steward; Abe Hess, captain of ax; J. H. Martin, secretary, and F. C. Cardon, treasurer. Drill meetings are held weekly and business meetings monthly. The company is a member of the Pennsylvania State Association of Volunteer Firemen.

CEMETERIES.

The first tract of land laid out for the burial-place of deceased persons in the vicinity of Clearfield, was the "Ogden grave-yard," as it has always been known. The exact time at which this lot was first used for the purpose cannot now be definitely determined. There are still standing two plain stones bearing date of interment earlier than 1814. Daniel Ogden, the pioneer, was buried there in 1818. The lot lies in the south part of the borough, a short distance above M. S. Ogden's residence. In all there were not to exceed fifty interments made in this lot, and it comprises only a few square rods of land. There have been no interments here for many years.

On the corner now occupied by the Lutheran Church edifice there was a small grave-yard known as the Frazier burying-ground. There is difficulty in fixing the date of its laying out, and no trace of its existence now remains, the bodies having been removed for the erection of the church.

The oldest regularly laid out cemetery in the vicinity was the tract of land in the east part of the town known as the Clearfield Cemetery, and is said, on competent authority, to have been established about the year 1838. The land embraced by it was donated by Alexander B. Reed and Richard Shaw. The deed from the former is found on the records, and bears the date January 7, 1853, but the cemetery is known to have been used some time prior to that date. It comprised about three acres of land. The trustees to whom the deed from Mr. Reed was made were Ellis Irwin, Jonathan Boynton, and Ferdinand P. Hurxthal.

The lands of the present Clearfield Cemetery Company are located a short distance north from the land above mentioned and embrace about twenty acres, eight acres of which are cleared and plotted. The company opened the cemetery for its intended purpose in the month of December, 1881. The capital stock of the corporation is \$3,000. The officers are Jonathan Boynton, president; William H. Dill, treasurer, and James Kerr, secretary; superintendent of grounds, George Thorn; directors, W. A. Wallace, W. W. Betts, W. D. Bigler, Jno. Boynton, and James Kerr.

From the time of the building of St. Francis Church in 1830, the land adjoining that edifice on the south was used as the Catholic cemetery until the year 1876, when the heirs of the estate of Hugh Leavy donated a piece of land one and one-half acres in extent, for the use of the society as a cemetery. The bodies lying at the grounds near the church were disinterred and removed

to the new lot. This cemetery is near the borough line, and just outside of it near the southeast part of the borough.

Of the other old cemeteries in the vicinity, but not within the borough are the Shaw family burying-grounds, situated on the hill side west of and opposite the borough, and the Owens grave-yard on lands of John Owens, by whom it was laid out about a mile east from the borough. Of these two only the Owens lot has been used as a public burying-place.

Before closing this chapter and after having presented to the reader an outline of the various branches of trade, industry and improvement centered in and about the borough of Clearfield, a general view of the place at large will not appear out of place in this connection. What with its diversified business interests, its manufactures, its railroads, its excellent educational advantages, its churches, its broad, level and well-kept avenues of travel, its attractive, and in many instances, elegant residences, its natural beauty of location, and last, but by no manner of means least, the honest pride, culture, hospitality, and social qualities of its inhabitants in general, Clearfield borough seems destined in the future to maintain, as she has in the past acquired, the reputation of being the most attractive and desirable place of residence in the county, or in this section of the State.

CHAPTER XXII.

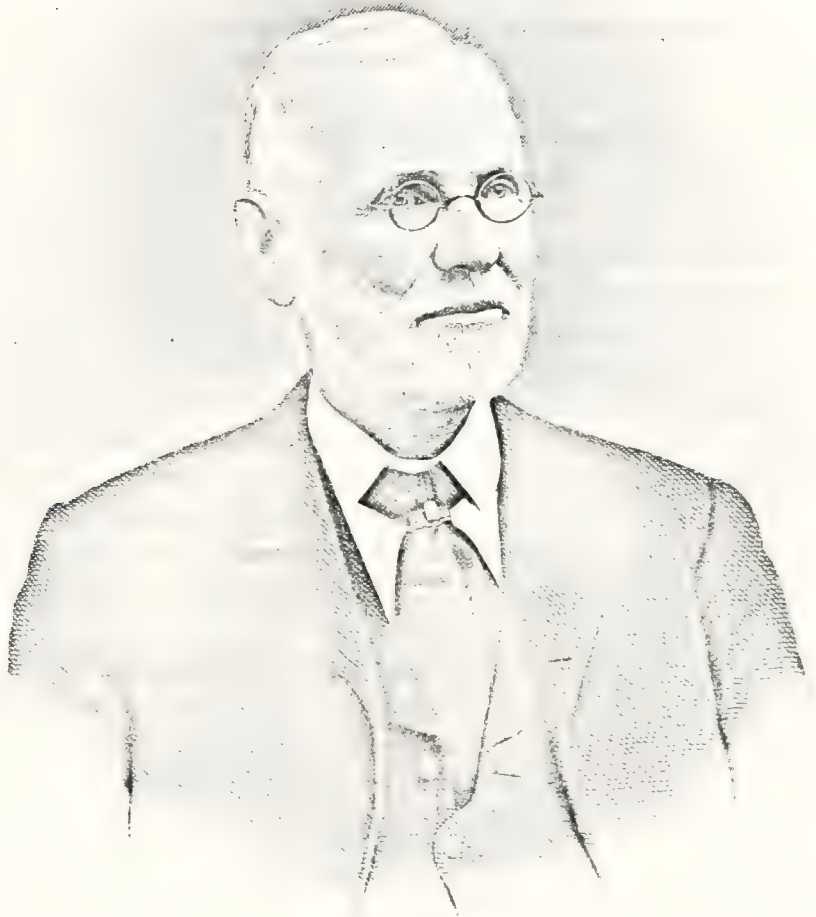
HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH OF DU BOIS.

LOCKE said: "Things of this world are in so constant a flux that nothing remains long in the same state. Thus: people, riches, trade, power, change places; flourishing, mighty cities come to ruin and prove in time neglected, desolate corners, whilst unfrequented places grow into populous countries, filled with trade and inhabitants." The rise and progress of this industrious town fully verifies the second proposition of the above quotation from the renowned Locke.

There certainly was not a more un-"frequented" place in western Pennsylvania than the spot where Du Bois¹ now stands, prior to the Low Grade Division of the A. V. R. R.

It is useless to contradict the statement that railroads are civilizers, for the start of this busy place dates its rise from the location and opening of the Low Grade road. In earlier years this entire section of the county was a wilder-

¹ The place is generally known as Du Bois City, in contra-distinction of Du Boistown in Lycoming county, Pa.



ESTABLISHED IN NY

John DuBois

ness, roamed by deer in numberless herds, and the big "Beaver Meadow," between East and Central Du Bois, was their undisturbed sanctuary. Now the shrill whistle of the locomotive awakens the echoes in the valley, dying with the reverberations from the neighboring hills, whilst the rumble and clatter of heavily laden freight trains is significant of the fruits of industry and enterprise.

The "Beaver Meadows," mentioned above, were the regular camping ground of the Cornplanter (or Seneca) tribe of Indians, who had a trail through here from Warren to Clinton county. (See Pioneer Incidents in the chapter on Brady township). That Indians occupied this part of Clearfield county is still further verified by the fact that near the Union cemetery, east of Troutville, on the road leading from Luthersburg to Punxsutawney, certain evidences of an old Indian town or lodging place existed, and that it had been such for many years, and was likely on their path between their permanent towns at Clearfield and Punxsutawney. A grove of large saplings was located a little north of the spring where the public road now is, and the larger trees had disappeared near that place, but near the spring on the east were a couple of large white pines standing, and when John Smith and Rev. John Reams cut said trees down, in 1836, numerous tomahawk marks were very perceptible in toward the center of the tree, evidently retained during the growth of many years. Besides the evidences just narrated, there were many others found in different places, giving traces of numerous Indians having been here for many years.

Topography.—Topographically, the place is located on what may be called a "geological breakdown," on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains at the point known as the big "Beaver Meadow," 1,390 feet above the sea level, said "Beaver Meadow" being about from five to six miles long, and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide. Its entire length is divided by Sandy Lick Creek.

The engineers who surveyed the old State canal in Governor Ritner's time, 1836, claimed that this meadow had only twenty-one feet of a fall, in a distance of five miles, (from Falls Creek east *via* where Du Bois now stands). The hills "walling in" this great "meadow" at some points break off abruptly, with the stratified rocks dipping towards this valley on the mountain. This feature with its high elevation (1,390 feet), goes far toward the conclusion of a "geological break-down." The adjoining country is hilly here and there, flattening into small "plateaus" and an occasional "knob."

Geography.—Geographically, Du Bois is located in the extreme north-western part of the county, only two miles east from the Jefferson county line. The site is beautiful, on the western slope (as above indicated) of the salubrious and romantic Alleghenies.

In point of location the finest site is not always the best for a large business

town. Natural advantages and proper distances from other large business centers constitute what may be called "natural locations." With Du Bois all, site, natural advantages and location, are united—situated equidistant between Williamsport on the southeast and Pittsburgh on the southwest, 127 miles from both of these cities *via* the Low Grade railroad.

Lumber, coal and agriculture, the three great elements of prosperity, which are so rarely found together, seem to have smiled on this town by uniting so harmoniously in and around this locality. Of white pine, hemlock and hard wood there is a super-abundance. Mr. John E. Du Bois alone has over twenty thousand acres of choice pine timber land, underlaid with coal, lime and other minerals. Two veins of limestone are known to exist within two miles from Du Bois. The upper vein is a beautiful blue limestone six feet thick, the second or lower vein is an excellent white lime five feet thick, and beneath this is a magnificent bed of fire clay.

This entire section is blessed with vast deposits of bituminous coal, being the "Lower Freeport," better known as the Reynoldsville vein; it is seven feet thick.

Du Bois and vicinity are located in the "third basin,"¹ which is about ten miles wide, measured from the second to the third anticlinal axis, which enters Clearfield county at Falls Creek (junction of four railroads), two miles west of Du Bois, and merges into "Boon's Mountain" in the extreme north-western corner of the county.

The "third basin" is drained by "Bennett's Branch" to the northeast, and Sandy Lick Creek to the southwest, and contains the coal of Luthersburg, Du Bois, Penfield and the intervening country.

Early Settlements.—Prior to 1812 Mr. John Casper Stoeber, of Dauphin county, Pa., grandfather (on the mother's side) of the present generation of Scheffers (some write it "Shaffer" now), who with their descendants still reside in Du Bois and vicinity, pre-empted some land in this section of the State, which in the course of time entailed to Mrs. George Scheffer (daughter of Mr. Stoeber, and mother of George, Frederick and Michael Scheffer). George Scheffer and his wife, with their three sons and an equal number of daughters, left Dauphin county in the spring of 1812 to hunt up this inherited land, with a view to improve the same. They arrived at Joab Ogden's on May 12 (now Carlisle station on B. R. & P. Railroad, about five miles south of Du Bois), which, by the way, was the only family except bachelor James Woodside,—the first settler of Clearfield county—for twenty miles around. The next day, May 13, they went in search of their land. They went as far as where the "Rumbarger House" (hotel) now stands, and put up a "bark shanty" beside the spring which bubbles and sparkles to-day as it did then. The next night Frederick and Michael slept in the "shanty." There had been no ax put to a

¹"Caldwell's Atlas of Clearfield County," 1878.

tree in this part of the county prior to 1812. The Stoeber pre-emption claim laid a few miles up Sandy Lick Creek, which is now known as the "Aunt Katy Shaffer place," and "Shaffer station" on the Low Grade Railroad, but the land on which they built the "bark shanty" belonged to a Mr. Gaskill, from whom George, jr., bought it. After George, jr.'s death the administrator sold it to one of George's sons, Michael Shaffer, and he (Michael S.) sold to Jacob Heberling in 1853, and Heberling sold to his son David Heberling, and David Heberling sold to John Rumbarger in 1865.

Of pioneer incidents it may be stated that in 1812 there was no store nearer than "Old Town" (as Clearfield was then called). The merchants used to "wagon" their goods from Philadelphia. The nearest mill was on the Clarion River, forty miles from this settlement. In 1814, however, a mill was built at Curwensville, on the Susquehanna River, nineteen miles distant. In those early days these sturdy pioneers subsisted principally on venison, bear meat, and other game, which abounded. This noble band of settlers did not increase in number, as settlements are now made. For ten long, lonesome, and weary years the Scheffers, Ogdens, and James Woodside constituted the community in this wide wilderness, after which time some Germans (from Germany) commenced to settle in the vicinity where Troutville now stands, with exception of James, Benjamin, and Thomas Carson, who came in 1814, and Lebbeus Luther in 1820.

Of interesting pioneer incidents, which were numerous, we will give but one, which was related to the writer by Michael Scheffer when he was in his eighty-sixth year, in which he (the narrator) was a participant:

"During the same summer (1812) we came here, we cleared about two acres on the ridge, as we called it, about where Mr. Rumbarger's nice residence now (1876) stands. One evening our dogs barked ferociously on the 'ridge,' and my brother looked out from the 'shanty' and saw a strange-looking animal standing on a log. It was just about twilight. Father, George, Fred, and I went up. The dogs had now treed the animal. Fred shot at it, and then it went up higher. We concluded to watch it all night. We remained a long while, but the night seemed long, and so we felled a hemlock against the hemlock on which the animal was. It now came down, the 'tug of war' commencing. One of the dogs caught it by the neck. Fred caught it by the tail. I had a hatchet with which I belabored its head, and father had an ax with which he struck effective blows in its ribs. At last we killed it, not knowing what it was. The next day I took a paw of the dead animal, and went to Joab Ogden to ask him what kind of an animal it was. He got much excited when he saw the paw, and exclaimed, 'You d—n Dutch! It is a panther! It might have killed you all.' I took the scalp and went to Squire McClure, on the Susquehanna River, above Curwensville, to whom I made affidavit that we killed the panther. He gave me a certificate which I was to

present to the county commissioners at Bellefonte—Clearfield county belonged to Centre county then. The bounty was eight dollars, but I sold it to a man who was going to Bellefonte for seven dollars.”

The developement by actual settlers was exceedingly slow, and long after the organization of Clearfield county (1822) and Brady township (which latter occurred in 1826) the section where Du Bois now stands was often designated as the “Wilderness over on Sandy.” In 1865 John Rumbarger settled here (after buying the “old Scheffer farm” from David Heberling), and here he “smoked his pipe in peace” until the opening of the Low Grade Division of the A. V. Railroad, the connecting link between the P. and E. and the A. V. railroads, at which time the latent spirit of his somewhat easy-going temperament was aroused, and he conceived the idea of starting a town, and in the summer of 1872 the town was “laid out” and called Rumbarger. In July of the same year the writer of this sketch bought two town lots—the first sold. About this time John Du Bois appeared upon the scene, and we might say: The result is known.

Among the leading business men who early commenced operations in this new town were: Thomas Montgomery (deceased), Glasgow & Troxell (Troxell is now—1887—county treasurer), J. B. Ellis, and C. D. Evans & Brother, all of whom were dealers in general merchandise, and settled in 1873. Dr. Smathers, J. A. Johnston, and W. L. Johnston also came in the same year. In the year following Dr. McHenry, William Corley (deceased), and many others came. In 1874 the Rumbarger post-office was established, with George L. Glasgow, postmaster, and J. B. Ellis, assistant. Passenger traffic was also opened on the Low Grade Railroad. The name of the post-office was changed to Du Bois in 1876, to correspond with the name of the railroad station, and was taken to the eastern part of town (now Third ward) in that year, and kept in the depot building, but was again removed to the central part (now, 1887, Second ward) of town in 1877.

Manufacturing and Mining.—John Du Bois commenced his “little” mill in the fall of 1872, and the large mill in 1873, completing the same in 1876, and put in operation in May of that year, at which time the writer took up a permanent residence here.

The large mill is two hundred and fifty feet long, eighty feet wide, and fifty-five feet high, with a two hundred and fifty horse-power engine, and had a capacity, in 1876, of 120,000 feet boards, 60,000 shingles, 40,000 lath, and about 10,000 pickets per day. This mill has underwent several reconstructions—always in the line of improvement. During the winter of 1886-7 it was again entirely remodeled, by putting in a Sinker & Davis “band” saw, one large circular saw, and one set Wicker’s “gang” saws. This change did not, however, increase the capacity, but leaving it about the same as before; the great consideration being the saving of lumber by decreasing the quantity

of saw-dust, as well as decreasing the number of men employed (in this mill) is from one hundred to seventy-five. The engines are now supplied with a double bell crank, made of "crucible" steel by Herr Krupp, at Essen, Germany, weighing about two tons, and costing \$1,200. It is now one of the most improved mills in the country, being fully abreast, if not ahead, in the employment of the most approved and practical machinery known. The "bill" mill—sometimes known as the little mill—was built in 1879, on the exact site of the first "bill" mill, which was built in 1877, and totally destroyed by fire in June, 1879. It is 160 by 60 feet, employs two engines, one 160 horse-power, and the other sixty-five horse-power. It manufactures bill timber, boards, shingles, and box boards; capacity, per diem, 35,000 feet of boards, 55,000 shingles, box boards 30,000. It employs sixty-five men and boys, and runs the whole year round, having never stopped longer than two weeks at a time for repairs. Daniel Gilbert is the engineer, and Frank Patchel, foreman.

The box factory was built in 1881; size, 180 by 50 feet. It employs one 120 horse-power engine. It manufactures shook for oil cases, tobacco cases, fruit cases, siding and flooring. Capacity, five to six thousand oil cases per diem (the oil cases are used for packing refined oil—in tin cans—for shipment to Europe), and three hundred tobacco cases per diem; employs about fifty men and boys, and runs the year round. In close proximity and in connection with the box factory is a large dry-house, Kerwin & Wolf's patent, containing four kilns, each sixty feet long. These kilns receive the green lumber from the saw, and dry it thoroughly in about three days. Frank W. Hetfield is its present foreman.

The hemlock mill was built in the spring of 1884; size, 128 by 40 feet. It employs one 100 horse-power engine, and manufactures hemlock lumber, all sizes; also hard wood lumber. Average capacity per day, 36,000 feet, board measure. It employs twenty-one men. Ed. Benner, engineer; and G. W. Parker, foreman.

The lumber yard is an immense affair, and contains, on an average, twenty million feet of manufactured lumber—forty men are employed all the year round—and is equipped with all the latest labor-saving improvements; can ship bill timber over eighty feet long. Everything manufactured in all the mills passes through this yard. There are four mules employed on the trestle-tracks regularly, three extra when all the mills are running at the same time, making seven in all. John McGinnis is the efficient shipping "boss." The following statement of the monthly shipment for 1886, in car loads, will afford a better idea of the size of the lumber yard, and the immense capacity of these mills. It is doubtful if this aggregate was exceeded by any single lumber dealer in the State, and probably not in the entire country:

MONTH.	SHOOK.	SHINGLES. LATH.	LUMBER.	TOTAL.
January.....	40	1	70	111
February.....	47	4	10	169
March.....	50	20	215	285
April.....	55	20	205	289
May.....	63	21	165	249
June.....	40	40	207	265
July.....	34	16	136	186
August.....	28	12	136	176
September.....	31	20	158	210
October.....	77	33	205	315
November.....	39	17	146	202
December.....	40	8	96	144
Totals.....	545	199	1,848	2,592

The Du Bois Iron Works are the largest and most extensive in the county. The works were originally started at Du Bois Town, near Williamsport, and were brought to Du Bois in 1875. The works were built in 1875-6—size 160 by 60, and employs five engines, two in the machine department, two for fanning hot air to the new store and opera house building, and one in Edison incandescent electric light plant, making an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five horse power, employs about twenty men regularly the year round, lighted with Edison's electric light. The pattern shop, foundry, and blacksmith shop all belong and are connected with the works. All kinds of saw and planing-mill machinery, steam-engines, car wheels and castings of all descriptions are manufactured here, also the "Du Bois Patent Lathe Tool," which is sold in all parts of the world, and the Cornelious Stump Machine is made on the premises; also the iron work for the "Du Bois Patent Dam" is made here, and all kinds of repairing are also done here. The electric light connected with the works was started in 1885, and first light furnished in January, 1886. It employs an engine of thirty horse-power. The plant furnishes three hundred and fifty candle power light, which is used in the iron works, the new store and opera house building, in the hotel and in many residences in the Third ward. Hart Fulmer is foreman of the iron works, and "Jerry" Haag engineer of the electric light engine. The hotel was built in 1879, and is 100 by 50, three stories, and Mansard roof and basement, has fifty-eight bed rooms, all elegantly furnished, and one sample room, and bar and barber shop in the basement of the building. Part of the building was formerly occupied as a store-room, which (after the removal of the store to the new building) was converted into an excellent and pleasant dining-room. The hotel is lighted throughout with the Edison electric light, and heated by steam; A. A. Newell, manager.

This immense business plant enjoys facilities second to none in the county for "stocking" the mills, first by Sandy Lick Creek with its patent dams, then by "Clear Run" Railroad," which is owned and controlled by this vast enter-

prise, is three and a half miles long, employs two engines, fifteen log cars and three coal cars; besides there is a projected log railroad known as the Junietta Road, to be seven miles long, thus affording supplies of logs, etc., through the entire year. In reverting to the lumber yard and mills, it is not to be omitted that all are protected by an excellent system of water-works, planned by the late John Du Bois. The reservoir is located on the "Hill," Third ward, near the Episcopal Church, with mains leading through the lumber yard and all the mills, etc. This reservoir furnishes an ample supply of water at all times, affording a most excellent fire protection, the purpose for which it was established.

In the fall of 1875 E. M. Kuntz, proprietor of the City Hotel (corner of Long and Courtney streets), cast his lot here, followed in 1876 by H. S. Knarr, merchant tailor, now owner of the "Knarr block," a three story brick building. Fred. Tracy and many others came the same year. There was a lull in the increase in population during 1874 and '75, but in 1876 the new city began to expand. The opening of the Sandy Lick Colliery, followed by the Rochester Colliery of Bell, Lewis & Yates in the next year, put new life into the town.

Bell, Lewis & Yates.—For description of Rochester Colliery see "Mines," in the chapter on Sandy township.

This firm has its large store and offices in Du Bois, First ward, where the business of the "home" office is transacted under the efficient management of the Hon. S. B. Elliott.

The Sandy Lick Gas, Coal and Coke Company also had their office and store in Du Bois, First ward, during the time of their existence; also the "Centennial" Colliery of Messrs. Jones Brothers had their store and office in Du Bois, First ward.

In 1875 the Hon. J. E. Long, of Jefferson county, bought a large farm of Henry Shaffer, and "laid it out" into town lots, known as Long's Addition to Du Bois, for the sale of which the writer was agent. The greater portion of this farm is now occupied by what is known as the central part of the town—Second ward. From 1876 improvements were so frequent, and increase in population so rapid that to particularize is simply impossible at this date, 1887.

Long & Brady established a hardware store in 1876 and still continue under the firm name of Long, Brady & Co., doing a large and satisfactory business. They were followed in 1877 by P. S. Weber & Co.'s large dry goods and clothing store. This firm continued in business till March, 1886, when they closed out their business, having done a large and successful business, but in March, 1887, the senior partner, P. S. Weber, opened a large and exclusive dry goods and notion store in the "Knarr block," Courtney street.

Other parties also commenced operations about this time, or shortly after, representing almost every line of business, among them were the following:

George Schwem, groceries and provisions; Grier Bros., hardware; D. W. Sparks, livery; W. W. Rainey, groceries, etc., came in 1879; H. Loeb, clothing and furnishing goods; D. L. Corbett, dry goods, etc.; Weber & Heidrick, boots and shoes, in 1880. The latter were succeeded by Cannon, Hollister & Co., who engaged in the same line of business in 1885. W. C. Schwem & Co. succeeded George Schwem in 1884. Moulthrop & Hibner started a general store in 1882, succeeded by Moulthrop & McClelland in 1885. L. E. Weber, clothing and furnishing goods, came in 1882. Charles Scalen, groceries and provisions; A. T. Sprinkle, groceries, etc.; E. Bangert, fancy dry goods, in 1883. Dr. R. M. Boyls, drugs, etc.; Hanson Bros. & Co., furniture; Frank Guinzburg, guns and sporting goods, in 1884.

BOROUGH ANNALS.

There are upwards of one hundred stores and other business establishments in town. Changes were so frequent as to preclude enumeration or special mention, as the following statement of the increase of population shows: Population in 1872, three families; 1876, Weber's count, 728; 1877, Egan's count, 1,307; 1880, United States census, 2,719; 1882, estimated 3,700 to 4,000; 1887, estimated 6,000 to 6,500. 1877 shows an increase of 81 per cent in one year, and the figures for 1882 and '87 can be relied upon as very nearly correct, although other good judges on matters of this kind claim the present (1887) population to be no less than 7,000. When the adverse circumstances with which this town had to contend are considered—being panic born—the increase of population is phenomenal and unprecedented, except among visionary and often ephemeral oil towns.

In the fall of 1877 the first attempt made to organize a borough was dropped to secure the formation of a new township (Sandy) with its election-poll at Du Bois.

The reasons for which movement were obvious to those who were interested in the prosperity of the town. The final and successful effort was made in the autumn of 1880, and the town was incorporated at the January term of court in 1881. L. A. Brady was elected burgess, and Fred. Tracy, constable, on a citizens' ticket. The justices of the peace for Sandy township—J. P. Taylor and W. N. Prothero—were to serve the balance of their respective terms as justices in the new corporation in which they resided. During the first attempt to secure the incorporation of the town, considerable excitement prevailed in relation to its corporate name. Some advocated "Rumbarger," others "Sandy Valley," and still others—including the writer—stood for "Du Bois," which corresponded with the name of the post-office and railroad station. The first proposition to divide the borough into wards was considered by the council at its regular meeting, January 4, 1883. The town council instructed George D. Hamor to prepare an application to court at the

March term of court in 1883, and the request was granted at a subsequent term, and division was made on recommendation of viewers, following the natural order of streams, etc. All that part of town known as "Rumbarger side," or "West Du Bois," situate south of Sandy Lick Creek, and west of Pentz Run, was established and designated First ward, and the "central" part, which lies in the southeast angle, formed by Sandy Lick Creek and Pentz Run, as Second ward, and the eastern part, lying north and east of Sandy Lick Creek, and generally known as "East Du Bois," and "Du Bois Side," as the Third ward. The Second ward represents the mercantile or business center of town.

During the earlier times of the town, much might be written on various themes. Law and order were then somewhat loose, on account of distance to the Brady township officers, who resided at or near Luthersburg. With the erection of Sandy township (which township surrounds Du Bois), this condition of things and affairs was materially changed. The necessary funds were raised by private subscriptions, with which a "lock up" was built in the summer of 1879, near where George D. Hamor's residence now stands—Courtney street, Second ward—after which time no trouble was experienced in preserving the general peace. The "lock-up" was removed early in the spring of 1885, when snow was yet on the ground, to the "Cow pound," in rear of Central Opera House. A little incident occurred by the removal of the "lock up," which caused no little commotion. In placing the "cooler" on the large "runners" or "skids," it overcame the control of Mr. Letchworth, the street commissioner; and slid down the street, striking the corner of Mr. Hamor's residence, doing considerable damage to the house, which damage the town had to account for, to the satisfaction of Mr. Hamor.

Up to 1885 there were no telegraphic accommodations, except at the offices in connection with the A. V., and B. R. and P. Railroad stations, but in January, 1885, the town council passed an ordinance granting the right of way to W. U. Telegraph Co., establishing an office in the central part of town, at the Nicholson House. In the month of August, same year, the council passed an ordinance granting right of way to Central Penna. Telephone Co., establishing their office on the corner of Long and Courtney streets—Dr. Pettigrew's drug store—now Vosburgh's pharmacy, thus giving telephone connection with Luthersburg, Curwensville, and the county seat, and there with the telephone exchange, supplying a great want, the convenience of which can scarcely be overestimated, and is highly appreciated by a progressive public.

Fire Protection.—The town being of a rapid growth, the leading business men early realized the great danger of fire, since at first all buildings were wooden structures; but, as is generally the case, everybody's interest seemed nobody's interest, so finally in the summer of 1881 Long & Brady, P. S. Weber & Co., and Dr. Pettigrew and a few others concluded to purchase a double-

acting force pump, which they placed in a twenty feet deep well, dug for the purpose in the rear of the First National bank, which site was at that time a vacant lot. They also purchased two hundred feet of hose. Fortunately, it was never needed to put out fire, but served the good purpose of sprinkling, scrubbing, etc. This attempt of protection finally led to the organization of a water company—not, however, until considerable agitation and discussion took place, which again subsided until it was ascertained that a syndicate had been formed at Harrisburg, including some citizens from Du Bois; said syndicate endeavored to secure charters in five or six live towns in western Pennsylvania, including Du Bois, for speculation, promising no fire protection at a definite, future time. This brought on a storm of indignation on the part of the citizens in general, resulting in making an application for a charter at once, as a large Blake steam pump and sufficient pipe to reach from Ross's Mills (near Pentz Run) along Long street to Courtney, and along Courtney to the Plank road. The State department at Harrisburg, seeing the justness of the demand of the citizens as against the syndicate, granted a charter to the former on the 18th day of May, 1883, known as the "Citizens' Water Company of Du Bois." Charter members were the following: P. S. Weber, D. J. Crowell, Levi Heidrick, D. L. Corbett, W. T. Ross, James Grier, Emanuel Kuntz, J. E. Dale, H. Loeb, and George D. Hamor. As an outgrowth of the establishment of the "Water Line," extending as above indicated, with its pump at Ross's Mills, from whence it derives its power, the Union Hose Company was organized on June 20, 1883, counting a large number of its best citizens in its organization. The company is out of debt, and has a small surplus in its treasury. On January 12, 1884, the "Independent Hook and Ladder Company" was organized. Captain G. W. Woodring was its first president, and is the present chief of both companies constituting the fire department. The fire department controls a splended hook and ladder truck, with the necessary equipment, also a splendid hose carriage, which was donated to the Union Hose Company by the ladies of the place. In connection with the hose carriage there are seven hundred feet of good hose. The hook and ladder truck and hose were in part paid for by the council. Both of these companies have of late kept up only a quasi organization, but never failed to respond at any alarm of fire, which speaks highly in favor of the manhood composing the companies. The town has went through several serious fires,¹ and, thanks to the Water Line and these companies, thousands of dollars have been saved.

¹ The first large fire occurred in November, 1880; started in the new Opera House, which was destroyed with other valuable property to the amount of \$25,000, estimated; fire confined to west side of Long street. Second extensive fire occurred in December, 1883, starting in the "American" House restaurant, burning over the same territory as the first, besides crossing Long street and destroying several buildings; estimated loss, \$50,000. Third disastrous fire occurred in February, 1886, originating in the City Hotel, which was destroyed with considerable other valuable property on east side of Courtney street. The site of the last fire has already been rebuilt with excellent three story brick blocks.

Roads and Railways.—The public roads and railways entering into Du Bois stand second to none, especially the public roads which lead to every point of the compass, viz.: two lead to Luthersburg, etc., one known as the "hill" road, and the other the "bottom" road; another leads to West Liberty and Troutville, another to Reynoldsville, still another to Falls Creek, one to Clearfield *via* Rockton, and finally another leading to Penfield *via* Sabula ("tunnel"), thus making a complete net-work of wagon roads, which are kept in good condition the whole year around, and as a general rule much better than the majority of public roads in other parts of the county. The railway facilities are the best of any one town in the county. The great Low Grade Division of the A. V. R. R. which was opened in the summer of 1874, gives an eastern and northern "outlet" *via* the P. & E. at Driftwood, and a western outlet to Pittsburgh, etc., *via* A. V. R. R. at Red Bank. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. was opened in August, 1883, affording an excellent outlet to Rochester, Buffalo and the lake region, as well as a direct line to the great Kinzua bridge, the highest railway bridge in the world, and to the nation's pride and admiration of the whole world—Niagara Falls, thus affording most excellent shipping facilities as well as unrivaled advantages to the pleasure seeker. The depot of the Low Grade is in East Du Bois, third ward, and that of the B. R. & P. in West Du Bois, first ward, the central part of the town, second ward, lying between the two depots at convenient distances.

Other railroads are in contemplation which will finally enter this town, making it still a greater railroad center than is dreamed of by many of the citizens of to-day. The link most desired and needed is the extension of the Pennsylvania at Curwensville, or the Beech Creek at Clearfield to Du Bois. As it now is, Du Bois, the largest town in the county, has from twenty-two to twenty-five miles over one of the most lonely,—over the mountains *via* Rockton and "Horn's Shanty," or the second choice over probably the poorest kept road in the county, the "Cream Hill" turnpike—a toll road, and relic of gross injustice to the people of Clearfield county.

Agriculture.—Agriculture can only be mentioned incidentally, as it exists in the surrounding townships. The soil is of superior quality; in fact, the virgin soil of Brady, Sandy and Union townships is equal to that of Lancaster county. True, it is not in such a high state of cultivation as in the latter county, but it is yielding most excellent cereal crops and fruits wherever properly cultivated and cared for; besides there are thousands of acres immediately north from Du Bois, belonging to John E. Du Bois, of superior limestone soil, which is awaiting the advent of the plow, which it is hoped will come to pass ere many years roll around. J. E. Du Bois has 1,000 acres under cultivation. The stock consists of seventy-three horses, seven mules, sixteen yokes of oxen, fifty cows, one hundred twenty-five head of cattle, a herd of about two hundred sheep on an average, and about sixty hogs. The productions of this

farm in 1886 were as follows: 5,262 bushels oats, 3,122 bushels corn, average yield of wheat per year, 800 to 1,000 bushels, 362 bushels rye, 480 bushels buckwheat, 3,500 bushels potatoes, 500 tons of hay, with a large vegetable garden supplying the hotel, store, etc. There were 200 acres cleared in 1886. The farm was commenced in '77, clearing on an average about 100 acres a year. C. F. Fuller is superintendent of the farm.

Banking.—The town labored long under the inconvenience of no banking facilities, being obliged to send to Brookville, Reynoldsville or Clearfield and Curwensville, and even to other places for accommodations in that line, until September 21, 1880, when the "Du Bois Deposit Bank" opened its door for a general banking business. The present officers are: Dr. W. McBryer, president; W. C. Bovard, cashier, and L. J. Bovard, assistant cashier. This institution is favorably and well known. This bank was followed by the "First National Bank of Du Bois City," erecting its commodious and modern brick bank building on Long street, having the latest improved vault and a superior money safe (within vault), specially constructed for this bank. It opened its door for business on August 1, 1883. This bank has a "paid up" capital stock of \$50,000, with privilege to increase to \$100,000. This institution is widely and favorably known, and enjoys the confidence of a large and rapidly increasing business. F. K. Arnold was its first president, J. E. Long, cashier, M. W. Wise, assistant cashier. The present officers are: James E. Long, president; M. W. Wise, cashier, and M. I. McCreight, assistant cashier. Directors: L. A. Brady, E. G. Clark, P. S. Weber, M. W. Wise, C. H. Gordon, Daniel North, M. I. McCreight and J. E. Long.

Schools, etc.—Education is to the mind what cleanliness is to the body; the beauties of the one, as well as the other, are blemished, if not totally lost, by neglect; and as the richest diamond cannot shoot forth its lustre, wanting the lapidary's skill, so will the latent virtues of the noblest mind be buried in obscurity, if not called forth by precept and the rules of good manners.

The people of Du Bois early believed in the great influence of an educational training, and demanded adequate provisions and facilities at the hands of Brady township, to which the town belonged, and "Old Mother Brady" did not try to shirk her duty to the promising town, commenced the erection of a suitable building in the summer of 1876, on the ground where the central (high) school building now stands. The structure was a one-story building, with two large and commodious rooms, reached by a neat and suitable vestibule. The rooms were occupied during the term of 1876-77. Prior to the erection of this school-house—known as the "Central school-house" of Du Bois—the people had to content themselves by sending their children (no matter in what part of the town they lived) to the "White school," so called, which stood (and still stands as a tenement house) immediately beyond what is known as the "camp-ground." But as this room was too small, even prior

to 1876, halls had to be rented, which, as a rule, were poorly calculated for such a purpose. In 1879 (then the town belonged to Sandy) the growth of the town demanded considerable more room, and the Sandy township school board being alert to the needs and demands of the town, erected two large and commodious two-story school buildings, one each in West and East Du Bois, with two large rooms each; still there was not room enough for the accommodation of the children, and halls had to be again rented. Now, grades were established as far as practicable. The growth of the schools still being rapid, demanded still more rooms, and accordingly, in 1883, two years after the incorporation of the town as a borough, the borough board saw the pressing need for more room, concluded to remove the (frame) central school-house to a lot opposite the old site to make room for a large brick school building. On March 13, 1883, a contract for the erection of this building was awarded to R. B. Taylor; price, \$12,760; with extras, and furnishing the same was increased to \$14,000, for which bonds were issued bearing five per cent. interest, payable in not less than five years, nor more than twenty years. The elegant building reflects great credit on the board of 1883, as well as on the county, which is alive to educational interests. This building furnishes eight rooms, but still the pressure for more room continued, and in the summer of 1885 an extra two-story building in the first ward was erected, and two additional rooms were built to the school building in the third ward. The first ward has four "day" and two "night" schools; the second ward has ten "day" (no "night") schools; the third ward has four "day" schools, employing eighteen teachers, two of which teach "night" schools, making a total of twenty schools. Number of pupils enrolled in the winter of 1887—males, 562; females, 560; total, 1,122; male pupils attending night schools, 70; grand total, 1,192. The term in 1886-7 was seven months. The schools are graded—first ward has four grades, second ward ten, and third ward four. Each room represents a grade, although there are two grades in each room; or, in other words, it requires two years to get through one room to one next higher, except in the second ward, where the grades are closer. Professor Frank Hutton was principal for the term of 1886-7. The grading above given is not permanent, and is slightly changed as circumstances may require. The present board consists of D. T. Sharp, president; L. M. Truxal, secretary; James M. Bryan, D. C. Hindman, Howard Clarke, John Nihill, T. G. Gormley, L. S. Hay, and Charles Loring, making a board of nine directors, three from each of the three wards.

CHURCHES.

Paley, speaking on the establishment of the church, says: "The single end we ought to propose by it is, the preservation and communication of religious knowledge, every other idea and every other end that have been mixed with this—as the making of the church an engine, or even an ally, of the State;

converting it into the means of strengthening or diffusing influence ; or regarding it as a support of regal, in opposition to popular forms of government—have served only to debase the institution, and to introduce into it numerous corruptions and abuses.”

The province of the church is most excellently defined, and its influence and power indirectly admitted, by the quotation from Paley.

It is this “influence and power” which evidently lies at the base of the establishment of churches to-day, and imbued with the spirit to wield this “power,” prompts men everywhere to build churches. Du Bois early felt this “influence,” and materialized the same in the organization and erection of the M. E. Church, the beginning and organization of which may be dated in 1868, when Rev. T. J. Baker preached occasionally in the dwelling of John Rumbarger, now the “Rumbarger House,” and an organization was effected in the latter part of 1870, when Rev. L. G. Merrill, in charge of the Luthersburg circuit, held a “revival” meeting in the old “white” school-house on the West Liberty road, just beyond the old “camp-ground.” At this time a class was organized, but through the want of a place of meeting this class became scattered, and remained so until the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Clover—from 1874 to 1875—on the Luthersburg charge. The scattered members were, as far as possible, gathered together, the class reorganized, and services held in the room over the present store of J. B. Ellis, which room was fitted up for the purpose by Mr. John Rumbarger, who then owned the property. In this class were Mrs. Fanny Ellis, J. W. Kelly and wife, Mrs. Catharine A. McClellan, Mrs. Eliza Rumbarger, John Shaffer, Henry Shaffer, Mrs. Reisinger, James Dixon, and others. A movement was soon begun for the erection of a church building, which was consummated in 1876 and 1877, under the pastorate of Rev. D. C. Plannett, in the structure now occupied by the M. E. society, located on Booth street, first ward, near the B. R. & P. Railroad crossing. In 1879 Du Bois, which had hitherto been connected with the Luthersburg charge, was made a station, and Rev. Cyril Wilson was appointed pastor. His successors, up to the present time, have been as follows: 1880–81, H. M. Burns; 1882–84, R. C. Smith; 1885–86, F. H. Beck, the present efficient pastor. The present membership of the church is 325; Sabbath-school, over 200.

Evangelical Association.—In point of time this association came next. The first class of this church was organized in 1873 by Rev. J. A. Dunlap. The following year, 1874, he erected a chapel on “Cottage Hill,” second ward, being the first church building in Du Bois. Rev. Dunlap (living in Brookville, Pa.) filled the appointment till the spring of 1876, when his successor, Rev. William Houpt, came, during whose pastorate the parsonage was built. He was followed by Rev. L. H. Hetrick in 1877, who labored till 1880, succeeding in paying an indebtedness of \$400, including the foundation walls of the new church building. It was during Rev. Hetrick’s pastorate that the present

church edifice was commenced (1879), on Long street, second ward. Rev. A. W. Platt came in the spring of 1880 and remained two and one-half years, when he resigned, Rev. William Houpt supplying the balance of the conference year (1883), followed by Rev. Garner in 1884. During the pastorate of Rev. A. W. Platt the parsonage and "chapel" were sold, and the proceeds applied to the "erection" fund of the new church, which was completed in 1881, as the "Trinity Evangelical Church." The present pastor came in the spring of 1885. The present (1887) number of members is about seventy; Sunday-school, about eighty scholars. This society is in a healthy, growing condition, as the labors of the present pastor, Rev. F. M. Brickley, prove. He raised the membership in 1886 from fifty-one to its present standing, notwithstanding removals, etc.

Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized May 9, 1876, by a committee of the Huntingdon Presbytery, consisting of Revs. H. S. Butler and William M. Burchfield. The first original members were Richard and Thomas H. Simons, W. P., Mary P., Evaline, and Elizabeth Jones, John H. Bellis, Mary Jenkins, and Mrs. Margaret Smith. Richard and Thomas H. Simons (father and son) were the first elders. Well does the writer remember this little band, worshiping in the new hotel barn of the Rumbarger House (first ward); later, in the partially finished central school-house, while their own church building was being erected, which was done in the latter part of the summer of 1876. It is located in the second ward, on William street, adjoining the Central High School building. The original name of the church was "Bethany Presbyterian Church of Du Bois," until the fall of 1885, when the congregation dropped the word "Bethany," and it is now known as "The Presbyterian Church of Du Bois." Rev. J. R. Henderson did some preaching about the time of its organization, but Rev. William M. Burchfield regularly supplied the congregation (with the exception of Rev. Henderson's) until the spring of 1883. Owing to some technical misunderstanding Rev. Burchfield was obliged to resign. Then the church was without regular preaching until February 5, 1884, when the Presbytery, at the request of forty members, organized the "Second Presbyterian Church of Du Bois," which, for a little more than a year, was supplied by Rev. Burchfield, worshiping in Scalen's Hall, and later in the "Reformed Church." The old organization of fifty-six members then called Rev. J. V. Bell, of Penfield, Pa., who was installed the first regular pastor of the church May 25, 1884. Rev. Burchfield resigned his charge in February, 1885. A request was sent from "Bethany" (old) Church, asking the members of the "Second" Church to return to their former home, and the majority agreeing, the Presbytery, on April 14, 1885, dissolved, the "Second" Church, requesting the members to go back to "Bethany." In June, 1884, the ladies purchased a fine bell weighing 950 pounds, at a cost of \$286. The church building was repaired to the extent of \$1,000 during the

summer of 1886. There is also a comfortable parsonage in connection with this church. Present membership, 190; Sunday-school, 150 scholars. All difficulties and misunderstandings have apparently passed away, and the organization has a hopeful future.

Catholic Church.—The Catholic congregation of Du Bois was organized June, 1877. There were then only seven Catholic families to start with. In May, 1879, an effort was made to build a church, which resulted in the erection of a brick edifice, located in the first ward, on State street, sixty by thirty-two feet, and was dedicated in September of the same year. In June, 1882, a house for the resident priest was built and a third lot was purchased. In May, '84, an addition to the church with a tower was built, placing therein a fine bell weighing 1,250 lbs., it being the first good bell (in point of time) in the town. The congregation from the beginning has been under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Brennan, who still occupies that honored position. The congregation now owns a whole square on State street, (first ward), and the church is one of the finest in town, it cost over \$10,000. A small debt is still on the property, with fair promises that it will be satisfied soon. The membership is about 1,300; Sunday school about 175 scholars.

Baptist Church.—The regular Baptist Church of Du Bois was organized on the 14th day of March, 1880, under the efficient leadership of Elder J. E. Dean, from Reynoldsville, Pa. A house of worship was built in the third ward, also under the management of Rev. Dean. The present pastor is Rev. H. H. Leamy. Deacons: John Gaskin, Isaac Letchworth and H. H. Weaver; clerk of the church, L. R. Dressler. Membership 91, Bible school 90—average attendance.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In July, 1880, Rev. J. Ash, of Shanondale, Clarion county, came here in the interest of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, to investigate what could be done towards establishing a mission. Nothing was done, however, until September, same year. The Rev. J. H. Kline, from Northampton county, came to Du Bois, and after consulting J. A. Terpe, J. J. Overdorf, S. P. Nelson and others, concluded to organize a mission, and preached in the Central school-house for some time. Then through the kindness of the Rev. W. M. Burchfield and the church council of the Presbyterian Church, held their services in the Presbyterian church for about six months, then sub-rented Scalen's Hall from the "Sons of Temperance." This was in the fall of 1883. This little congregation continued to worship here until the 24th day of November, 1884, when they dedicated their fine brick church, on Scribner avenue, (second ward). The size of this edifice is seventy by forty, with spire 116 feet high; total cost \$7,500. The bell in the spire of this church weighs 1,500 lbs. and has a sweet and clear tone. The first church council elected were: Daniel Frack, Isaac Frantz, S. P. Nelson and J. A. Terpe. On April 20, 1884, a Sabbath-school

was established by electing superintendent, Rev. J. H. Kline ; assistant superintendent, A. J. Hetrick ; secretary, Joseph A. Terpe ; treasurer, H. S. Knarr. The school is in prosperous condition ; about seventy-five scholars. The Rev. J. H. Kline resigned (on account of ill health) in July, 1885. His resignation was accepted, and an invitation was extended to Rev. I. K. Wismer, of Philadelphia, who came and preached a trial sermon on September 6. He was accepted and installed December 6, 1885. The present number of communicant members is 124. The organization has good prospects for the future.

Reformed Church.—In the year of 1880 a Reformed congregation, consisting of twelve or fifteen members, was organized at Du Bois by a committee of Clarion classis of the "Reformed Church in the United States." For nearly two years succeeding its organization, this little congregation had no regular pastor, but was supplied with preaching occasionally by Revs. A. K. Kline, H. King, J. M. Evans, and others. On February 1, 1882, the congregation was organized as a mission, and its first pastor was Rev. D. H. Leader, who entered upon his labors as a missionary. The congregation worshiped in the Central school building (old) up till spring of 1883 (when the school building was removed to make room for the new brick building). Upon an invitation of Rev. Burchfield and the council of the Presbyterian Church, the congregation occupied the Presbyterian church till their own house of worship was completed. Some steps looking toward the building of a church had already been taken, and on Thanksgiving day, November 30, 1882, a meeting of the congregation was held to move in the matter of securing ground for the building of a church and parsonage. An excellent lot located on High street, (second ward), was purchased from E. M. Kuntz, and Christmas afternoon, 1882, a building committee consisting of W. E. Pifer, Joseph Pentz, L. E. Weber and David Walburn, with the pastor as leader and chairman, was appointed to secure plans and proceed to build the church.

On June 1, 1883, the church was commenced and the corner stone was laid July 1, 1883. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Apple, D. D., of Saegertown, Pa. On November 30, of the same year, it was completed at a cost of \$5,200, of which about \$800 is unpaid but provided for. It was dedicated December 2, 1883, at which service Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D., State superintendent of public instruction, preached the sermon. Good fortune seemed to favor the enterprise, and in a short time the membership increased to thirty-five. On July 1, 1884, Rev. D. H. Leader resigned, the charge remaining vacant until February, 1885, when Rev. W. M. Andrews became the pastor, but who resigned within the same year. Losses in membership have been sustained by frequent removals, death and other causes. Notwithstanding these losses, however, the number of communicants (January, 1887) was thirty-eight. The present energetic and efficient pastor is R. E. Crum, who began his labors in this church June 1, 1886.

A Sunday school in connection with the church was organized February 22, 1882, is in a growing condition and numbers about forty scholars.

The Protestant Episcopal Church.—At the instance and request of several members of the Protestant Episcopal church, residing in Du Bois, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hopkins, of Williamsport, Pa., visited Du Bois in 1881, and held the first services after the manner and usages of the Episcopal church. The Presbyterian house of worship was kindly offered by the officers and minister in charge, and was afterwards several times used by visiting clergymen of the Episcopal Church. No regular weekly services were held until Rev. G. B. Van Waters was sent by Bishop Whitehead of the diocese of Pittsburgh, to take charge of the mission. Early in August, 1883, soon after his arrival, a subscription was started for the purpose of building a church. When a sufficient amount was pledged to justify the enterprise, work was begun and a church building soon completed, costing about \$2,600, located on a high, large and sightly lot, in the 3d ward, donated by the late John Du Bois. Rev. Van Waters continued in charge until Easter, 1885. From April until September, 1885, the church was without a regular minister, services being occasionally conducted by Rev. Joseph Barber, of Sugar Hill, Pa., and by a lay reader. Rev. H. Cruikshank took charge of the mission in September, '85, and who remains to the present time (1887). The present communicant membership is fifty-six, average attendance at Sunday-school is about fifty. The distinctive name of the organization is "Church of Our Saviour."

Places of Amusement.—Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy many years hence by enjoyment of it. The people of Du Bois were not and are not exempt from the natural law above indicated, that "Mirth is the spice of life." Their first or earlier amusements were that of a Literary Society, which met over the storeroom of J. B. Ellis as early as 1874, with an occasional magic lantern, with Bible scenes, and comic views, or sometimes a strolling "Punch and Judy" performer. This state of affairs in the amusement circles lasted until 1879, when Eureka Hall, on Courtney street, was opened by Sig. Bosco, with a gift show in September of the same year. In 1880 a stock company built an opera house on Long street, which was opened in November, 1880, by the Alice Landon Combination, but was destroyed by fire the third night after its opening (the first large fire in town). Barrs's Hall, on Courtney street, was then transformed into a so-called opera house, with a stage so small and low that a tall actor would almost touch the "flies." It was used until 1883, when the Central Opera House was built by a stock company, of which L. A. Brady, L. Butler, J. M. Troxell, and Andrew Smith, and others, were the projectors and principal stockholders. Up to the opening of this large hall, with a seating capacity of nine hundred—ground floor—the plays were rather of an inferior order, as good troupes would not stop for want of a good house or hall. This

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then goes on to discuss the various factors which have shaped the development of the United States, including the influence of the British, the Spanish, and the French. He also discusses the role of the American people in the creation of the nation. The second part of the paper is a detailed account of the American Revolution. It begins with the outbreak of the war in 1775 and continues through the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The author describes the military and political events of the war, as well as the role of the various states. He also discusses the impact of the war on the American people. The third part of the paper discusses the early years of the United States, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the 18th century. The author describes the political and social developments of this period, as well as the role of the various states. He also discusses the impact of the war on the American people. The fourth part of the paper discusses the 19th century, from the beginning of the century to the end of the 18th century. The author describes the political and social developments of this period, as well as the role of the various states. He also discusses the impact of the war on the American people. The fifth part of the paper discusses the 20th century, from the beginning of the century to the end of the 18th century. The author describes the political and social developments of this period, as well as the role of the various states. He also discusses the impact of the war on the American people.

house is located on Courtney street, near "Plank road," central Du Bois. It was opened on January 2, 1883, by the Gertrude Elliott Company, scoring a success from the start. Boyer & Hibner are the present (1887) managers. The Du Bois Opera House was built by the late millionaire lumberman, John Du Bois. The building was commenced in the spring of 1885, and completed in the fall of 1886. The seating capacity is 1,200 on the third floor and gallery. The stage is 32 by 58 feet, twenty-six feet opening, eight large and well furnished dressing-rooms, sixteen complete sets of scenery, and a full stock "set stuff." The auditorium is furnished with the Du Bois patent folding opera chair, lighted throughout with Edison incandescent light, heated by the Sturtevant Caloric system, which consists in fanning hot air from the Du Bois Iron Works by a seven-foot fan. Two of the best scenic artists in the United States were employed seven months getting up the scenery of this house. This opera house is located in East Du Bois, Third ward, near the A. V. depot, and is, without doubt, the finest in western Pennsylvania. It was opened on December 4, 1886, by Lawrence Barrett in "Richelieu;" E. B. Nettleton, manager.

Du Bois New Store.—In this connection we will mention Mr. Du Bois's new store rooms, as they are in the Opera House building, and complete the original and unique plan of the late Mr. John Du Bois. The building and furnishment stands to-day as he intended—the expression of his own idea. The building stands on a heavy stone foundation, 61 by 140 feet in size. The frame is made exceptionally strong, and is still further strengthened by heavy brick walls, cement covered, and painted in rectangular blocks to imitate stone. The store is divided into three aisles, the central one being nine feet between the counters, while the side aisles are seven feet wide. The main entrance is through heavy double doors on the north face of the building, on each side of which are large plate-glass show windows, each being 15 feet by 9 feet, and 5 feet deep. The cashier's desk is semi-circular in form, and stands at the end of the aisles, facing the center one. At the southwest corner is the elevator shaft, in which runs a handsome Marshall elevator, 6 by 4½ feet, the motor being water and atmospheric pressure. The basement is a very large room used as a ware-room and meat market, etc. The second floor is divided into fourteen rooms—seven on each side of a seven foot hall, which runs through the entire length of the building. Four of these rooms form the suite of offices for the general business of the firm, the remaining rooms being devoted to store purposes. Mr. C. R. Fowler is manager, and has been identified with the business since its inception in 1874. There are fifteen employees in connection with the store. The establishment is lighted throughout with the Edison incandescent electric light.

Gymnasium Association.—Pursuant to a call or notice in the public prints, a meeting was held in the Central Opera House, August 4, 1885, to organize a gymnasium association. P. S. Weber was the temporary chairman, who

tersely stated the object of the meeting, and the importance of physical exercise, and the benefits to be derived from an organization of this kind. The plan met with approval, and an organization effected by the election of the following permanent officers: Frank Weiser, president; E. F. Vosburg, vice president; W. S. Hollister, secretary; J. P. Martin, assistant secretary, and J. E. Du Bois, treasurer. The first board of directors was composed of D. D. Delaney, D. E. Hibner, H. Landis, A. S. Moulthrop, and Hugh McCollough. The association started with about twenty-five members, but steadily and healthily grew to a present membership of over fifty. McCollough's Hall (First ward) was rented and properly equipped, which was occupied until January 1, 1887, when they moved into larger, more convenient and comfortable quarters in Knarr's new brick block, on Courtney street (Second ward). The association has a reading room, to which its members have access at all times, on the tables of which can be found the best American periodical literature, as well as foreign. The motto of the association is: "Mental improvement through physical development."

There is also an amateur dramatic club in connection with the association, composed of members of the gymnasium, which club rendered "Solon Shingle" in the Central Opera House on April 20, 1886. It proved a decided success, financially as well as otherwise, and they reproduced "Solon Shingle" in Brookville, Pa., in May, 1886, where another success was scored, winning the hearty good will and respect of all who favored the club with their patronage. The dramatic club of the association also rendered "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" on March 22, 1887, to a full and well pleased house, giving entire satisfaction. The association has a promising future, no debts, and a "snug" surplus in the treasury.

Bands.—The elements of music are in everything around us; they are found in every part of creation; in the chirpings of the feathered choristers of nature; in the voices or calls of various animals; in the melancholy sound of the waterfall, or the wild roar of the waves; in the hum of the distant multitudes, or the dying cadence falls lightly on the ears as it agitates the trees of the forest as when the hurricane sweeps around.

All these contain the rudiments of harmony, and may be easily supposed to have furnished the minds of intelligent creatures with such ideas of sound as time and the accumulated observations of succeeding ages could not fail to improve into a system. What ages passed before the full-fledged brass band was evolved would be hard to fix; suffice it to say that a band is now considered a necessity in every civilized community, and that Du Bois early realized the fact by starting out with a martial band known as "Daddy" Cummings's "sheep-skin" band, organized early in 1877. It kept its organization for about three years. About the middle of July, 1877, an effort was made to organize a brass band. The elements which were to compose it could

not agree, being millmen, miners, and others; the great struggle seemed to be about the name, some wanting one, and others another, which, however, was amicably settled at a "meeting and social dance" on "Island No. 10," near the present fair-ground, by the writer, in a speech, requesting that the new band should be called the "Excelsior," urging the organization to try and live up to its name, and advance higher and higher. A few seemed dissatisfied and formed a rival band, composed almost exclusively of miners, calling it the "Rochester" band. It prospered for several years with varied success and finally changed its name to "Dush" band, but the long strike in 1885 disintegrated it. The "Excelsior" too had its reverses; it also reorganized in 1880, but retaining its old name, and in the fall of the same year it was the successful competitor for a silver cornet at the Jefferson county fair at Brookville, Pa. This success gave prestige and great popularity. In June, 1881, it was made a chartered institution, known as the "Excelsior Cornet Band Association," but in the spring of 1883 it was "down" again, and was sold out, and disbanded for a few weeks, and again reorganized as "Excelsior Cornet Band of Du Bois," but tenaciously holding to "Excelsior," by which name it had gained the reputation as the best band in the entire country around. Its musical director is H. S. McCautry; its leader is John Stanton; business manager, John Murphy. The organization is in good standing, has no debts, and a surplus in its treasury.

The "McCautry" band was organized in the spring of 1885, composed mainly of residents of the Third ward; it seemed to be on a fair way to success, but its life was too short to make much of a record, for it kept up its organization only about one year.

The "Roscoe Orchestra" of the Roscoe brothers and others, deserves favorable mention, as it often furnishes music for theatrical troupes with honor to itself and delight to its audiences.

Manufacturing Interests.—Next in importance after the vast manufacturing interests of J. E. Du Bois, is the large tannery of Du Bois & Van Tassel Bros. It has been erroneously stated by some of the public prints that the entire concern is owned by John E. Du Bois. This is a mistake. Mr. Du Bois is simply a partner in the business, and the management is separate from the large business affairs of Mr. Du Bois. The tannery is located in the Third ward. It was erected in the summer of 1884, and commenced operations September 1, the same year. It employs about seventy-five men, and has a capacity of one thousand hides per week. The production is what is known as "Rough" leather, and is finished ready for sale, and is principally sold to curriers in the city of Boston, Mass., who finally finish it for the manufacture of ladies' shoes. This tannery uses all the hides which the surrounding country supplies, but the great bulk comes from the West and Southwest, also occasionally from England and Germany. This firm employs all the latest

improvements in their line, and is on a constant "look-out" for new and practical machinery. The consumption of hemlock bark averages about seven thousand tons per year, at five dollars per ton. It is the intention of this firm to enlarge their tannery to double its present capacity during 1887.

Fuller's Mills.—In 1876 J. B. Shaffer (deceased, and who lost an arm in the erection of the Du Bois "Big Mill"), who was an experienced and expert mechanic, erected a nice and substantial saw and shingle-mill one hundred and four by thirty-two feet, two stories high. He did successful business up to the time of his death, which occurred several years later. This mill, known as the "Centennial" mill, with about thirty acres of "bottom" land was sold to Hamor & Kuntz, at Orphans' Court Sale, who in June, 1883, sold the mill with several acres of ground to Sydney Fuller, who remodeled the mill, putting in a circular saw, shingle, lath and picket machinery, also stave, broom, rake and fork-handle machinery; capacity per diem, 20,000 boards, 16,000 shingles, 5,000 lath, 3,000 pickets, and about 3,000 broom handles and 4,000 staves. In 1886 he built a planing-mill in connection with the saw-mill, which turns out flooring, siding and all kinds of planing-mill work. These mills run about two-thirds of the year, giving employment to a considerable number of men and boys. J. A. Tayler is general superintendent.

Sash and Door Factory.—The sash and door factory of Messrs. Barber & Scully was commenced in 1883, but owing to some difference with the late John Du Bois, bearing on the supply of rough lumber, they discontinued in the spring of 1886 and removed their machinery. The large and conveniently located factory building is now standing empty.

City Flouring Mills.—In 1873 Barr & Co.'s planing-mill was built. A few years later it was purchased by W. T. Ross, who remodeled it in 1879, making it a burr-system grist-mill. In 1884 he changed it into a "new process mill," and reconstructed it throughout by putting in a complete "gradual reduction system" on rolls, with an average daily capacity of sixty bbls. flour, making what is known as "straight" grade flour, also all kinds of feed and meal. The power is furnished by a Bigler, Young & Co. fifty horse power engine. This mill enjoys shipping facilities second to none in the county, being provided with a private siding to its doors. Its supplies are principally brought from Buffalo and Chicago. The mill is situated in the first ward, near the B. R. & P. depot.

Wingert's Planing-Mill.—In the spring of 1882 there was a citizens' stock company organized and known as the "Du Bois Wood Manufacturing Co.," which never succeeded beyond the erection and operation of a planing-mill.

In 1884 Heberling Bros. bought up the stock and continued to operate it as a planing-mill. In the fall of 1885 Heberling Bros. sold to William Wingert, who remodeled and improved it to some extent, stocking it with the required rough lumber, running it till the end of '86, when he leased it to Walter

Hatten, who now operates it as a planing-mill, doing all kinds of planing-mill work. The mill is located in first ward adjoining Bell, Lewis & Yates's coal yard.

ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Knights of Labor.—Eureka Assembly, No. 136, was instituted in 1875, and, as all assemblies at that time, its sessions were held secretly.

In January, 1878, the first general assembly met in Reading, Pa., and shortly after charters were granted to the different assemblies, and sessions were held openly. This assembly obtained its charter in June, 1879. In a few years the assembly had a membership of about three hundred, composed mostly of miners and mill men. A rupture brought it down to six members in good standing. This number held the charter by paying all the taxes to the general assembly till the seventh member, by a transfer card, was added, now making a legal quorum. Meetings were regularly held from that time forward, membership again began to grow, and at the present time this assembly has enrolled sixty members in good standing. Its membership is composed of the better class of miners, lumbermen, laborers, school teachers, merchants, etc., making it a very conservative assembly, owing to the diversified interests it embraces; but on one point the members are radical and united, that is: "Arbitration and no strikes."

The assembly is in a healthy, growing condition, with fair future prospects. Place of meeting is in Knarr's new brick block, Courtney street, second ward.

I. O. O. F.—The Du Bois City Lodge, No. 951 I. O. O. F., applied for a charter in August, 1877. A charter was granted on September 5, and the lodge was instituted October 16, 1877, with twenty-four charter members, on the second floor, over Tracy & Barr's grocery, on Long street. June 10, 1881, it held its first meeting in the "Schwem Block," now "Loeb's," on the third floor. On December 10, 1886, it removed to the "Knarr" brick block, third floor, Courtney street, being one of the finest halls in the town. Its present membership is seventy-five. Officers when instituted (October 16, 1877), were: J. P. Taylor, N. G.; P. B. Weaver, V. G.; Ed. Cotter, secretary; A. L. Hoy, assistant secretary; W. G. Irvin, treasurer. The financial standing of the order on October 31, 1886, was as follows: Money invested, \$1,166.66; money in the treasury, \$1,223.11; furniture and regalia, \$829.23. Total, \$3,219.

Chivalric Lodge, No. 475 K. of P.—This order was instituted September 8, 1881. T. J. Boyer was the originator (in the town) and was elected its first presiding officer. Forty-one members were initiated on the day of its institution. Its present membership is 104; number of deaths (during its institution to the present time) two. This order is based on "Damon and Pythias," and its origin dates to (immediately after) the close of the late war. Its object then

was to again establish the feeling of fraternal love between the North and the South. A worthy object indeed !

G. A. R.—Early in the fall of 1881 Captain L. M. Truxal, J. A. Johnston, James Hines, and others, conceived the idea of organizing a "Post" of the G. A. R. in Du Bois. In October the same year a meeting was called for the purpose of making application, at which meeting the following names were signed on the application, viz. : Captain L. M. Truxal, Major James Hines, J. A. Johnston, Thomas J. Foster, Sylvester Moulthrop, A. M. Slack, D. D. Moore, R. T. McConaughy, D. W. Thurston, John McGinnis, Calvin Dixon, Henry Lindsay, Mortimer Farley, Isaac Hendricks, W. T. Ross, William M. McIntosh, T. W. Thorpe, William Thompson, John Crawford, and Andrew King. These names were engrossed on the charter. The post is called the "J. W. Easton Post," in honor of an old worthy and intelligent soldier, who enlisted in Company J, Pennsylvania Militia, on November 9, 1862, and was discharged July 28, 1863. He came to Du Bois in 1872, was a carpenter by trade, and died in 1878, respected by all. After the name had been chosen, the application was sent to headquarters at Philadelphia. The charter was granted on the 27th day of October, 1881. The first regular meeting was held in the "Odd Fellows Hall," November 5, 1881, at which time Captain L. M. Truxal was elected commander, and J. A. Johnston, adjutant. The organization grew steadily until it increased to a membership of 124 ; but, through injudicious selection of officers, removals from town, deaths, etc., the membership was gradually reduced, so that, at the present time (January, 1887), it only numbers eighty. The financial standing of the order is good—no debts, and a surplus in the treasury.

S. of V.—This organization is of recent birth, but bids fair to become an enduring order in the United States. In point of time, other orders should take precedence in this narrative, but owing to its close connection with the G. A. R. (being an out-growth of the same), we give it space immediately after the G. A. R.

"Moulthrop" Camp No. 142, S. of V.—This camp was organized in Du Bois, August 9, 1883, with fifteen charter members. The organization was named "Moulthrop" Camp in honor of Sylvester Moulthrop, deceased, who was an active and highly respected member of "Easton" Post of the G. A. R. The success of the organization, in a great measure, is due to A. S. Moulthrop, C. C. Simmers, G. L. Griffin, and the Kessler brothers. Like many other new organizations, it went through a period of uncertainty as to its future existence, but through the earnest efforts of the above named members, who were familiar with the aim, object, and working of the order, it was carried over this critical period, and at present stands on a firm and prosperous basis, with a membership of fifty in good standing. All sons of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or mariners, who served in the Federal army

or navy during the Civil War of 1861-65, are eligible, on attaining the age of eighteen years; also, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, all sons of members of the order in succeeding generations. The organization is strictly non-partisan and non-political. The introduction or discussion of sectarian or political topics within the "Camp" are strictly prohibited, under the penalty of a fine, of suspension or expulsion from the order.

F. & A. M.—Early in the spring of 1882 C. M. Powers conceived the idea that a lodge of the F. & A. M. could be organized in the town, and at once set to work to accomplish the laudable task, assisted by Rev. William M. Burchfield and others, and to him (Powers) belongs the credit and honor of accomplishing the undertaking. On May 4, 1882, "Garfield Lodge No. 559, F. & A. M.," was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master E. W. Hale, of Bellefonte, Pa., starting out with but seven members. The order has steadily grown till now (1887) it has fifty members. It is in a prosperous and promising condition, having no debts, and a nice surplus in the treasury. The first officers were the following: W. M., Rev. William M. Burchfield; J. W., E. Whitney; J. D., L. N. Guy; chap., Rev. A. W. Platt; S. W., C. M. Powers; S. D., W. N. Prothero; purs., W. N. Grey. Hall at present, third floor, Loeb's Block, on Long street.

P. O. S. of A.—"Washington Camp No. 269, of P. O. S. of A." was instituted May 10, 1883, by J. D. McClintock, district president, with a charter membership of seventeen. Notwithstanding a slight drawback, occasioned by the selection of injudicious officers in the early days of the order, it nevertheless prospered and grew to a membership of ninety-four; at the present time ('87) this camp is on a solid financial basis, has no debts, and a surplus in its treasury.

"The order has for its objects the inculcation of pure love for the institutions of our 'Native Land;' the opposition to foreign interference with state interests in the United States of America; the cultivation of fraternal affections; the preservation of the Constitution of the United States; and the propagation of free education."

This order embraces also a beneficiary or insurance feature, which is under the direct control of the National Camp.

Royal Arcanum.—The Du Bois Council No. 775, Royal Arcanum, was organized June 11, 1883, under a charter from the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, with twenty-two charter members, among which are the following, who took an active part in establishing the council, viz.: I. T. Klingensmith, Captain L. S. Hay, C. E. Bostwick, J. W. Carson, Levi Heidrick, George Weber, and A. S. Beard (deceased). The council was instituted by W. H. Wright, district deputy. The first officers were the following: Regent, I. T. Klingensmith; secretary, W. H. H. Bell; treasurer, Levi Heidrick. The order is a beneficiary and social organization. It has paid into the widow and orphan's

fund an amount not exceeding \$800 since its organization to the present time, and the Supreme Council has paid \$3,000 benefit to the widow and orphans of the late A. S. Beard, who was a charter member. The order has no debts, and a surplus in its treasury, with favorable prospects for growth in the future.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Du Bois City Lodge, No. 199, of A. O. U. W., was instituted May 19, 1883, having twenty-seven charter members. The first officers were: P. M. W., C. E. Bostwick; M. W., Jacob Truby; F., L. S. Hay; O., H. S. McCaughry; R., A. B. Weed; fin., B. Benedict; rec., J. W. Grier; G., E. E. Wilson; I. W., S. W. Brewer; O. W., W. McIntosh. The growth of this lodge has been a healthy one. Its present membership is eighty-five M. W. in good standing. Financially, the lodge is on a firm basis, having a nice surplus in the receiver's hands. But one death has occurred since its organization, that of Nelson T. Arms, engineer, killed at Falls Creek, in a railroad accident, August 12, 1886.

Select Knights.—Du Bois Legion, No. 18, Select Knights of A. O. U. W., was instituted October 24, 1884. The officers elected at the institution of the order were: L. S. Hay, com.; G. Woodring, V. com.; J. W. Grier, L. com.; C. E. Bostwick, rec.; T. G. Gormley, treas.; C. R. Fowler, rec. treas.; A. B. Leshner, mar.; Ivor James, chap.; E. G. Searls, S. B.; L. A. Brady, S. W.; W. McIntosh, J. W.; W. E. Hay, guard; L. D. Balliet, W. A. Means, L. A. Brady, trustees; L. D. Balliet, M. D., W. A. Means, M. D., medical examiners. The legion has progressed favorably, has doubled its membership, and is in good growing condition.

A. O. H.—A lodge of this order was instituted in Du Bois in May, 1876. Among the charter members were the following: Thomas Flanigan, Michael Shea, John McDermott, Terrence McDermott, James Cranny. Its present membership is in good standing, and numbers one hundred and twenty-five. The order is a Catholic beneficial organization, granting five dollars per week to members in case of sickness, or disability through accident, and in case of death the widow gets one hundred and fifty dollars, and funeral expenses paid by the order.

Sons of St. George.—General Grant Lodge, No. 181, was instituted September 23, 1885, under a charter granted August 29 of the same year. It started out with thirty-two charter members, and has since—to the present time—increased to forty-two members. The order is in a healthy, growing condition, has no debts, and a surplus in its treasury. The officers are the following: W. P. P., George Minns; W. V. P., Joseph Goodyear; W. T., Thomas Smale; W. A. S., Peter Spooner; W. P., Thomas Brown; W. S., Richard Stanton; W. M., Jacob Tate; W. I. S., William Ledger; W. A. M., Joseph Wilson; W. C., William Stubbs; W. O. S., Joseph Baker. Thomas Brown and Joseph Goodyear were the prime and earnest workers in establishing a lodge of this order in Du Bois. "This order is composed of Englishmen,

their sons and grandsons." It has a beneficiary feature, which is based on degree of member as to the amount of weekly benefit in case of sickness.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—The W. C. T. U. was organized in October, 1885. It has a present membership of over one hundred. Mrs. F. H. Beck is president.

Cooper Temperance League.—This organization was started in June, 1886. The membership consists of adults. Each member is required to sign the "Murphy pledge." Its present membership is fifty. The league is officered as follows: President, vice-president, secretary, and executive committee.

Temperance Cadets.—The Cadets organized in June, 1886, under the supervision of Mrs. Dr. Balliet, Mrs. C. D. Gray, and Mr. A. F. Avery. The command consists of boys from the ages of ten to twenty-one. All members are required to sign the Murphy pledge, and drill once per week; present membership, seventy-five.

Band of Hope.—Organized in July, 1886, consisting of small children who are instructed in the principles of temperance.

Good Templars.—This society had an organization, but finally disbanded.

Y. M. C. A.—This society also had an organization, and existed about one year.

The Sons of Maccabee.—This order started with fair prospects, but fell into improper hands and died.

Land League.—Failed to secure data.

Amalgamated Association.—Failed to secure data.

The Press.—"The liberty of the press is the true measure of the liberty of the people. The one cannot be attacked without injury to the other. Our thoughts ought to be perfectly free—to bridle them or stifle them in their sanctuary is the crime of . . . humanity. What can I call my own if my thoughts are not mine?"—*Mercier.*

The initial attempt to establish a paper in Du Bois dates back to 1876, when the writer published a small monthly called *The Enterprise*. It reached four issues of two thousand copies each. It was devoted to the interests of the town, especially in the sale of real estate. Its publisher intended in 1877 to establish a weekly paper, as will appear from the prospectus, from the last issue of *The Enterprise* (September, 1876), which is here inserted:

"*Prospectus of the Weekly Enterprise.*—A fresh and lively local newspaper, striving to 'keep up' and abreast with the present progressive age. Independent in politics and religion; not ignoring these subjects, but leaving them to journals especially devoted to the same. *The Enterprise* will be devoted to the agricultural, lumbering, manufacturing, and mining interests of this specially blessed section of the old Keystone State. The agricultural department will *not* be a 'rehash' of articles from agricultural papers, published in different latitudes than ours; but fresh observations made by our own farmers, hence, practical.

"The other departments will receive the same special attention, giving the latest and best observations on plans and improvements in their respective fields of labor.

"Education and literature will receive due respect—in fine *The Enterprise* shall ever strive to be a first-class local newspaper, giving all the important local and legal news of both Clearfield and Jefferson counties, and continually aiming to do honor to its motto: 'Truth is mighty and will prevail.' Published weekly. Terms of subscription: \$1.50 per year, strictly in advance. Address: *The Weekly Enterprise*, Du Bois, Pa."

But early in the spring of 1877 the undertaking was abandoned, and the projector dropped into the mercantile channel.

The Du Bois Courier.—In January, 1879, Butler & Horton established a weekly paper which they named *The Du Bois City Courier*, a seven column folio. One year later they changed to *Du Bois Weekly Courier*. Mr. Butler, the editor, having an innate desire to see the world at large as it is, the firm sold the entire concern to J. A. Johnston in June, 1882, changing the name again by dropping the word "weekly," and in March, 1884, enlarged the paper to an eight column folio. In October, the same year, Mr. Johnston sold a one-half interest to E. W. Gray, and the business was carried on in the firm name of J. Johnston & Co. In October, 1886, R. L. Earl bought Mr. Johnston's interest in the plant. It now was changed from an independent to a Republican journal by the new firm of Earl & Gray.

Considering the early period in the history of the town when this paper was started. Its present prosperous condition speaks well of the individuals through whose fostering hands it passed.

The Du Bois Express was established October 12, 1883, by Hoag, Wilson & Co. It is an independent local paper. January 1, 1887, the firm changed, Mr. S. B. Hoag retiring; H. C. Wilson, Frank McMichael, John P. Wilson, and C. A. Read forming the new firm known as the Express Publishing Company. Its circulation is over 1,100, and is steadily increasing. It is an eight column folio paper. This paper, too, is conducted by live and energetic men, and the advent of the *Express* stimulated the *Courier* so that gentle rivalry promoted the growth of both journals.

Driving Park Association.—The sketch of this association should properly have appeared under the head of *Agriculture*, but wishing to present the different organizations, etc., in a chronological order we shall insert it here.

On June 10, 1886 "The Du Bois Agricultural and Driving Park Association" was organized, and the following officers were elected: J. E. Du Bois, president; John Rumbarger, vice-president; L. M. Truxal, secretary, and G. D. Hamor, treasurer. The capital stock was fixed at \$10,000, in shares of \$10 each. The association was incorporated August 9, 1886. Article II of its constitution reads: "The objects of this corporation are to encourage and

foster among the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties a spirit of improvement in the agricultural productions of the said counties, and the breeding, raising and training of all kinds of stock, and also to afford a pleasure park for driving and other innocent sports and amusements."

The first annual fair was held September 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1886, scoring an undisputed success in attendance, exhibits, etc.

The gross receipts amounted to \$5,462.40. The main exhibition building is 40 by 40 feet, with a central tower and four wings, extension of sixty feet each. The grand stand is 309 by 32 feet, with a band cupola, all under roof, furnishing a seating capacity of about 3,000. The dance pavilion and department of public comfort is 40 by 80 feet, and a nice pump-house with a never-failing well of pure, soft water. The judges stand is 12 by 12, twenty-two feet high. The ground covers thirty acres, part of which is nicely shaded with primitive forest. The race course, or "track" is known as the "fast" track, in contradistinction of the "national" track. The length of the sides is 710 feet, curve 610 feet, making (raised curve $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet) uniform curves, there being only three other race courses in the United States like it. Such superior advantages for the trial of speed are limited, hence the association intends to inaugurate a series of races in the month of June of each year to be known as the "June races."

The horse barn is 750 feet long, furnishing sixty-six stalls. The cattle barn is 528 feet long, divided into eighty-eight stalls. The sheep and pig-pen is 300 feet long, with about fifty stalls, and the poultry-house is 110 feet long.

Hotels.—The "Rumbarger" House was the first hotel in Du Bois, opened about 1873 or 1874 by J. M. Bryan. The next was the "City Hotel" in the Second ward, opened by E. M. Kuntz, in 1875. The "Central" Hotel, Second ward, was built in 1878 by Laberee & Emerson, now kept by S. J. Mead. The "Emmet" House was built by W. H. Stanly in 1879. The "Du Bois House" Third ward, was built in 1879 by the late John Du Bois. The "National" Hotel, Second ward, was built in 1877 by Mrs. Annie Painter, and opened as a hotel in 1882 by W. C. Quigley, present proprietor. The "Nicholson House," Second ward, was built in 1880. W. L. Nicholson was the first proprietor. It is now kept by J. A. Burk. The "Terpe" House, Second ward, opened in 1881 by Strowbridge & Holmes, now kept by J. J. Hildinger. The "Alpine House," Second ward, was opened by James Hines, the present proprietor and owner.

The "Baker House," "McNulty House," "Nihil House," "Miner's Home," and the "Riddell House," all of the First ward, and the "Gorton House," Second ward, opened all about the same time.

Du Bois Alms-House.—"The poor you have with you always." This quotation needs no elucidation, except that the borough seemed to have more than the humble taxpayer desired to support without an alms-house. There-

fore, Major James Hines, the leading member of the board of poor directors, made application (signed by the citizens) to court, in the March term, 1886, asking a grant to allow Du Bois borough to build her own alms-house. The application was rejected, and a vote on the establishment of a county poor-house ordered; at general November election the vote against a poor-house was overwhelming. Major Hines, "nothing daunted," made a second application for a borough alms-house. The application this time was favorably received, and the request granted in January, 1887.

The board proceeded at once and leased a farm for five years (with suitable house and barn) known as the "Terpe Homestead," at Salem, on the "Pike," four miles from Du Bois, in Brady township. The borough had nineteen charges when the alms-house was opened, at an average monthly expense of over \$300. The expense of the board for the same purpose in 1885 amounted to \$5,383; in 1886 to \$3,341.

The board has granted no orders for relief since the latter part of February, 1887, and now (August, 1887) the Du Bois alms-house has no inmates belonging to the borough; there are, however, eleven paupers from other districts, from which Du Bois receives compensation. The estimated expense for the first year, under the new *régime*, is within \$1,000. Comment unnecessary.

Board of Trade.—Last but not least is the recent establishment of a board of trade in Du Bois. The local press and business men in general frequently urged the formation of such an organization, having the advancement of the material and industrial interests of the infant city and vicinity at heart. On March 21, 1887, a permanent organization was effected, known as the Board of Trade of Du Bois. The officers at present are P. S. Weber, president; E. D. Van Tassel, first vice-president; John Rumbarger, second vice-president; L. A. Brady, secretary; John B. Ellis, W. W. Rainey, John Horner, Levi Heidrick, H. S. Knarr, W. N. Prothero, G. R. Vosburg, directors; W. L. Johnston, J. B. Ellis, W. C. Pentz, H. Loeb, L. M. Truxall, committee on correspondence; John E. Du Bois, Fred. A. Bell, E. D. Van Tassel, S. B. Elliott, E. M. Kuntz, R. L. Earl, Harry C. Wilson, executive committee. As everybody seems interested in the objects of the "Board," good results may be expected.

In recapitulating the resources of the town and immediate vicinity permit the writer to quote from the August number of the *Enterprise*, which he published here in 1876:

"These elements, coal, lumber, and agriculture, are destined to bring about the large manufactories which give a lasting stability to a city or nation. Manufactories have given England, despite her cramped and isolated position, a rule and sway which girds the globe. They have given the Eastern States a prestige and power as permanent as it has been rapid.

"Manufactories added to its unparalleled advantages as an agricultural

focus, and, coupled with timber, coal and other minerals, are building for Du Bois (borough) a commercial supremacy, destined to endure and wax stronger as long as the continent exists."

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF BECCARIA TOWNSHIP.

AT the point where Muddy Run crosses the line of Cambria and Clearfield counties is found the extreme southeastern point of Beccaria township. Muddy Run is one of the small mountain streams, having its source in White township, Cambria county. From this point along the dividing line of the two counties westward to the crossing of Witmer Run in Clearfield county, we have the southern boundary of Beccaria township. Along this southern boundary and for a mile or two to the north, the earliest settlers of Clearfield county, as well as in Beccaria township, located their homes.

In its present formation it extends from the county line on the south northward along the line of Muddy Run, to the village of Madera, with Geulich township on the east. From a position a little north of Madera to the southern county line just west of Witmer Run, we find the third side of a triangle, which is the general outline of the township. The present area, as compared with the original, is much the smaller; for from this township as first laid out, a large part has successively been contributed to the formation of Jordon, Chest and Knox townships; these three last named townships lying on the west and northwest. In 1798 these five townships were a dense wilderness, while Geulich township remained so for many years afterward. In the latter part of 1798, or the early part of the following year, an old revolutionary soldier, in company with a party of Indians, came to the place now known as Keaggy's Dead Water, on Clearfield Creek. Although it is not definitely known, it is generally supposed that only one white man was in this party. Not later than 1799, this white man returned to Keaggy's Dead Water, bringing with him his wife and two dogs. The woods being impassable for horses and cattle, they were obliged to float on the creek either in canoes or on rafts. The family records of the Ricketts family distinctly point to this man as Captain Edward Ricketts. Not long after his settlement at this place the hardships and exposure, together with an injury received while hunting, caused the old man's death. Four days afterwards his wife died, and both now lie buried along the bank of the creek at Keaggy's Dead Water. In 1801 he was followed into the wilderness by his sons James and Edward. They found their father

and mother surrounded by Indians. Their means of subsistence was by hunting and fishing; elk, deer, bear and wolves being in abundance. Some records preserved by James and Edward indicate fifty wolves taken from his traps in one season.

From this early date, at which Captain Ricketts settled in the township, we know him to be not only the first settler in the township, but the first in Clearfield county. (This matter is traced and more data given to support the assertion in the general history of the county). In 1814, discouraged in their endeavors to clear the land, James and Edward Ricketts left the little hut at Keaggy's Dead Water, and James moved to what he considered a better location. This place he called Mount Pleasant, by which name it was called until it became the town of Utahville. At the time when James moved to Mount Pleasant, Mr. Isaac Ricketts, senior, who is now a resident of Utahville, was but four weeks old, and he has continued to reside there until the present time.

The present township was decreed by the court and the boundaries confirmed in 1830, being covered in all its area with forests of pine, hemlock and oak. It was not calculated to encourage much farming, and as a consequence the first settlers did not come into the township with the idea of permanent location. There were some few undaunted by the difficulties in clearing up forest land for farms, and to them we are indebted for whatever we have in the way of improved land. The difficulties which attended the attempt to make farms in Beccaria township cannot be appreciated by any one who has not experienced the trial. Timber was in abundance, but there were not the hands to work it, and it must not only be cut down, but that which was not necessary for their immediate use must be destroyed. To secure laborers to help them they must travel long distances. Provision they could not produce themselves until the land was prepared, but at last an attempt to make roads was made; it was of necessity a very inefficient one. Provision and the necessities of life could not be procured except by long journeys through an uninhabited country. Bridges were unknown, and the tracks which were followed by travelers, called roads, led up to and over steep and abrupt hills. Those who had wagons or vehicles for purposes of transportation, and who had procured horses, mules or oxen, resorted to many novel plans for traveling with safety. An instance to exhibit the means by which they overcame the dangers of a steep descent, is this: "The traveler fells a small tree, leaving the branches on the trunk. This he fastens to the rear of the vehicle, causing it to drag behind, and so retards it."

Wheat, grain and provision were commonly carried by the new settlers in bags and boxes swung across their shoulders, traveling afoot and from such a distance as Philipsburg and other points in Centre county, subjected to every deprivation, sufferers from every hardship. Many who first came into the township, little knowing what treasures were in their possession, battled

against such strong odds for years, when as the time approached for reaping their reward from the timber, coal, etc., allowed their lands to be sold for taxes and moved to other places. Some, indeed, overcame these obstacles and continued to reside where they first settled. Such men as John Cree, Hugh Carson and his brothers, James Ray, the Turners, John Hegarty, John and James Gill, Henry Dillen, Joseph Leonard, James McNeal, Edwin and James Ricketts, and Samuel Smiley, all paid tax on farm land in 1810-12, and to-day we have their descendants, the most substantial business men in the township.

About the year 1813 a road was cut across the mountains to Tyrone for the purpose of disposing of, or hauling to market, the first result or benefit from the timber. This was in the shape of long lap-shingles, made by hand, and not put up in bunches as at the present day. Of these, one man would make from twenty-five to forty a day, haul them across the mountain road, through Tyrone to Birmingham, Huntingdon county; there they were sold at four and five dollars a thousand in store goods. This opened at last some avenue by which to realize benefit from the abundance of timber, and eventually lead to the manufacture of the big joint shingles; and then the square timber, being sold at five and six cents per cubic foot. This was then followed by the old-fashioned and ill-arranged water-mill, where the best pine boards brought but six or seven dollars per thousand. The first mill of this kind was built as a saw-mill and grist-mill by Samuel Turner, on Turner Run. This mill was followed by saw-mills more complete in their arrangement, and located on every desirable creek and run. Although the inhabitants of the township numbered less than seventy-five in 1813, a church was built at Mt. Pleasant or Utahville about the year 1814. It was built by the Baptist people of the township, who procured the services of Dr. John Keaggy. He preached each Sunday in the little log church to a congregation which, at first, numbered but three or four. This same Dr. Keaggy, during the week, devoted himself to the practice of medicine; and still further we find Dr. Keaggy, in 1819, on his way to Huntingdon county for iron to build a mill, and from being thrown from his horse he was killed. This left the church without a pastor for three years.

The year following the building of the Mt. Pleasant Church the first school-house was erected, near where the Williams school-house now stands, built of round logs and with clapboard roof.

In 1810 John Gill made the first opening of bituminous coal that was made in the township. He discovered a vein fourteen inches thick, which he used exclusively for blacksmith purposes. Other veins of like proportions were opened by farmers in all parts of the township, until the first opening made for shipping purposes was made by Samuel Hagarty, at the place where he is now operating. The coal field of Beccaria township is peculiar in its develop-

ment, and it is not necessary to go a great distance in any direction to observe striking changes in its composition. As is always the case with nearly horizontal beds of coal, there are gentle undulations, amounting, in many cases, to only a few feet, which throw the dip one way in one place and the other way in another, while the steady and main dip is always toward the center of the basin. It may be noted that this coal is frequently termed semi-bituminous coal. It is truly bituminous, having over twenty per cent. of volatile matters on the average. Its formation is indeed peculiar. The bottom conglomerate, shows on the surface in lumps and boulders, and the basin is sharply edged up in that direction. The coking qualities of this coal are unusually perfect. The coke manufactured from it is sought after and desired on account of being least injurious for those furnaces in which it is used. In addition to this, fire-clay is found in this section, but, as a rule, is rather sandy; the coal, twenty feet above the creek, is only partially opened on the out-crop. Then, again, there is some iron ore about sixty feet above the creek. It is not opened fully, however, but seems to show three layers of carbonate of iron ore, six, three, and four inches respectively, making thirteen inches in all. The ore is carbonate, minutely crystalline, and of a dark gray color. The coal and minerals, although abundant, are not the only pursuits to which the citizens are devoted. Many valuable stone quarries are found in the township, and add greatly to the facilities for building. Then again, the country is adapted to raising grain and produce. Many farms have been cleared and brought to a high state of cultivation in different sections; orchards are planted, sheep, cattle, hogs, chickens, geese, and turkeys are raised in abundance, until we find, in traversing the township roads, every indication of increasing prosperity on all sides.

The work of the lumberman is scarcely finished, until, with plow and hoe, shovel and fire-brand, the ground is cleared for farming purposes. The valleys, the side-hills, and indeed the tops of the mountains have been wrested from the grasp of the forest, and now show themselves laden with large crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, hay, and produce. Some have chosen deep valleys, sheltered by high hills on all sides, where they have built their homes, while others climb to the highest points and perch their cosy cottages, from which they constantly view the surrounding country for miles.

Railroads.—Into and along these farms, through forest and across the creeks and streams, railroads have at length brought their busy turmoil into the township. Two roads, tributary to the Pennsylvania Railroad, now traverse the township from south to north. The Bell's Gap Railroad extends from Bell's Mills, or Bellwood, Blair county, Pa., through parts of Blair and Cambria counties into Beccaria township, and on to Irvona, where is its terminus; covering a distance between the termini of twenty-three miles. This road, however, in 1886 and 1887, was taken up and continued by a new company, under the name of the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad Company, from the terminus

of the Bell's Gap Railroad, at Irvona, to Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, a distance of forty miles more. This makes a thoroughfare along which large quantities of coal, coke, and lumber are shipped, and on account of its varied, diversified, and wild scenery, is much resorted to by excursionists during the summer months.

During the year 1886 a second railroad was completed, extending from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Cresson, Cambria county, to Irvona, in Beccaria township, and under the charter name of the Cresson, Clearfield County, and New York Short Route Railroad Company, although commonly known as the Cresson and Coalport Railroad. This road was largely due to the untiring energy of Hon. John Dean, president judge of Cambria county, for its construction, and opens a rich district of coal, timber, and fire clay. It is already surveyed, located and prospected from Irvona along Clearfield Creek to an intersection with the Beech Creek, Clearfield, and Southwestern Railroad, at a point some ten miles above the mouth of Clearfield Creek. With the march of new settlers into the township, villages and towns sprung up in different sections, the location at first being controlled by the established stage routes or turnpikes, the water facilities, or later on the railroads or prospected railroads.

Towns.—While the first settlement to assume the proportions of a village was the old Mount Pleasant, where the Ricketts boys had moved from Keaggy's Dead Water, and from which has come our present town of Utahville, it was soon followed by the village of Glen Hope, situated near the northern end of the township, on Clearfield Creek. Here at this time is a borough of from 400 to 500 people. Its industries are a shingle and planing-mill. It is on the mail route between Houtzdale, Pa., and Ansonville, Pa. They have three churches and a school-house, a large and commodious three story brick hotel. They are surrounded by good farming country, which supports four or five large general stores, and with the building of the railroad now surveyed through that section, a busy, flourishing town will soon replace the old village of Glen Hope. One of the oldest residents of the township still resides here in the person of Mr. John Wright, a well-to-do farmer, honored and respected by all, and here the late D. C. Caldwell, M. D., resided for many years, and traversed the country in response to the professional calls made upon him. Among other of the present business men are Ed. C. Haley, postmaster; ex-Deputy Sheriff C. J. Keagy; J. Esselman, landlord of the Washington House, and Messrs. Hindman and Brattun, esqs., justices of the peace, and Messrs. Caldwell, Rumery, Williamson, Dickey, and Wilson. Old Mount Pleasant, or Utahville, nearer the southern county line, while not a borough, has the distinction of being the first village or town in the township, with Mr. Isaac Ricketts, sr., still residing on the old farm. The Bell's Gap Railroad added largely to the value of Mr. Ricketts's land. The people of the town are good, substantial families, and support a good hotel, a church, and three stores. The hotel

is owned and conducted by Mr. Isaac Ricketts, jr. T. C. Flick and the Erhards, with Dr. —, postmaster, have the stores, while Mr. S. McFarland deals in timber and coal, and J. C. Smith is railroad agent.

West of old Mount Pleasant and nearer the Cambria county line on Clearfield Creek, and about one and a half miles from the mouth of Witmer Run, is the site of an old saw-mill, first run by water-power, and built by John Gee. A short distance from the site of this mill stands an old house, now the property of Francis Moran. These buildings, surrounded by a farm lying between the hills and along the creek, and joining with the land of Samnel Spangle on the north, were sold to William Mays, who on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1876, sold to James Haines, esq. Around this old home the town of Coalport has sprung up, and continued to grow and expand until it has become phenomenal in its growth. At the time when the farm, which is now the location of the town of Coalport, was bought by Mr. Haines, it was not a promising piece of land, but soon application was made to Mr. Haines to sell lots for building purposes. The narrow gauge road, which extended from Bellwood to Lloydsville in Cambria county, was extended by the Bell's Gap Railroad Company to Coalport and Irvona, and was soon made a broad gauge. The old mill has successively changed hands from Mr. Haines to the Coalport Lumber Company, then to John Elliott & Co., then to Franciscus & Woods, of Tyrone, and finally to P. & A. Flynn, one of the most extensive lumber firms in the State. The natural advantages for a town at Coalport made such a demand upon Mr. Haines and Messrs. S. M. & J. D. Spangle for building lots that these gentlemen concluded to make it a borough. Previous to the year 1882 the post-office had been known as Reilley post-office, but upon the incorporation of the borough in 1883 it was changed to Coalport. The situation is one of the naturally advantageous places for a town, but twenty-three miles from Altoona, railroad connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bellwood and at Cresson, each but twenty-five miles distant, the same distance from Clearfield town and Ebensburg, the county seats of Clearfield and Cambria counties, but fourteen miles from Houtzdale, Lumber City, and Burnside, in Clearfield county, immediately adjacent to extensive coal fields, located on Clearfield Creek for lumber and trade and its manufactories. The place made rapid strides until on the north and west it stretched its buildings up to and beyond the borough lines, until Blaine City and Rose Bud, two villages equal to the borough, were soon created. Then the building after a space of little over a mile formed itself into another town called Irvona, from its founder, Colonel E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Clearfield county. This place was encouraged and created in fact by the Witmer Land and Coal Company, of which Colonel Irvin was a member. Here is one of the largest tanneries in the State, superintended by Mr. Charles McKean, of Watsontown, Pa., and owned by Boston, Mass., capitalists. Two large hotels, the general stores of



James Flynn

Messrs. Herman, Hout & Thompson, and McManigal. The shingle-mill of R. J. Walker, of Osceola, Pa., and the town is located at the mouth of Witmer Run, on Clearfield Creek. The other principal business men are those connected with the tannery, J. H. Bamfield, M. D., Messrs. McNeil, Michaels, Lightner, McEwen, Williams, etc. Here also are located the headquarters of the Baker, Whiteby Coal and Coke Company, who have opened extensive mines and built many coke ovens.

With the present increase in population the towns of Irvona and Coalport will soon be so nearly united as to form one place. The borough proper of Coalport has now from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants, but in connection with Blaine City and Rose Bud numbers 3,000 people. The buildings are substantial and commodious; the progress and improvement of the town is remarkable. It includes five churches, the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, the United Brethren, Roman Catholic and Evangelical Association. The pastors are: Revs. C. A. Biddle, M. A. Wolf, B. J. Hummel, J. C. McEntee and R. D. Leibhardt. There are three commodious public schools, located, one in the borough, one in Blaine City, and one in Rose Bud. The Irvona Coal and Coke Company have erected ninety coke ovens, which are kept burning. There are five hotels, with Messrs. M. Carroll, W. J. Smith, Jos. Rhody, Jos. F. Durbin and Jos. A. Adams, as landlords; five coal mines shipping coal; two planing-mills, owned by Berger & McGarvey and Hannah & Klohe & Co.; the extensive saw-mill of P. & A. Flynn, and in connection with their lumber mill. The Hon. James Flynn, ex-State senator from this district, resides here with his family, having moved from Janesville, Geulich township, some two years past. The general merchandise stores are those of Samuel Hegarty, P. and A. Flynn, Thompson & McManigal, J. B. Wilber & Co., J. B. Lydick, A. J. Harber, J. S. Stiner, I. W. & P. C. Gates, C. A. Lamborn & Co. Coalport has also a good bank, which owes its existence to the business energy and enterprise of the Hon. John Patton, present member of Congress of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa. Samuel Hegarty is president, and F. G. Patton, esq., cashier of this institution. Mr. Samuel Hegarty, a descendant from one of the oldest families in the township, is one of the leading business men and coal operators of the county; he operates a mine at Coalport, carries on an extensive business in general merchandise and furniture, and has contributed largely to the building of the town. D. C. Flynn is postmaster. The burgesses of the borough have been James Haines, esq., two terms; J. D. Spangle, esq., P. C. Gates, esq., two terms, and the present burgess, Capt. John Elliott. James Haines and V. Stevens are justices of the peace. The physicians are J. Herbert Hogue, M. D.; C. B. Elliott, M. D., and Drs. C. D. Woods and J. E. Bolinger. Dentists, W. H. Craft and T. H. Sexton. Attorneys at law, Alonzo P. Madeon and G. M. Bigler. R. R. agents, Hon. Jno. C. Gates, ex-member of Legislature from Cambria county, and W. H. Ott. Hardware men, R. A.

Holden and the firm of A. C. Buck & Co., whose business is conducted by J. E. Scanlan, esq., one of the firm. Druggists, W. C. McCartney and C. H. Statler. Dry goods and clothing, W. F. Wagner, J. E. Kolbenschlag, and Sol. Wartelsky. Butchers, Swan & White, F. V. Perry, W. P. McNaul, Miles Anthony. Millinery and fancy goods, M. Daugherty & Co., Mrs. J. E. Kolbenschlag, B. Weld. Contractors and builders are J. M. Beers, T. G. Lightner, S. E. Bartholomew, J. D. Weld, William Bratton, M. McMullin. P. G. Neibauer, owner of the Coalport brewery, and other business men are, T. M. Lambert, J. W. Weakland, Captain F. M. Flannigan, E. S. Lindsey, D. Rosenberg, J. W. Hollis, J. W. Gill, J. I. Miller, J. K. Charles, Jos. W. Hull, S. M. Spangle, Jas. Spangle, treasurer of Beccaria township, William Walton, etc. Mr. C. P. Pannebaker, editor and proprietor of the Coalport *Standard*, successfully carries on that paper as a weekly journal, devoted to the interest of Coalport borough and vicinity. The present borough council: Captain John Elliott, burgess, with W. J. McManigal, W. C. McCartney, I. W. Gates, Daniel Kline, Charles Kibler and John Lamborn, councilmen.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF BELL TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Bell was organized at the same time, under the same procedure, and by the same commissioners that laid out and erected the other townships of Burnside and Penn, to the formation of which several distinct bodies, the older townships of Pike and Chest surrendered their territory, the latter yielding to the new erections a major part of her lands, and the former somewhat less.

As near as can be determined at this time (the Quarter Sessions records being so defective as to give no light on the matter), the first petition was presented to the court at a term thereof in December, 1834, which petition, with the names of signers thereto, was as follows:

"To the Honorable Thomas Burnside, Esquire, and his associates, Judges of the court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Clearfield county, now holding court for the same, December term 1834.

"The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Pike and Chest townships, most respectfully sheweth, That they, with many others, labor under many disadvantages, as well as the public in general, by the said townships being so large, many of us being from twelve to fourteen miles from the place of holding the elections, and the supervisors having to go all over them. In many

cases parts of the roads are nearly neglected, to the great injury of the public; and in truth, the loss of money by them, having to travel so far that half the day is spent before they get on the ground to work. We therefore pray your honors, to appoint suitable citizens to lay off part of said townships, in a separate township, if they shall deem it meet, and your petitioners will ever pray." Signed, "William Haslet, George Walters, James Elder, John McCracken, jr., Greenwood Bell, Jacob Walters, Henry Ross, Moses C. Evans, Thomas Logan, Thomas Campbell, I. W. Campbell, William McCracken, jr., John Henry, James B. Graham, Matthew Irvin, Samuel McCewen, John J. McCracken, George Ross, David McCracken, David Ferguson, James Reed, Arthur Bell, John Weaver, Peter Smith, John Smith, jr., John D. Sunderland, Timothy Lee, James Mahaffey, sen., John Mahaffey, Thomas Mahaffey, James Mahaffey, jr., Michael Sunderland, Milton Cooke, Benjamin Hartshorn, and Peter Owens." Nearly all of these were residents of that part of Pike and Chest that was formed into Bell township.

Upon the presentation of this petition, the court made an order appointing Alexander B. Reed, David Ferguson, and James Allport, viewers, to examine into the matter and make report to the next Quarter Sessions Court.

This was followed by no less than three supplemental petitions, numerously signed by inhabitants of that part of the townships proposed to be divided, and who were more or less directly interested in the matter; and the fact appears that nearly every resident of the locality took part in the proceedings, either as petitioners or remonstrators, although no record other than the viewers' report shows a remonstrance.

In their report made in February, following, the commissioners say: "The undersigned, commissioners, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to lay out new townships from parts of Pike and Chest, which shall be more convenient for the inhabitants of said townships, after having examined the petitions and remonstrances referred to them by the court, and consulting with the people, do report the (annexed) diagram to be agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners, and for the general benefit of the inhabitants of the same. As witness our hands this 4th day of February, 1834. Signed, A. B. Reed, James Allport, David Ferguson."

There is an evident clerical error in the report, wherein it is dated in the year 1834, as the petitions were not referred to the commissioners until the month of December, 1834. The date should read as February 4, 1835.

The commissioners also suggest names for the townships, as the following note will show, which note is a part of their proceeding:

"The undersigned, without presuming to dictate to the honorable court, most respectfully suggest the names affixed to the numbers (below), as appropriate ones for the respective townships: No. 1, Cherry Tree, 'Burnside;' No. 2, Bells, 'Bell;' No. 3, Grampian Hills, 'Penn;' No. 4, Chest Creek, 'Chest.'"

The numbers and the names immediately following them are used for the purpose of designating the several localities by which they were formerly known. The face of the plan or draft of Bell township annexed to the report of the commissioners, bears, in the handwriting of the court, these words: "This township named 'Bell,' for the late A. Bell, esq., who was an early settler, and his son, Greenwood Bell, esq., who resides therein. By the Court. T. B."

The laying out and division made under these proceedings was confirmed on the 4th day of May, 1835, by Hon. Thomas Burnside, president judge.

As laid out by these proceedings, Bell township had an extreme length, north and south, of eight miles, and a general width of six miles, with a large tract in addition, that embraced lands on both sides of the river Susquehanna, and extending in a direction east by northeast for a distance of something over five and one-half miles. This irregularly shaped addition was attached to the territory included by the township, with the evident intent of retaining as much as possible of the lands bordering on the river. By a subsequent township erection, however, a part of these lands have been surrendered to the formation of Greenwood, by which Bell, as now constituted, is of comparatively regular form, and contains an area of about fifty-five square miles. It is bounded north by Brady; east by Penn, Greenwood, and a small portion of Chest; south by Chest and Burnside townships, and west by Indiana and Jefferson counties.

In the northern part of the township the land is very high, the crest of the divide between the waters of the Susquehanna River and Mahoning Creek, often reaching a height of two thousand two hundred feet and over above tide water. This high land marks the uplift of the second or Chestnut ridge anticlinal axis, and is capped by the so-called Mahoning sandstone.

From this ridge southwardly and southeasterly towards the West Branch, the measures dip rapidly, so that at the place known as Mitchell's Camp, the land is about three hundred and fifty feet above the river, while near McGee's it is scarcely two hundred feet.

The high country north several miles from the river is, as yet, but thinly settled, by far the greater part being heavy timber lands, but the lumbermen are rapidly devastating these lands, and a few years hence the agricultural products will replace the native forests. Along the ridge road running from the Irish Settlement to Punxsutawney, and north of the road, many good farms have been cleared up. In the matter of streams, that powerful auxiliary to the lumbering business, the township is exceedingly fortunate. The river Susquehanna enters from Burnside on the south, and flows a generally southeast course, winding and turning around many hilly and rocky bends, as far as old Chest post-office, and for a short distance below it. Here is a second bend to the southeast, which direction it follows to the town of Mahaffey, where it receives the waters of Chest Creek, the main tributary to the river in the

southwest portion of the county. After passing Mahaffey, the course of the river is generally east by northeast until it leaves this township and enters Greenwood on the east.

Chest Creek, a stream of considerable size, enters this township from old Chest, on the southeast, and flows a generally northwest course, much less devious and winding than the river, and discharges its waters at or near the hamlet of Mahaffey, on the south or southeast side of the river. The other tributaries to the river which discharge their waters therein from the south are North Run and Deer Run. Snyder Run is a rivulet in the southeast part of the township, a tributary of Chest Creek.

On the north of the river the streams that discharge therein are Bear Run, Whisky Run, Miller's Run, and Laurel Run, neither of which are of any considerable size. The northern part of the township is drained by the headwaters of the east branches of the Mahoning, which flow westward into Jefferson county. Curry's Run has its source in the northeast part of the township, near the locality of Mitchell's Camp.

As Bell township is situate somewhat remote from the county seat, and, as the tide of pioneer settlement came from the country down the river, and to the east and northeast, and none from the western counties, civilization, or at least settlement in this locality, was deferred until the lands lower down had been taken up and improvements commenced. There was, however, no part of the West Branch valley in the whole county that offered greater natural attractions and inducements to the pioneer than the vicinity of the mouth of Chest Creek, near the site of the present active hamlet of Mahaffey.

It will be remembered that the first subdivision of the county into townships was in the erection of Bradford and Beccaria, the latter having as its north boundary the direct line from the head of Little Clearfield Creek to the mouth of Chest Creek, and thence southerly up the river to the county line. So much, therefore of the lands now in Bell, and south of a line so drawn, was in Beccaria township. This division was made in the year 1807. Six years later, in the year 1813, all lands now included within Bell, that lay west and north of the river, were erected into Pike township, which erection remained intact and undisturbed, excepting the formation of Brady, until the erection of Chest township in 1826. Bell, therefore, as has already been fully stated, was formed from parts of Pike and Chest townships in the year 1835, and at the same time that Penn and Burnside were created.

The pioneer of the township was Johannes Ludwig Snyder, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He came to this country about the time of the French and Indian War, with his father's family. The father, too, was a soldier in the war for American independence. Prior to the settlement of Johannes, or John, as he was generally known, in this county, he lived at Lewisburg. He came to this locality about the year 1820, and settled on lands on Chest Creek. Mr.

Snyder attained an age in life far beyond that allotted to man, being, at the time of his death about one hundred and fifteen years. He died in the year 1860. His wife, it is said, also lived to the age of one hundred and eight years. By trade Mr. Snyder was a gunsmith, but during his life in this county gave his attention to farming.

At the same time, or soon after, John Smith, who had married one of Snyder's daughters, came to the locality. He is brought into prominence from the fact of having built the first school-house in the township about 1827 or 1828. He made an improvement on the site now occupied by the hamlet of Bethlehem. This pioneer school was a small log building, not unlike the others of the county at the time, and stood the needs of the community until 1835, about the time of the organization of the township, when it was removed and a more pretentious school-house erected.

The next settlement was made about 1823, by the Sunderlin family, former residents of Union county. The head of this family was Samuel Sunderlin, who for many years lived in the township an honest, conscientious, upright man. He was prominently connected with the early religious meetings in the locality, and was the first class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal society. His improvement was made on the river above the site occupied by McGee's mills. He had sons who came at or about the same time. This family name is quite numerous in the township at the present time.

The year 1826 witnessed the advent of three other families to the township, the McGees, the Wetzels and the Johnsons. The former, of which Rev. James McGee was the head, came from Centre county. He cleared a farm and made substantial improvements in the township. Soon after his coming he built a saw-mill, and three years after a grist-mill, they being among the first erections of the kind in Bell township. The saw-mill stood on Deer Run, on lands that remained in the family many years. It was of the primitive style of mills incident to that period, known commonly as the flutter-wheel mill, but as years advanced and progress and improvement in mill machinery developed, this mill was replaced by one more substantial. The second was burned and a third erected in its place by other and younger members of the McGee family. James McGee, the senior, was appointed postmaster at Chest, the name of the station on the old pike leading from Curwensville to Indiana, in the year 1833. The grist-mill built by Mr. McGee in 1829, stood on the river near and below the mouth of Bear Run. It was a log structure, odd in design and of narrow proportions, but sufficient for the wants of the settlement at that time. Burr stones were out of the question, but a pair of "country stones" did the work for the community, perhaps just as well.

The descendants of James McGee are still numerous in the township, and among them is some of the substantial and progressive element of the township. The pioneer died in the year 1855. A small town or hamlet known as McGee's Mills, situate within the township is named after this family.

Rhinehart Wetzel was a German by birth, and came to this country during his youth. His people lived in the Juniata valley, where Rhinehart married, and from whence he came to this county. He made a farm above McGee's. His descendants yet reside in the township. George Johnson, who came about the same time, settled near the mouth of Chest Creek, where he cleared a farm, but the loss of his wife, by death, changed his plans, and he made his future residence with Robert Mahaffey, his son-in-law.

The next year, 1827, John Weaver came to the township from Union county, his former home. He located on the river above McGee's Mills about two miles. At the time of their death, both he and his wife, were over eighty years of age.

About the same time, 1827, and from the same place, Union county, there came to the township the family of Peter Smith. They located on the river above Weaver's, and nearly opposite Samuel Sunderlin's, well toward the south part of the township.

William Ramsey, a former resident of the county in the vicinity of Clearfield Bridge, moved into Bell township and commenced an improvement on Chest Creek, on the site now of Mahaffey's grist-mill, in the year 1830. Here, soon after, he built a saw-mill, and still later a woolen or fulling-mill. At the place from whence he came, Clearfield Bridge, there stood the woolen-mill of Robert Elder, and there Ramsey received his instruction in the line of woolen manufacture. His venture in the new locality did not prove successful and was subsequently remodeled into a grist-mill, supplied with a pair of burr-stones. He also engaged in lumbering, but afterward, about 1839, sold his interests here and emigrated to Illinois, then a new country, where he died some years ago. To William Ramsey is accorded the distinction of having built the first frame dwelling-house in Bell township, all previous places of abode having been constructed of round or hewed logs.

In the spring of the same year, 1830, Thomas Campbell, also a former resident of Union county, came to Bell and located on lands along the river, between one and two miles above McGee's mill. Here he began an improvement and made a good farm, on which he lived until the time of his death in 1865. Mr. Campbell was one of the first school directors elected in Bell township after its organization in the year 1835. His son, James A. Campbell, was a teacher of a school in the township in the year 1836, soon after the adoption of the new school system, but prior to the formation of a separate school district in the township.

About the year 1831 Nathaniel Sabins came to the township and made an improvement on lands in the bend of the river opposite the mouth of Chest Creek, on the site now occupied by the hamlet of Mahaffey. Sabins was the huntsman of the settlement, and an inexhaustible fund of hunting stories are extant, the result of his prowess and skill with his gun.

Another of the old settlers of the township was Asaph Ellis, who came to the township about the year 1835. He built a saw-mill on the river and engaged extensively in the lumber business. Mr. Ellis was elected justice of the peace, the first person elected to that office after the township was formed, and held the position about twenty years, giving general satisfaction in the adjudication of such questions as were submitted for his determination.

Unquestionably a mention of the old families of Bell township would be incomplete without some record of its first pioneer; a pioneer family not only of the locality that was formed into Bell township, but of the county as well. The family referred to was that of Arthur Bell, who although they occupied and improved land in that part of the township, that in 1875 was erected into Greenwood township, yet they were in fact the pioneers of the upper part of the county. Arthur Bell, sr., came to this county soon after the coming of Daniel Ogden, and was undoubtedly the second pioneer adventurer up the West Branch. He arrived in time to assist Ogden in the erection of his cabin above the site of the old Indian village of Chincleclamousche, after which he went further up the river to his claim where he at once commenced an improvement. Soon after he came to this locality he became possessed of the dignified title of "Squire," having been commissioned as justice of the peace by Governor Thomas McKean, for townships then a part of Lycoming county, Loyal Sock, Lycoming and Pine Creek. This will be made clear when it is stated that prior to the year 1804, all that part of the county that lay on the west and north sides of the West Branch River formed a part of Lycoming county, and it was on the west side that 'Squire Bell took up his abode. His friend, Daniel Ogden was then a resident of Huntingdon county, the river being the dividing line between Lycoming and Huntingdon counties. By his marriage with Mary Greenwood, Arthur Bell had seven children, viz.: Greenwood, Letitia, Rebecca, Mary, Rachel, William and Grier, the last named being the first white child born in the county. From November 27, 1812, until November 21, 1815, 'Squire Bell held the office of county treasurer. Greenwood Bell, the oldest son, afterward settled in what is now Greenwood township, and with the exception of Dr. John P. Hoyt, was the first settler therein. The Bells became a numerous family throughout the county. It has been erroneously supposed that Bell township was so named in honor of Greenwood Bell, but such seems not to be the case. The record made in the early part of this chapter was taken from the original papers on file, and the version therein given cannot be questioned. The words, in the handwriting of the court, are, "This township named 'Bell,' for the late A. Bell, esq., who was an early settler, and his son, Greenwood Bell, esq., who resides therein."

While the lands of the township were yet a part of the older formations of Pike and Chest, these pioneer families, mindful of the necessity of religious meetings in the community, held occasional worship at houses, and prior to

1830 had formed a society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. This society then, as well as at the present time, in point of numerical strength, has largely predominated. Samuel Sunderlin was one of the first class-leaders of the society, whose services were frequently had in the absence of any pastor. As early as 1826, Rev. Timothy Lee became a resident of that part of the upper country now included within Burnside township, and sermons were delivered at his house from time to time, until about the year 1840, and afterward in Bell at the place where James Sunderlin's house was erected.

There was no church edifice in the township earlier than the year 1860, at which the Methodist Episcopal society erected a house of worship near the site of the school-house, well up toward the south part of the township. This school building was used for a place of holding church service before the edifice was built.

The Protestant Methodists were strong, numerically, at an early day, and organized about the year 1830. Their early services were held at the house of John Weaver, that stood near the river and opposite to where the Methodist Episcopal church was afterward built. One of the first ministers of this society was Rev. Robert Simonton. This society, some years later, built a church at Franklin, now Mahaffey.

As is usual in all pioneer settlements where land must be cleared and farms put in shape for cultivation before other affairs pertaining to the welfare of the community can be looked to, the first ten years of life in Bell township witnessed but slight advancement in matters of education. As stated before, the first school-house in the township was built by John Smith, about the year 1827, near the present hamlet called Bethlehem, or Ostend post-office. This was replaced by a building more suited to the wants of the growing community some seven or eight years later. James A. Campbell, a descendant of one of the pioneer families, was the first teacher here.

The first board of school directors was chosen in the month of March, 1836, the first year after the erection of Bell as a township. They were with the term for which they were chosen as follows: Thomas Campbell and Albert Ramsey, one year; Hugh Fullerton and James Elder, two years, and Jacob Walters and Peter Smith for three years. Jacob Walters was made president, Peter Smith, secretary, and James Elder, treasurer of the board. For several years there were but three schools in the entire township, and they being opened only a few months during each year. The total number of scholars in the township was one hundred and forty-one, of whom seventy-eight were males and sixty-three females. Teachers' wages paid were, for males sixteen dollars, and females, from eight to ten dollars per month, without boarding. As an evidence of growth in population it may be stated that there are at present in the township ten well appointed schools with over three hundred scholars in attendance during the school season.

In the year 1836, next succeeding the year in which Bell township was laid out and erected, Jacob Linefelter was, as assessor, required to make an enumeration of all freemen and all real and personal property taxable by law, also a valuation of all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations, taxable by law; and also all single freemen of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, then residing within the township. From the enrollment so made the following list of taxables is taken: Lewis Snyder, Jacob Snyder, George Snyder, Benoni Simmons, Robert Pennington, John Rorabaugh, Russell McMurray, Thomas Tozer, Barck Tozer, John Tozer, William Ramsey, Silas Salley, Frederick Smith, John Smith, Peter Smith, Nathaniel Sabins, David Michael, Samuel and John Sunderlin, Andrew Barnhart, John Weaver, Thomas Campbell, Christopher Rorabaugh, John McGee, Philip Johnson, James Campbell, John Rorabaugh, John McCracken, Gilbert Tozer, Sebastine Snyder, Daniel Snyder, George Smith, James Sunderland, Henry Smell, Charles Gilsey, Nelson Young, David McCracken, Charles Elder, Peter Smith, Reinhart Wetzel, James McGee, Robert Montgomery, Hugh Fullerton, George Johnson, Alpha Holmes, Frederick Tanner, Alsaph Ellis, Jacob Walter, William Haslet, George Ross, James Elder, George Walters, Moses Evans, Joseph McCracken, Greenwood Bell, Arthur Bell, Cyrus Thurston, Jacob Linefelter, George Thomas, Elihu Mott, Alburn Ramsey, Daniel Taylor, John Ross, William McCracken, Lucretia Young, Robert Dougherty, and McGee.

From this assessment it appears that there were in the township in the year 1836 nearly seventy taxable inhabitants, a fair proportion of whom were single freemen. Jacob Linefelter, the pioneer assessor of the township, may have led us into a possible error in the spelling of some of the foregoing names. In those days schools were not as numerous as at present, and the reader will charitably overlook any error in the orthographical construction of the proper names quoted above.

The largest landholders at the time, with the number of acres owned by each, were as follows: John Smith, three hundred acres; Peter Smith, five hundred; David, Michael and Samuel Sunderlin, two hundred each; Andrew Barnhart, two hundred; George Smith, four hundred and thirty; Reinhart Wetzel, two hundred; James McGee, six hundred; George Johnson, three hundred; William Haslet, two hundred and thirty; George Walters, two hundred; Greenwood Bell, four hundred; Arthur Bell, three hundred; Cyrus Thurston, George Thomas, and Daniel Taylor, three hundred each; William McCracken, two hundred; Lucretia Young, four hundred, and Dougherty and McGee four hundred and fifty-five acres of land.

The saw-mills then in the township were owned, respectively, by William Ramsey, John McCracken, Hugh Fullerton, George Walters, Greenwood Bell, and Dougherty and McGee, the latter being a double mill. They had also a grist-mill, as had Greenwood Bell and William Ramsey.

Growing then, from this, a record of the township, its taxables and its industries as they existed in the year 1836, there has been a steady and healthful increase not only in the population but in industry and improvements of every kind. Where fifty, and even less years ago, there stood but the primal forests undisturbed by the pioneer woodman's ax, there now stretch out on every hand broad and well cultivated acres of lands. The lumber trade has, in the past, been as fully recognized a pursuit of the inhabitants as that of agriculture, and although materially lessened during the last ten years, is yet carried on to a considerable extent, but in the more remote localities, away from the larger streams of the township.

In the development of the resources of Bell township, and among the families who have taken an active part therein, two names are noticeably conspicuous, the Mahaffeys and the McGees. In honor of the first named, and in recognition of his enterprise and integrity, the hamlet of Mahaffey is so called, and for the latter is named the settlement known as McGee's Mills.

Mahaffey and Its Founder—On the banks of the river Susquehanna, opposite, and about the mouth of Chest Creek is the site on which this town has been built. Its growth began slowly, there being nothing to stimulate it prior to the building of the Bell's Gap Railroad. The land hereabouts was owned mainly by Robert Mahaffey. He was born in Lycoming county on the 4th day of May, 1815, and came to the country of the Upper Susquehanna with his father's family in the year 1828, locating near the site of Burnside borough. Robert was the third of six sons born to William and Nancy (Bennett) Mahaffey. In 1841 Robert married Mary, daughter of Rev. James McGee, who bore him three children—William, James, and Mary. Soon after his marriage he purchased the lands at the mouth of Chest Creek and commenced an improvement, and erected a log house in which he lived for a quarter of a century, after which his present commodious residence was built.

In 1847, about a year after the death of his wife, Robert Mahaffey married Mary C., daughter of George Johnston, by whom he had seven children—Robert F., Emery, Harry, Elizabeth S., Nannie, Alice, and Elsie.

In 1878 the grist-mill on Chest Creek was built. This is a substantial frame structure, having three run of stone, with water as a motive power.

The Mahaffey saw-mill, a new building erected in the year 1886, to replace older mills owned by him, is located on the river, a short distance from the town.

In 1886 the Bell's Gap Railroad was extended to the town and a comfortable depot erected. This road is now being further extended to pass McGee's and reach the rich Punxsutawney coal and coke fields, about twelve miles distant from Mahaffey.

In the same year, 1886, a large tannery was built in the town, but on the east side of the river. It furnishes employment for about forty persons.

The hotel, known as Mahaffey's, was built about seven years ago, but recently has been enlarged. Its proprietor is Emery Mahaffey.

The first mercantile house was established here about seven years ago by Robert Mahaffey. There are now several stores in the town, a majority of them having been started within the last two years.

The Methodist Protestant Church, built about sixteen years ago to replace the old church mentioned heretofore in this chapter, stands on an elevated piece of ground in the town, a short distance from the river. It is a substantial frame building, one story in height. Prominent among its members have been the families of James McGee, Philip McGee, James Stevenson, David Mitchell, James Weaver, and others.

A society has recently been organized and efforts are making for the erection of a Lutheran Church at the town. Ground has been selected but the edifice is yet to be built.

Prior to the building up of the town this place was known as "Franklin," so named by Robert Mahaffey. It was changed to its present name about eight years ago. Mr. Mahaffey has been postmaster ever since the office was established in the place.

McGee's Mills.—This point was among the early settled localities of the township, having, previous to its present name, been known as Chest. It is located at the mouth of Bear Run. The first settlement was made here in 1826 by Rev. James McGee, a former resident of Centre county. In the vicinity there has lived the descendants of James McGee to the present time. His children were as follows: Thomas A., Philip, John, James, Henry, Elizabeth Ann, who married John Mitchell; Margaret, who married John Weaver, and Mary, who became the wife of Robert Mahaffey.

In the year 1833 a mail route was established, leading from Curwensville to Indiana, and at this point a station was made called Chest. James McGee was made postmaster, and the office has ever since been held by some member of the family. From the settlement and subsequent improvement made in this vicinity the town is now known as McGee's Mills. The grist-mill from which this name is derived, is operated by Henry Holmes McGee, son of Thomas McGee.

The settlement here is quite small, consisting of a few houses, a mill, shop, two stores, one of which is just started, and a hotel, also newly built. The extension of the Bell's Gap Railroad has given an impetus to its growth.

Bethlehem.—This is a small hamlet, situated about two miles south from Mahaffey, and nearly a mile from Chest Creek. It has no industries. A mail station is established there for the convenience of the inhabitants of that part of the township. The office is designated as "Ostend." The land in this vicinity was cleared about the year 1820, by John Smith, one of the pioneers of the township. The first school-house in the township was erected near this

place. H. L. Henderson formerly kept a store at Bethlehem, but sold the business to Robert Mahaffey. It was discontinued after a few years, the proprietor having transferred the stock to a new store building at Mahaffey. James Mahaffey managed the Bethlehem store.

The pioneer church of Bell township, and, in fact, the only church except that at Mahaffey, is that of the Methodist Episcopal Society, in the Sunderlin neighborhood, in the upper part of the township. This church was built in the year 1860, although the society held meetings in private dwellings and school-houses many years prior to the church erection. It is a plain but substantial frame building, standing on the west side of and near the river. Among the families whose names are prominently mentioned in connection with this society are those of Thomas A. McGee, Henry L. McGee, James B. Sunderlin, Levi Sunderlin, Thomas Sunderlin, Joseph Work, Jacob Campbell, Robert Mahaffey, Joseph Campbell, and others.

Troutdale Grange No. 677, P. of H. was organized March 15, 1876, by Deputy J. B. Shaw, with a charter membership of twenty-nine persons. The first master was David Logan; secretary, H. H. McGee. This society is made up from the substantial agricultural element of the township, residing mainly in the southwest part. The meetings are held in the Troutdale school-house. The present master is Philip McGee; secretary, Belle Wetzel.

Present Schools of the Township.—There are, in Bell township, ten well-appointed schools, named and located as follows: Franklin, at Mahaffey; Bethlehem, at Bethlehem; Banner Ridge, in the eastern part of the township; Susquehanna, near the M. E. Church on the river; Troutdale, southeast from McGee's Mills; Pleasant Ridge, in the northern part; Sunnyside, in the western part; Rock Springs, in the northeast part; Summit, in the northern part; and Hillsdale, in the western part of the township.

CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF BIGLER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is of such recent formation that its history lies in its future, and the events of the territory embraced by its boundaries are more properly a part of the older townships from which it was taken. The causes that led to its erection were various, and as occurring events at that time created a conflict of opinion in the necessity of a separate township, which were unimportant as a record, no detailed statement of them need be made here.

Upon the petition of C. C. Ball and others, the question was regularly

brought to the notice of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, held in the month of September, 1881, and, upon such petition, S. F. McCloskey, J. I. Patterson and D. W. Moore were appointed viewers, to examine and report upon the necessity of a new erection.

In accordance with their duty, and what they considered to be for the welfare of the residents of the locality affected by the proceeding, the viewers determined to, and did lay out a new township, taking therefor from Woodward, 4,646 acres and 100.4 perches of land; from Beccaria, 4,064 acres; from Knox, 2,332 acres; from Geulich, 1,821 acres; and that the new township, which included the town of Madera, should be so named.

This proposition met with disfavor and great resistance on the part of Woodward township, which was burdened with a considerable debt, and relied on the tax levy of the vicinity affected to help pay it. This argument was combated by Madera and vicinity with the assertion that they (the residents) had contributed their full share toward paying the township's indebtedness, and begged relief from further contribution for which they were receiving no substantial benefit.

To settle the vexed question as to the new erection, the court made an order directing the holding of an election by which the question should be left to the determination of the electors, and appointing the 27th day of December, 1882, as the time for such election. The result at the polls showed one hundred and thirty-three votes for, and thirty against the proposed division; whereupon the township was erected and confirmed by the court, and named "Bigler," in honor of Hon. William Bigler, late governor of the Commonwealth.

So, then, in the formation of Bigler township, the older townships of Woodward, Beccaria, Geulich and Knox surrendered their lands in the proportion mentioned in the early part of this chapter.

The early settlement and history of the new township is written in the chapters devoted respectively to the older townships of Woodward, Geulich, Beccaria and Knox, to which the reader is referred.

The town of Madera, the recognized central point within the township, occupies a central position, and is an active, enterprising and progressive hamlet. It is situated on the east side of Clearfield Creek, and distant from Houtzdale four miles. The original name given this town was Puseyville, so designated in honor of Charles Pusey, who owned a great part of the lands upon which the town was built. Mr. Pusey owned and managed extensive lumbering interests in the vicinity, and for the purpose of prosecuting his business had large saw and grist-mills at the place.

Here, too, are extensive coal deposits, which await only the building of a railroad to the town to place it on an equal footing with the other points in the south part of the county. This railroad seems an assured fact in the near

future, as efforts are in progress, looking toward the extension of the Moshannon Branch, to tap the coal fields in this vicinity.

Although small, and not yet having attained the dignified name of a "borough," the residents are decidedly progressive, and have built several fine private dwellings, noticeable among which are those of the Hagertys.

The lands in the immediate vicinity of Madera were warranted, in 1784, to one Alexander, three generations back from Joseph Alexander, now residing at Madera, and to the ancestors of John Gill, John Cullen, John McConnell, and James Alexander, which ancestors were pioneers along the valley of Clearfield Creek.

Among the earlier industries was the old saw-mill, situated near the mouth of Lost Run. This mill was owned, in part, by Dr. Houtz, in the year 1850, but two years later he sold his interests here and made his seat of operations in the vicinity of what afterwards became Houtzdale.

In the early part of the present century Judge Rawle, a Philadelphian, owned an extensive tract of land in this vicinity, upon which he erected a log house, a marvel of architecture for the time. The inside was plastered throughout, and ornamented elaborately with cornices and center pieces of "Paris white." From the magnificent view of the surrounding country the locality he named "Belle Sena," meaning beautiful scene. This house has long since gone to decay. Its owner and occupant left the county many years ago, and is now dead. In after years this property came into the ownership of William A. Wallace, and the name was changed, or corrupted, into "Belsena," by which it is now known, retaining only its original pronunciation.

In the year 1886 the Moshannon Branch Railroad was extended to the mouth of Pine Run, and thence up that stream one and one-half miles. The lands hereabouts were owned by Mr. Wallace, and he opened the rich coal fields from which are shipped large quantities of coal and coke.

Extensive lumber operations are being carried on at the point by A. W. Lee, David McGaughey, William H. Dill, and A. W. Crist. Their mills are built at the mouth of Pine Run.

The town of Belsena contains a hotel, store, a number of dwellings, railroad station, ware-house, and the extensive mill property of A. W. Lee & Co.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was named "Bloom" in honor of one of the pioneer families of the county that has been, perhaps, more prolific than any other in the county, the descendants of William Bloom being counted by the hundreds, and being now scattered through several of the townships of the county.

Bloom township was erected upon the petition of divers inhabitants then residents of the several townships of Penn, Pike, Brady and Union. This petition was presented to the Quarter Sessions Court held in the month of August, 1857, and by an order then made John L. Cuttle, Ellis Irwin and James T. Leonard were appointed commissioners to view the premises and make the division necessary for the new erection. By their report the commissioners laid out the new township as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of tract No. 3,581, thence east by tracts Nos. 3,581 and 3,573, 416 perches to a corner; thence south to old hemlock, the northwest corner of tract No. 3,608; thence east 832 perches, by tracts Nos. 3,608 and 3,579, to a corner; thence south by No. 3,579 to corner of 4,020; thence east by tract 4,020, 183 perches to maple; thence south by No. 4,020, land of Josiah W. Smith, to the southwest corner of tract No. 5,781; thence east by land of Susanna Irwin and J. F. Irwin, to an old birch; thence south by land of J. F. Irwin and John Thomas, to the northeast corner of a forty acre lot of John P. Dale's; thence west to the corner of J. P. Dale's lot; thence south by said lot to a corner, east — perches to a corner, and south to the southwest corner of said Dale's lot to tract line; thence west to corner between Moore's land and land of Fenton and Spencer; thence northwesterly between said lands to a corner on line of John Bilger; thence west by lands of Charles C. Case and William Wood to the Big Run; thence up the Big Run to tract line of number 2,004; thence west 360 perches, more or less, to the southwest corner of number 2,004; thence north to a hundred acre lot out of four tracts at the corner of number 2,004, west to a corner of said lot, north by said hundred acre lot to the corner, and east by said lot to old tract line, and thence north by old tract line to place of beginning.

In the month of October following this order was made: "The court orders a vote of the qualified electors of the township from which the largest number of taxables to be embraced in the proposed new township is to be taken; and also of the qualified electors outside of each township residing within the bounds of the proposed new township, to be taken, and fix the first Saturday in November next as the time at which the vote is to be taken; and the constable of the township from which the largest number of votes is to be

taken, is ordered to give fifteen days' notice of said election by at least six written or printed advertisements, to be put up in the most public places in said township." The return made by the officers of this election was as follows: "We, the judges and inspectors of an election held at the house of Isaac Bloom, in the borough of Curwensville, the election house of Pike township, on the 5th day of November, 1859, as ordered by the court of Quarter Sessions, in reference to the erection of a new township out of parts of Pike, Penn, Brady and Union townships, do certify that upon closing the polls and counting the votes, there was for the new township eighty-seven; against, none. Signed, John Smith, Judge; John Norris, M. L. C. Evans, Inspectors; G. W. McDowell and Hiram Leech, Clerks."

The formation of the new township was completed by the following order of the court: "And now on the 14th day of January, 1860, the new township is erected to be called 'Bloom'; the public house of James Bloom is designated as the place at which elections shall be held." George Leech was appointed judge, and John Smith and Robert Neeper, inspectors to hold the first election, to take place at the usual day, in February, 1860, at which the elections are held in the county. The various offices of the township were filled at the first election, as follows: Justices of the peace, John Smith and Samuel Irvin; constable, James Bloom; judge of elections, Andrew Rummer; inspectors, Hugh Leech and Gainor Bloom; supervisors, Levi Draucker and Samuel Irvin; school directors, John Irvin, John Macklin, Charles Cleaver, Charles Goff, John Smith and David Chilson; overseers, James Bloom and Charles Cleaver; auditors, Thomas Cleaver, Algernon Holden and George Irvin; assessor, George Leech; town clerk, Robert Taylor.

Bloom township, therefore, was formerly a part of the still older Pike, Penn, Brady and Union, and its early history is told by the settlement of those townships of which it originally formed a part; in fact, the whole of its territory and the other townships on this side of the Susquehanna, as well, were in the year 1813 erected into Pike. Prior to that they were a part of the original formation known as Chincleclamoose, or more properly using the Indian pronunciation, Chincleclamousche. The boundary lines of the township on the west, north and east are comparatively regular, while the south line is decidedly irregular and broken, evidently so run for the purpose of including or excluding certain tracts of land within or from the new formation. The township is bounded on the north by Union, east by Pike, south by Penn and west by Brady township. Its surface is generally hilly and mountainous. The stream Anderson Creek flows in a direction generally southeast through the eastern and northeastern part of the township. Tributary to this and having its course through the northern portion of the township is Little Anderson Creek.

The settlement of this section of the country was not, of course, as early as that in the parts less remote from the river. Settlement is gradual, even slow,

and lying to the north several miles from the Grampian Hills, and in a dense forest, it was not until a score or more of years that the sturdy pioneer ventured away from the accustomed haunts and habitations of the then new country into a region so desolate and uninviting.

The first efforts toward settlement and cultivation in this locality were made about the years 1814 and 1815, and were hastened somewhat by the incorporation and construction of the Susquehanna and Waterford pike, the line of which lay through the township.

One of the first families to settle in this locality was that of Isaac Rodden, a former resident of Centre county. He came to Bloom township while it formed a part of Pike, about the year 1815, and settled on lands along the line of the turnpike. His children were George, who died young; Rachel, who married Daniel Barrett, father of Judge George Rodden Barrett; Eliza, who married Josiah Evans, of Curwensville; Keziah, who became the wife of William Carson, of Centre county, and Anna, who married Jonathan Evans, brother of Josiah Evans. Isaac Rodden died half a century or more ago. He was a peculiar person, yet possessed of many fine traits of character. His business transactions, though not numerous, were conducted with due ceremony, especially so when Joseph Boone was concerned in them. A day would be set apart for their consummation after all the preliminaries had been settled. Henry Boone came along to act as an amanuensis. After writing for a time the papers were laid aside and a very fine article of refreshment passed around. (By the way, Isaac Rodden became quite famous for having the best brands obtainable). After due consideration of the immediate subject, business was resumed, and thus alternating, the whole day was passed, Boone being frequently constrained to remain over night.

George Rodden Barrett, who later in life became Judge Barrett, lived in the family of Isaac Rodden from the age of eight to fifteen years. There is not now residing in the entire county a single family bearing the surname of Rodden, the son, George, having died before reaching his majority.

James Bloom, or as he afterward became known, Judge Bloom, son of William Bloom, one of the pioneers of Pike, took up his residence in this locality at an early day. He married Mary Passmore, daughter of Abram Passmore, and raised a family of several children. Among these children were William M., the auctioneer at public sales, and a blacksmith by occupation, residing at Bloomington; Emily, who married Anthony Hile of Lumber City; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Stacy W. Thompson, residing in the State of Michigan; Abram P., of Pike; Lewis I., now residing on the old homestead farm in Pike, and who enjoys local celebrity as a veterinary surgeon; Gainor P., residing near Pennville; Martha, who married Franklin Averill, of Bloom township; Jemima, who united in marriage with John Dunlap, of Knox township, and Susanna, who married Algernon Holden, of Bloom township.

James Bloom occupied a prominent position in the affairs of the township and was elevated to the office of associate judge of the county. He was for a long time proprietor of the hotel on the "pike" known as the "Forest House." At this place was a post-office station and Mr. Bloom was post-master. The hotel at Forest was built by Alexander Cook, whom Judge Bloom succeeded in its management.

Jonathan Taylor was another of the pioneers of the township. He came from Centre county soon after Isaac Rodden. In fact a majority of these pioneers were former residents of Centre county and came to this locality through the influence of Mr. Rodden. Taylor lived on the site on which the Forest House was built. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had a large family.

James McWilliams, a man of large family, but few of whom are now living, came about the same time. He lived about a mile south of the Forest hotel, and on the road leading to Pennville and the Grampian Hills. McWilliams was an inveterate hunter, and kept a number of dogs of various kinds as well as a complete assortment of hunting equipments.

John Ellinger moved into the eastern part of the township from Brady. He had a large family and is yet living at an advanced age.

The Henry family were among the pioneers. But few of the descendants are now living, having moved to other parts and many of them have died.

On the farm now owned and occupied by Henry Reams was located the town known for many years as Packersville, so called by Isaac Packer, a person of some note and prominence during the early days of the region. Packer was a native Pennsylvanian. He built a hotel on this place and made it a favorite resort on the pike, although it possessed but few of the elements that make comfortable public houses. Of the town of Packersville but little can be said and all evidences of it are removed. The hotel was torn down some ten years ago by Mr. Reams. After Packer sold it was kept for a time by John Neeper.

The turnpike, to which frequent reference has been made, was the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike road, incorporated in 1818. The line of this road lay through the township, but it was not long in use, being superseded by others.

The town of Packersville became prominent by being mentioned in connection with the turnpike company incorporated in the year 1828, and known as the Snow Shoe and Packersville turnpike, the incorporators of which were Thomas Hemphill, John Kyler, Reuben Winslow, Philip Antes, jr., Lebbeus Luther, William Alexander, Thomas Burnside, John Rankin and Robert Liss-ton. The line of this road commenced at or near Snow Shoe, on the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike road, in Centre county, thence through Clearfield town to the Erie turnpike road at or near Packersville.

The present main thoroughfare through the township is the Cream Hill turnpike road, the general course of which is east and west. This is about the only toll-road now operated in the county.

The early settlement of Bloom was confined mainly to the line of the roads, but as these lands were occupied new-comers were compelled to branch out more into the then unoccupied portions, but to this day the upper or northern part of the township is but sparsely settled, except along the course of the streams.

As is stated in the early part of this chapter, George Leech was elected assessor at the February election in the year 1860. In his list of taxables made in 1861, the following names appear: Samuel Arnold, assessed as having a saw-mill, transferred from James M. Welch & Company. Samuel Arnold, however, was not a resident of the township. George A. Bloom, James Bloom, sen., John Bilger, Jacob Bilger, John Bridge, Gainor Bloom, Henry Bickel, Cyrus Blackburn, Titus Bailey, Thomas Cleaver, jr., Charles Cleaver, Thomas Cleaver, sen., David Chilson, John W. Cleaver, William Derrick, Aaron Dunworth, Levi Draucker, Valentine Dale, John Ellinger, Samuel George, Charles Goff, William Henry, Algernon Holden, George and Jacob Hess, George W., and Wesley Horn, David Henry, William, Samuel, George, Eliza and Matilda Irwin, Reuben R. Johnson, O. D. Kendall, Adam Korb, H. C., George, sen., James, Robert and George Leech, Erastus Luther, William Lines, Silas Munn, Francis McBride, Ezra Moore, John McIntyre, Henry Marshall, John McLinn, Robert Neeper, William McNaul, Andrew and Henry Pentz, Tobias Shaffer, Henry Sykes, John Smith, Theodore Stevens, Andrew Rummer, John Thomas, Stacy and Simon Thompson, George Weaver, James M. Welch & Co., Isaac Woods, Lewis Woods, Joseph Whitmore, Adam Weaver, Jacob Zilliox. The single freemen of the township were as follows: George W. Leech, Robert Leech, William Henry, Henry Bickel, George Irwin, Samuel Irwin, Zachariah Bailey, William Toy, George Hess, Henry Stugart, Calvin Jackson, Alonzo D. Miller, John Stevens, W. W. Fargo, Ambrose Spencer, Edward Husman, Albert S. Varny, W. M. Runkman.

There were in the township at the time this assessment was made, several saw-mills, owned as follows: Samuel Arnold, formerly James M. Welch & Co., Jacob Bilger, John Bridge, Wesley Horn, Reuben R. Johnson, and Silas Munn.

In addition to the enrollment of taxables, the assessor also prepared a list of the persons of the township that were subject to military duty, and known as militia men. They were: John Bilger, Gainor Bloom, Henry Bickel, Charles Cleaver, Thomas Cleaver, David Chilson, John W. Cleaver, William Derrick, Levi Draucker, Valentine Dale, Charles Goff, William Henry, George Hess, Jacob Hess, Reuben R. Johnson, William Irwin, O. D. Kendall, Hugh C. Leech, James Leech, Robert Leech, George W. Leech, Erastus Luther, Andrew Rummer, Franklin McBride, Henry S. Marshall, William Lans, John

McLinn, Tobias Shaffer, John Smith, Theodore Stephens, George Weaver, Isaac Woods, Levi Woods, Joseph Whitmore, Adam Weaver, Jacob Zilliox.

From the time the first list of taxables was made to the present, there has been but very little increase, the roll for the year 1886 showing only one hundred and ten.

There is not now within the township a mercantile business, a saw-mill, or postal station, that at Forest having been discontinued a few years ago. Neither is there within the township at present any church edifice, that of the Methodist Protestant society having been destroyed by fire about three years since. From this it must not be inferred that the inhabitants of the township are at all neglectful of their spiritual welfare and comfort, on the contrary several societies are in existence, but neither of them sufficiently strong, numerically, to afford the erection of a church edifice.

The society of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized some thirty years ago, with Henry Reams as class-leader. Their meetings have been held mainly in the Chestnut Grove school-house, but an effort is now making looking to the erection of a house of worship, the site for which has already been secured. This society numbers about thirty persons, prominent among whom may be mentioned the Reams family, Squire Smith and wife, Joseph Whitmore, wife and children, William Henry and wife, and others.

The Methodist Protestant church society held their early meetings in the school-house known as the "Greenville" school, but they gained sufficiently in strength, and were able to erect a comfortable house of worship on the turnpike in the eastern part of the township, and near the school building. This church edifice, a frame building, was destroyed by an incendiary fire about three years ago, and has not since been rebuilt. The society has decreased in numbers, some having drifted into other societies. Among the residents of the locality who have been active in the affairs of this society, were the families of James Cleary. He was the leading member, and for a time officiated as local preacher. To him is due the credit of having gathered together the funds for the building of the church edifice. Other members were: John Ellinger, John Bilger, Isaac Thompson, also a local preacher; George Leech and wife, and others as well.

Besides these there have been other societies in the township, of greater or less strength, but whose efforts have not been sufficiently successful to warrant a house of worship. Their meetings have been held at such places as were most convenient, mainly in school-houses, and have partaken more of the character of missionary labors in an effort to establish a society. Of the societies thus laboring have been those of the United Brethren, the Baptists, and that commonly known as the Dunkards.

In affairs pertaining to education, Bloom township is as well provided for as any other of the townships of the county in proportion to population or

needs, there being at the present time three well appointed schools, as follows: One at Greenville, in the eastern part, taught by T. J. Widemire; one at Chestnut Grove, taught by T. L. Wall, and the third in the Goff neighborhood, taught by R. P. Kester. The names here given as such as have been used by the residents of the township in order to distinguish particular localities. At the township election held in the month of February, 1887, the following officers were elected: Justice of the peace, C. A. Wood; constable, Milton Smith; assessor, Isaac Wood; judge of election, Isaac Bloom; inspectors, Green Henry, and Isaac Thomas; clerk, G. M. Henry; school directors, Rodney Charles, A. S. Holden, Gilbert Thomas, L. E. Laborde; auditor, Christopher Hatsfelt; supervisors, George R. Bloom, R. E. Elder; collector, George Korb; overseer, Tobias Korb.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies a position in the county in the eastern part, and southeast from the county seat. Like a majority of the townships, it is irregular in form, evidently created with reference to the convenience of its people rather than symmetry. It is bounded on the north by Bradford and Lawrence; east by Graham, Morris, and a small part of Decatur; south by Decatur, Woodward and part of Knox, and west by Knox and Lawrence townships. The greatest distance across the township is an east and west course, averaging about nine and one-half miles, while its average north and south distance is but about four and one-half miles. It is divided from Lawrence township, as far up as the mouth of Little Clearfield Creek, by the greater Clearfield Creek, while from the mouth of the lesser stream (Little Clearfield), to the extreme north point of Knox township, the latter stream forms the division line, and as the course of both of these streams is decidedly devious and winding, the western boundary is the most irregular.

The settlement of this section was made long years before the formation of Boggs, as a township, was contemplated. It was then a part of Bradford township. The events of its early settlement were not unlike that in other sections, and from competent authority the following data is gathered:

George Shimmel commenced an improvement on lands about half a mile from the present borough of Wallaceton, in the year 1810.

In the same year Philip Shimmel began clearing a farm on the old State road, near the point known as Maple Springs.

Henry Shimmel, another member of the same family, commenced in the same year.

The pioneer work in the forest that grew on the site of the borough of Wallaceton, was commenced by Henry Folk in the year 1813.

Abraham Hess came to this county from York county in that year. He commenced an improvement on the east side of Clearfield Creek in 1813.

In the same year, 1813, Nimrod Derrick made a clearing on the old State road, in what is now Boggs township.

Abraham Litz also commenced in the same year on the banks of Clearfield Creek.

About the same time George Wilson made a farm on the same stream.

Samuel Turner killed a panther, and called to Litz to fetch his dog, while engaged in making a clearing on Clearfield Creek in the year 1813.

The next year, 1814, Andrew Kephart commenced an improvement on the old State road.

Jacob Haney also commenced on the same road in the same year.

On the site of the saw-mill now owned by Wilson R. Hoover, near the mouth of Long Run, George Wilson built a saw-mill about this time, 1814.

The first tavern in this locality was built in 1820, by Alexander Stone, one of the pioneers, on the line of the old Erie turnpike.

About the same time William Lumadue built a tavern on the pike.

On the road leading from Philipsburg to Clearfield, the Millwood farm was made in the year 1820. This farm was made before the road was built.

Bresaler's tavern, on the Erie turnpike, was built in 1821.

The Elder saw-mills and carding-machine were erected and put in operation near the mouth of Little Clearfield Creek, in the year 1815.

Abraham Elder's saw-mill, located a short distance from Blue Ball, was built in 1828.

The saw-mill of Jerry Smeal, at Blue Ball, was built in the year 1838.

James H. Turner, now a resident of Wallaceton, worked on this mill.

The above record comprises a list of the important settlements and mill erections prior to the organization of the township.

The precise description or the exact date of the erection of Boggs township cannot be ascertained from the records of the Quarter Sessions Court. The original papers, the petitions and orders have become lost, and the written record, or the record that should have been written in the docket, has been neglected. It is generally understood that Boggs township was erected in the early part of 1838. This is undoubtedly correct, yet the proceedings may have been instituted in 1837. In 1838 the township elected its first officers, as shown by the election returns, as follows: Supervisors, William Lumadue and Abraham Hess; constable, George McCord; overseers, Jacob Haney and John Beers; school directors, George Wilson, George Turner, George Goss, George Shimmel, John L. Gearhart, and Abraham Hess.

It appears that at the April Sessions of the year 1838, George Wilson presented a petition stating that he holds a certain tract of land warranted in the name of Hezekiah Bye, in Bradford township, and adjoining the line of Boggs, which said tract is so situated as to be excluded from the advantages of the public schools, and praying the court to appoint commissioners to alter the line of Boggs township, so as to include said tract in said township. For this purpose the court appointed Alexander B. Reed, James T. Leonard, and Richard Shaw. The records disclose no report of these commissioners.

Still later, at the December term of the same court, a petition was presented by John Wiser, sr., and John Wiser, jr., and others, setting forth that in the division of Bradford, Jordon and Decatur, and the formation of Boggs township, they are left in a remote corner of Bradford, greatly to their disadvantage in school and other purposes, and pray the appointment of commissioners to alter the line of Bradford and Boggs so as to include them in the new township of Boggs. In answer to this petition the court referred the matter to the commissioners in the proceeding before referred to, but no report appears upon the records. These requests, however, were favorably considered and granted by the court upon the report of the commissioners, and the names of both parties appear on the assessment roll made by the assessor of the township in the year following, 1839.

In the year last mentioned George Turner was the assessor of Boggs township, and he, under an order of the county commissioners then serving, James B. Graham, Isaiah Goodfellow, and John Stites, made a roll of all the taxable inhabitants of the township, from which said assessment roll the following list is taken showing the names of taxables, the extent of their lands in acres, and the amount of their assessment for the year 1839.

David Adams, 427 acres, \$1,281; John Buchmire, 100 acres, \$200; John Beers, 90 acres, \$180; Robert Beers, 144 acres, \$288; Philip Benehoof, 100 acres, \$200; Joseph Bush, 162 acres, \$324; John Cuttle, 100 acres, \$300; John Gearhart, 100 acres, \$100; George Goss, 100 acres, \$100; John Haney, no land, two oxen, \$50; Jacob Haney, 100 acres, \$250; Abraham Haney, single man, no land, \$50; Henry Hummel, jr., 100 acres, \$100; Abraham Hess, 200 acres, \$650; Isaac Hess, 100 acres, \$200; Andrew Kephart, one cow, \$12; John Kephart, 100 acres, \$175; William Lumadue, inn keeper, 500 acres, \$600; Rudolf Litz, 75 acres, \$175; John Litz, single man, \$50; John Logan, 100 acres, \$175; John W. Miller, 100 acres, \$200; Harrison Miller, single man, \$50; John McCord, 100 acres, \$400; John Peters, 110 acres, \$220; William Porter, 32 acres, \$32; George Smeal, 100 acres, \$100, saw-mill, \$200; Jeremiah Smeal, one cow, \$12, one horse, \$60; George Swarts-leonard, 50 acres, \$100; Cornelius Shippy, 100 acres, \$100; George Shimmel, jr., 100 acres, \$200; Jacob Smeal, 100 acres, \$200; Alexander Stone, 50 acres, \$100; John Stites, 112 acres, \$224; James M. Shaw, 200 acres, \$350;

Daniel Smeal, 100 acres, \$200; Jesse Stone, 101 acres, \$101; Henry Shimmel, 238 acres, \$476; George Turner, 100 acres, \$250; John Wiser, jr., 112 acres, \$224; John Wiser, one cow, \$12; George Wilson, 360 acres, \$1,560; Joseph Williams, 50 acres, \$100; George Wilson, single man, \$50; Valentine Gearhart, 100 acres, \$100; David Gearhart, 100 acres, \$100; Peter Gearhart, 100 acres, \$100; Joseph Gray, 100 acres, \$100; Jacob Goss, 100 acres, \$200; John Gearhart, two cows, \$24.

These then were the resident taxables in the year 1839, representing a population of less than two hundred and twenty-five persons. As an evidence of the growth of the township since that enumeration was made, it appears that there are at present a total number of taxables of two hundred and sixty-three. This number does not include the borough of Wallaceton, which has a population of about two hundred and twenty-five persons, and which, geographically, lies within Boggs township.

After the organization of the township settlement, or rather population increased rapidly, the farming lands were improved and often subdivided, the resources were developed and Boggs took its place among the progressive townships of the county. Including the borough of Wallaceton its present population is about thirteen hundred and fifty. It will be observed, by reference to the above mentioned roll, that but one person, George Smeal, is assessed as owning a saw-mill. There is a probable error in that statement, as other mills were certainly built before that date.

In the year 1860 Thompson's grist-mill was built on Morgan Run, and Merritt's saw-mill was built on the same stream, and in the same year. The Warren saw-mill was built on Laurel Run in the year 1840.

Turning briefly from the events of settlement and internal improvement of the township, a reference to and description of the territory occupied by these pioneers will be found of interest, and, as Boggs township is possessed of the same natural resources as any of the county's townships, and more than some, a reference may properly be made concerning that feature of its being.

The surface of the earth generally throughout the entire length and breadth of this township may be classed as hilly and rough, but there is less of the mountainous formation than is to be found in many other localities.

The chief stream of the township is Clearfield Creek, which forms the western boundary for a few miles and then passes through the remaining part, flowing a generally north course. From the mouth of Little Clearfield Creek to the line of Knox township the latter stream extends, giving Boggs the benefit wholly of the greater Clearfield and in part of the lesser Clearfield Creek. Clearfield Creek, the main stream, has a number of tributaries, the course of which, in whole, or in part, is in Boggs township. The northern one of these is Long Run. As its name indicates, this is a long stream, and an unusually straight one; its head waters being not far from the Salem U.

B. Church, from whence it flows a west by northwest course, crosses the southwest corner of Bradford and discharges into Clearfield Creek, north of a sharp bend.

Morgan Run is probably the largest stream lying within the township tributary to Clearfield Creek. Its head-waters are in the central-southern part of the township, whence it flows a north and west direction, receiving, in its course, the waters of several rivulets. The lands bordering on Morgan Run have produced fine timber, and it is a fact that more saw-mills have been built on this than on any stream in the township. South of this the other streams are Camp Hope Run, Sanborn Run, and Raccoon Run, each of which are within the township, and discharge into Clearfield Creek.

In the eastern part of the township is Laural Run, a stream that is a fair rival to Morgan Run, and one that has been an important factor in the vast lumbering enterprises carried on in its vicinity, and furnished power to a number of saw-mills built along its banks. This stream flows a generally southeast course and empties into the Moshannon a short distance below Philipsburg.

The geological formation of Boggs township is one of its noticeable features. As extracted from the report recently made by H. M. Chance, it is as follows: The prevailing dip throughout the central part of the township is to the west and northwest.

Two miles west from Blue Ball Station is the fire-clay overlying the Conglomerate. It lies at elevations varying from 1,830 to 2,050 feet above tide. At Blue Ball the top of the Conglomerate is not more than 1,580, and at Wallaceton about 1,720 feet above tide. The first anticlinal axis crosses the railroad near Wallaceton. Passing west and northwest along the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Blue Ball Station, the point where the first anticlinal axis crosses the railroad, about one-half mile beyond the station, is marked by a beautiful exhibition of the Seral Conglomerate or millstone grit. Enormous boulders of fine-grained white quartzose sandstone, with some brownish massive sandstone, are found, and occasional massive layers of Conglomerate rock with rounded white quartz pebbles of the size of a pea and larger. The mass rises as a wall fifty to sixty feet high. Some of the loose blocks will contain over two thousand cubic feet.

Along the road, between Wallaceton and Stoneville, are found several summits high enough to catch the Freeport coals. Of the several banks opened in this vicinity, most of them appear to be located on the Kittanning middle coal—Bed C. None of them show coal of good thickness, and they commonly range from two feet eight or nine inches to three feet two or three inches. The Lambert opening, in the hill between Clearfield and Little Clearfield Creek, shows bright, clean coal, free from sulphur, but contains a thin parting of slate. This bed is about three feet three inches thick. In this same

region, and two hundred feet above the creek level, the surface of the ground is covered for some acres with a peculiar, rough-looking iron ore, in lumps of all sizes, some of the pieces making from 150 to 200 pounds. A shaft put down showed as follows:

Outcrop lumps on surface; loose sandstone pieces, with some few on lumps, five feet; ferruginous sandstone, with lean ore, five feet; red, clayey ore, one to two feet; clay slate, with some red ore, six feet.

A specimen of the best quality of the outcrop surface ore yielded, on analysis by Mr. McCreath: Iron, 42.400; sulphur, .039; phosphorous, .082; insoluble residue, 23.120. This analysis represents an ore of very good quality, but the great mass of ore deposit was leaner and more sandy.

Fire Clays and Workings.—This deposit is of far greater value to the township at the present time than its coal product, there being three well supplied beds.

The Harrisburg Fire Brick Company's land is perhaps the oldest and greatest in extent. The beds are located in the southeast part of the township, about two and one-half miles west of Blue Ball Station, and about three and one-half miles southwest from Wallacetown.

These clays are in three layers, called respectively the upper layer, or shell clay; the middle layer, or block clay, and the lower layer, or flag clay.

The upper layer is hard, compact, and of a dark bluish gray color. The middle layer is hard, compact, with a dark pearl gray color, with conchoidal fracture. The lower layer resembles the middle, except in color, being of a light pearl gray. The company have no works at Blue Ball, but ship the raw clay to the Harrisburg Fire Brick Works, where it is manufactured into bricks.

The bricks are used for heating and puddling furnaces, and for blast furnace linings; chiefly in the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, and Cumberland Valleys.

This clay is also shipped to Pittsburgh, to the fire-brick works there, and is largely used in making pots for the glass works.

An analysis of this clay shows it equal, if not superior, to any other clays of the county. The brick manufactured from it bear a very high reputation, and the clay itself is always in demand. Quantities of it are used in the manufactures of the Clearfield Fire Brick Works at Clearfield.

The clay obtained for use at the works of the Wallacetown Fire Brick Company is taken mainly from beds opened on the Shimmel and Smeal lands near Wallacetown borough. Both of these are of good quality, the latter being preferable, although the supply is not very great. The Shimmel clay makes the best brick for coking ovens, and for this purpose is very valuable. The Smeal clay is made into No. 1 brick, which are always in great demand.

The hamlet of Blue Ball, to which occasional reference has been made heretofore in this sketch, comprises a cluster of houses and one or two unimportant industries and business enterprises, and is situate in the extreme

southeast corner of the township. The place was first made prominent in the days of stage travel, during which it was a conspicuous resort; but latterly, as other means of travel was provided, it went into a declining state, and was only aroused by the building of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway through the place some eighteen or more years ago. The extensive clay deposits, about two and one-half miles west from Blue Ball, and from which location this clay is called "Blue Ball," give the town an additional evidence of life, as shipments are made from this point.

Another small hamlet, called Stoneville, lies within the township, and in the extreme east part thereof. Further than its proximity to Clearfield Creek and the vast fields in which extensive lumbering enterprises have been prosecuted, no considerable importance attaches to the place.

Of the church societies of the township, both past and present, that of the United Brethren leads in point of numerical strength. The mother church of the society is "Salem," located in the north part of the township, about two miles west from Wallaceton borough. The edifice was built during the year 1848. From this, as the parent society, there have grown the other societies of the same denomination, one at Wallaceton, the Spring Valley, and the Chester Hill, three in all. The former of these branches, however, has not been prosperous, and the edifice is now used as a school-house. Prior to the building of the Salem Church the society was in existence, and held meetings at such places as were most convenient for the members.

Of the many old families of this and adjoining townships, who have been identified with the United Brethren, some can be recalled: Joseph Goss and wife, Samuel McClarian and wife, Isaac Goss and wife, Benjamin Smeal and wife, John Soalt and wife, Joseph Barger and wife, William Hoover and wife, George Barger, sr., and wife, George Smeal, sr., and wife, Henry Hummel, sr., and wife, George Turner, sr., and wife, William Woolridge and wife, Absalom Barger and wife, Jeremiah Smeal and wife, William Taylor and wife, John Woolridge and wife, John Crowell and wife, Jacob Goss and wife, Daniel Phillips, sr., and wife, Dennis Crowell and wife, Bassel Crowell and wife, Rev. Charles Crowell and wife, Henry Kephart and wife, Henry Hummel and wife, Rev. Smith and wife, Rev. Woodward and wife, Rev. Pringle and wife, Rev. Conley and wife, George Peters and wife, and others.

The schools of Boggs township are as numerous and well provided for as any of the townships of the county, there being, at this time, seven in all, known as follows: Blue Ball, Eagle Eye, Laurel Run, Bethlehem, Center, Stoneville, and Crooked Sewer.

WALLACETON BOROUGH.

This municipality was brought into existence upon the petition of Robert Wallace and others, presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county,

at a term thereof held in the month of January, 1873, which petition was duly referred to the grand jury for determination. On the same day that body made a favorable report, whereupon the court, at the March term, made the following order:

"And now, March, A. D. 1873, the court confirms the judgment of the grand jury, and decrees that the said town of Wallaceton be incorporated into a borough, in conformity to the prayer of the petitioners; that the said boundaries thereof shall be as follows: Beginning at a post by a white pine, thence south by a tract in the name of Joseph Ball, eighty-nine perches to a black oak; thence south twenty-two degrees west by lands of Jacob Smeal, *et al.*, 108 perches to a post; thence west by George Shimmel's land, 196 perches to post and stones; thence north by line of John Holt's tract 112 perches, and still north 170 perches to a white oak; thence east by Bradford township line 236 perches to a chestnut, and south 137 perches to a post by white pine and place of beginning, and containing about four hundred and twenty-six acres.

"And that the annual election for said borough shall be held in the public school-house in said borough, on the 24th day of April in each year, according and subject to the provisions of law; and declare said borough a separate election district; and further decree that the first election shall be held April 24, 1873."

Wallaceton borough, thus formed, occupies a position in the northeast corner of Boggs township. As stated in the order of the court, it contains about four hundred and twenty-six square acres of land. Soon after its incorporation an impetus was given its growth by the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad; and still later, in 1881, the incorporation and erection of the fire-brick works materially added to its population.

The borough is located on an elevated plateau about fifteen hundred feet above sea level. The land on either side is rolling, rendering it easy of drainage. It is nearly surrounded by forests, which in summer makes it a desirable place of residence, but owing to its altitude the winter months are extremely cold. The present population of the borough is about two hundred and twenty-five. The business interests of the place comprise two general stores and one grocery store, a hotel and a post-office.

The first church in the borough was built in 1871, for the society of the denomination known as the United Brethren. The building was subsequently sold and is now occupied for school purposes.

In 1873 was built Bethel church by the society of the Church of God, under the pastorate of Rev. Still. This society is not now, nor has it any time, been large in point of membership. Among its members may be mentioned the names of David Gray, Detrich Cole, Hannah Smeal, Jacob Richner, George Shimmel, John Ross, D. R. P. Shirey, David Turner and others. The society has no resident pastor.

The Wallaceton Methodist Episcopal church was built during the year 1875, during the pastoral charge of Rev. Hugh Linn.

The Wallaceton Fire Brick Company, the chief manufacturing industry of the borough, was incorporated in the year 1881, by William A. Wallace, Frank Goss, John M. Adams, David L. Krebs and William E. Wallace, all of whom, except Frank Goss, are residents of Clearfield. The officers of the company are: President, William A. Wallace; treasurer, John M. Adams; secretary, William E. Wallace. Superintendent of works, M. Tippery. The buildings of the company occupy a considerable tract of land near the railroad.

The greater part of the clay used at these works is taken from the beds in the vicinity of the borough and known respectively as the Shimmel and Smeal clays, so designated from the owners of the lands on which the clays were found. A fair quantity of clay, however, is shipped to the works from the Irvin and Chase tract on Little Clearfield Creek, being brought to this place over the Beech Creek Railroad, and some from the extensive clay beds of Woodland. The present capacity of the works is ten thousand bricks per day, in the manufacture of which employment is furnished to about sixty persons.

The extensive lumber manufactory of P. B. Crider & Sons, though not within the borough, yet incidentally a part thereof, was built in the year 1886, on the turnpike. With its surroundings, its industries, its churches, its large and well appointed school, its railroads, the T. and C. and the Beech Creek, both of which have stations at the borough, Wallaceton is one of the enterprising centers of the county. The main streets are well laid out running parallel with convenient lateral thoroughfares, providing easy access to all parts. The streets are kept clean, giving evidence of public-spiritedness on the part of its municipal authorities.

The serenity, however, of this little borough has, within the last twelve years, been seriously disturbed by the happening of three tragic events, either of which was sufficient to shake the social status of the community from center to circumference. The first of these events occurred on the third day of November, 1876, when Maria Waple came to her death. For this offense Martin V. Turner was arrested, tried and convicted in the courts of Clearfield county; but an appeal being taken and a new trial granted, to take place at Lock Haven, Mr. Turner was acquitted and discharged by the court. The second event was the unnatural taking-off, by death, of Ida Douglass, on the first day of July, 1882. The perpetrator of this crime was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The climax of tragedy appears to have been reached in the brutal murder of Ella Davis, who was shot and killed by James McClain, on the 6th day of August, 1886. This act was committed while the young lady was in the parlor of her father's residence. The murderer immediately killed himself in the presence of the girl whom he had so foully slain.

The several offices of the borough, burgess, justice, treasurer and assessor, have, from the time of its incorporation, been filled as shown by the appended table:

1873. Burgess, J. Shimmel; justices, J. H. Turner, A. M. Shaw; treasurer, J. H. Turner; assessor, Isaac Shimmel.

1874. Burgess, T. M. Holt; justice, A. Shaw; treasurer, L. J. Morgan; assessor, M. Reidy.

1875. Burgess, John Glant; justice, A. D. Reidy; treasurer, M. V. Turner; assessor, Isaac Shimmel.

1876. Burgess, John Glant; justice, T. M. Holt; treasurer, William Fease; assessor, Jacob Strickland.

1877. Burgess, John Holt; justice, T. M. Holt, treasurer, William Fease; assessor, John Shaffner.

1878. Burgess, John Holt; justice, T. M. Holt; treasurer, Fred. Campman; assessor, D. I. Turner.

1879. Burgess, John Holt; justice, J. H. Turner; treasurer, Fred. Campman; assessor, John Holt.

1880. Burgess, T. Toubin; justice, M. D. Reidy; treasurer, J. H. Turner; assessor, J. H. Turner.

1881. Burgess, Fred. Campman; justice, M. D. Reidy; treasurer, J. H. Turner; assesor, D. I. Turner.

1882. Burgess, William Lyman; justice, M. D. Reidy; treasurer, J. H. Turner; assessor, D. I. Turner.

1883. Burgess, William Lyman; justice, George Emigh; treasurer, James H. Turner; assessor, F. Campman.

1884. Burgess, David Turner; justice, M. Tippery; treasurer, James H. Turner; assessor, J. H. Turner.

1885. Burgess, Jesse Goss; justices, Jas. H. Turner, Wm. Lyman; treasurer, Fred. Campman; assessor, Jas. K. Turner.

1886. Burgess, D. R. P. Shirey; justices, Jas. H. Turner, Wm. Lyman; treasurer, S. E. Kramer; assessor, R. Hackman.

1887. Burgess, Andrew Klear; justice, William Lyman; treasurer, S. E. Kramer; assessor, Frank Colegrove.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

THE pioneer and early history of this township, or the territory that originally was a part of the old township of Chincleclamousche, but was in the year 1807 erected into Bradford township, antedates its organization by only a very few years; in fact, at the time that separate organization was made there was a population in the whole county not to exceed eight hundred persons, both old and young.

At the time the first efforts were made looking to the subdivision of the county (for at that time Chincleclamousche township embraced the whole county), it was, for judicial and nearly all other purposes, attached to Centre county, and the application was made at a term of the Quarter Sessions Court, held in the month of January, of the year 1807, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Clearfield county, praying for the erection of two new townships. The court, as required by law, appointed John Dunlap, William W. Feltwell and Thomas Burnside, viewers to examine into the matter and make report upon the advisability of the division prayed for.

At the August Sessions, held during the same year, the viewers reported upon two new townships, one to be called Bradford, so named in honor of Surveyor-General William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, and the other to be called Beccaria, in honor of the distinguished philosopher, Marquis De Beccaria but why so named in his honor no reliable information is obtainable.

The boundaries of Bradford township, as laid out on the report of the viewers, were as follows: Beginning at the head of Moshannon Creek, thence down the same to the mouth thereof; thence up the Susquehanna River to the mouth of Clearfield Creek; thence up Clearfield Creek to the mouth of Muddy Run; thence up the Muddy Run to the head of the east branch thereof; thence a straight line to the head of Moshannon Creek, the place of beginning. The straight line referred to in the latter part of the description is the present boundary north of Cambria and south of Clearfield county. It will be seen that from the description of the boundaries of Bradford, the township was exceedingly large, and that its territorial limits have been curtailed and reduced by the subsequent formation of no less than nine separate townships. To be sure, some of the more recently organized were but subdivisions of the older townships, yet the territory originally included within Bradford now forms the nine municipalities as above stated. The first reduction was made in the year 1828, when Decatur was set off. This was followed in 1835, by the erection of Morris. Boggs came third, in the year 1838, Graham in 1856, and Cooper in 1884. The history of each of which said several townships will be found written in their proper place in this work.

In the month of February, 1852, the Court of Quarter Sessions confirmed the report of A. K. Wright, D. W. Moore and James B. Graham, by which certain lands then belonging to John Duncan and John Hanna were set off from Bradford and annexed to Lawrence township.

That portion of Bradford that is left after the several reductions of its territory, is situate on the south side of the West Branch River and the northern townships of Goshen and Girard. Graham township forms the east, Boggs the south and Lawrence the west boundary. The course of the West Branch on the northern side of the township is exceedingly tortuous and winding, forming no less than eight sharp bends at various points in passing the short distance of about eight or ten miles, by direct route or air line. Clearfield Creek passes on the west side, just touching the township and dividing it at that point from Lawrence. The largest stream lying or having its course within the township is Roaring Run, which drains the whole southern and southwest portion, and has as tributaries several rivulets named respectively: Fork Valley Run and Forcey's Run, on the north, and Jake's Run on the south. Roaring Run is tributary to Clearfield Creek and Clearfield Creek to the Susquehanna River. The other streams, each of which discharge their waters directly into the river are, Abe's Run, Devil's Run, Millstone Run, Bear Run and Moravian Run, the latter, however, courses only a short distance through the township on the extreme east side, but lies mainly in Graham township. Graffius's Run is a tributary of Moravian Run.

It will be remembered that long before the first settlers ventured into this country, and during the Indian occupation, a party of Moravian missionaries, on their journey to the region of the Ohio River, made a halt on this stream and buried one of their number, a child, who had died during their passage across the Allegheny Mountains. From this fact the stream was ever after known as Moravian Run. The exact route taken by this party of pilgrims across the township, or the precise spot at which the interment was made, cannot now be definitely fixed, but as they followed the general course of the river, the fair presumption arises that the route took them across the northern portion.

The surface of the land generally throughout the entire township is very hilly but not mountainous, although in some portions there are level and fertile areas well adapted to agriculture. From this it cannot be assumed that the hill lands are wholly unproductive, as some of the best producing lands are among those classed as "hill farms."

The population of the township as originally laid out could not at that time have exceeded one hundred and seventy-five persons. An enumeration of the taxable inhabitants made by the assessor, Thomas Winters, for the year 1809, showed the entire number of taxables as follows: Robert Anderson, Robert Beers, John Crowell, Jebish Darling, John Darling, John Darling, jr., Valen-

tine Flegal, Abraham Goss, Betty Goss, Samuel Green, Devolt Hess, Abraham Hess, Adrew Kephart, George Kephart, Henry Kephart, Conrad Kyler, Leonard Kyler, John Kyler, Abraham Leonard, David Litz, Absalom Pierce, Philip Benson, Nicholas Smell, Benjamin Smell, George Shimmel, John Vanal, Thomas Winters, John Weld, Jacob Wise, John Wiser, George Wilson, Peter Young and John Bagley. There were also three single freemen, viz: Rudolph List, George Kephart and John Shimmel. At that time there was neither saw-mill nor grist-mill in the entire township.

The roll for the succeeding year, 1810, shows no increase and but one or two removals, but as an evidence of stimulated manufacturing growth, or perhaps as it might be more aptly stated, the growth of manufactured stimulants, George Shimmel and Peter Young were each assessed as having a "still-house."

In the year 1812 an enumeration of taxables was made by Absalom Pierce, assessor, and a slight decrease shown, there appearing on the roll only thirty-two names, two of whom were single freemen. Some of the names on the first roll had disappeared and a few new ones replaced them. These new comers were William Alexander, Elizabeth Fathers, Jacob Hoover and Samuel Turner. The still-house of Peter Young seems to have disappeared, but that of George Shimmel remained, having acquired the more dignified title of "distillery."

Many whose names appeared on the several rolls above mentioned resided in that part of Bradford which was subsequently erected into the townships of Decatur, Morris and Boggs, so that a mention of them more in detail should be found in the several chapters relating to those townships.

Among the early settlers of that remnant of the original township was the family of Robert Ross, formerly of Huntingdon county, who came about the time of or before the War of 1812. They located on the river above the mouth of Trout Run. William, George, Robert, Elsie, Lavina and Susan Ross were children of the pioneer Robert. This family became prominent in the county, and many descendants are still living in various localities and townships.

The Forcey family, the pioneer being Matthew, came to Bradford from old Chincleclamousche township, having settled south of Clearfield town in the year 1804, and in Bradford about 1813 or '14. They were a large family and progressive. Thomas H. Forcey, president of the County National Bank of Clearfield, is a descendant from this stock, and has owned a very large amount of land in Bradford from time to time.

Robert Graham emigrated from Ireland to this country about the close of the last century and settled in Huntingdon county. In 1802 the family came to Clearfield county and located in Lawrence township, where they lived until 1811. They then went to Bradford where the pioneer, Robert, died in 1855. He was buried in the old Ross grave-yard opposite the mouth of Surveyor's Run. It was customary in these early times to give nearly every family some

distinguishing nick-name, and this family of Grahams were called "Grimes," a name that followed them for many years and was supposed by new settlers to be their correct surname.

Jacob Hoover was the head of a large family of that name, who were among the pioneers of Bradford, living in the eastern part of the township not far from the site of Grahamton. The name of Hoover is well represented throughout the county.

There were also two heads of families both named Samuel Turner, one of whom came to Bradford about the time of the War of 1812. This is the Turner referred to in the old assessment roll above mentioned. The other Samuel Turner came to this country from Ireland, about the year 1809, but did not settle in this county until 1824, at which time he located at Grahamton, or the place afterward so named, and about thirty years before Graham township was erected.

The Hurd family lived, at a very early day, in the eastern part of the township. After his death John Dale lived on the same place. Dale was a hat-maker and worked at Philipsburg as well as Bradford. Several descendants of the Dale family are still living.

John Kyler located about the same time between the towns now known as Wallaceton and Bigler, on the old Susquehanna pike. The Kyler's are now numerous in the eastern part of the county, and some have been very active in county and local affairs.

Absalom Pierce was assessor of Bradford township in the year 1812, therefore was one of its pioneers. He lived near John Kyler's about where Bigler station is located.

John Woolridge was born in England and came to this country in the year 1819. He located on lands on the Clearfield road about two and one-half miles from Woodland village. His children were William, John, Edward and Sarah, all of whom are still living. Edward is now in Minnesota, William on the old homestead, John in the north part of Bradford, and Sarah in Clearfield borough, the wife of Isaac Johnson, boot and shoe merchant.

The family of John Shirey came to the township about the same time and settled on lands in the Graham neighborhood. The descendants of John still live on the old farm.

Adam Myers, a colored man, lived in the Graham quarter. He had no children except by adoption.

Richard Shaw, a pioneer of the Mount Joy ridges, in the north part of Lawrence, moved into Bradford on lands about a mile from the river. The family afterward came to Clearfield town.

David Wilson was another of the early settlers in the Graham neighborhood, and owned a farm adjoining Graham's. Wilson was twice married and had quite a large family, but few of the children are now living in the township.

Archie Campbell also came to Bradford at an early day. He was a native of Ireland, and quite an old man when he made a settlement in the township. He died after a few years' residence there, and was buried in the old Ross grave-yard.

John Stewart lived on the river, about half a mile from Graham. Dr. Stewart, of Clearfield borough, is a grandson of this pioneer.

The older residents will remember among the pioneer names that of Cæsar Potter, the colored settler, who lived with his wife and family a couple of miles from Mill Stone Run, near the centre of the township, on the north side. Some of the family died there, and the others long since moved away.

Among the other old families of Bradford were the Graffiuses, who to-day are numerous there; the Mayhews, who moved in from the opposite side of the creek; the Burges, of which family Adam Burge was the head, and the Dixons, who lived near the Grahams.

After 1820 the lands then comprising Bradford township were taken up very rapidly, the larger streams along its borders, the Susquehanna on the north, the Moshannon on the east, and Clearfield Creek on the west, beside the numerous tributaries to these streams throughout its entire length and breadth made the township a desirable place of residence.

These waters were sufficiently large to navigate rafts of logs and lumber, and became, in after years, and still continue important factors in the lumber interests of the county. As an evidence of this rapid taking up of the timber and farming lands Jacob Hany, the assessor for the year 1825, enrolled over one hundred and thirty land owners in the township, but all were not residents there at that time. This was prior to the division of the territory, which division as a matter of course, reduced the population as well as the area of what had previously been known as Bradford township. The subdivision was made three years later, in 1828, when Decatur was erected. This took from Bradford something more than one-third of its territory, and even Decatur has since been made to surrender its territory to the formation of still younger townships, so that the lands that in 1828 were formed into Decatur are now represented in whole or in part by Decatur, Woodward, Geulich, and Bigler townships. The territory left to Bradford, after this first division, has also been subdivided, and is now represented by the remnant of the township itself and the subsequent formation of Morris, Boggs, Graham, and Cooper. The last township that took territory direct from Bradford was in the erection of Graham, in the year 1856. The succeeding year Jacob Pearce, the assessor of the township, enrolled the taxables thereof, which roll showed seventy-five regular taxable inhabitants and twenty-two single freemen, or an equivalent in population of about three hundred and fifty persons. This shows a strong increase in population in the township after all reductions of territory in the formation of new townships. At the same time the assessor enrolled the militia-

men of the township as follows: Henry Graffius, John Graffius, Hamilton Graffius, Joshua Graffius, Neely Green, Enoch Cosgrove, Thomas Luzier, William Dixon, Alexander Livingston, James Lingle, Emanuel Graham, Washington Graham, Samuel P. Wilson, John Stewart, Daniel Stewart, James Lansbury, John Buck, James C. Graham, John Wilson, Eli Soult, George H. Barger, William Wiggins, William Peters, Park Gardner, William Albert, George Albert, Henry Albert, Joseph Yothers, Henry Kyler, John Harrier, John Sheasley, Adam Stoney, Howard Merrill, Levi Pearce, Benjamin Knepp, David Hitchens, John Woolridge, John Ireson, Joseph Shirey, Ludolph Buck, Jacob Graham, Abraham Luzier, George G. Smeal, Henry Smeal, Elijah Smeal, Ellis Smeal, Joel Dixon, James Dixon, jr., John W. Graham, Francis Graham, Absalom P. Barger, Henry Wisor, Jonathan Wisor, jr., Jacob Hess, Luke Kyler, Abraham Pearce, Edmund Albert, John Falls.

There seems to have been, prior to this time, 1856, and even later, a lack of manufacturing industries in Bradford township. The portion which was set off to the formation of Graham had several saw-mills, some of them having been built many years before. The locality of Grahamton was thickly settled, and the manufactories were mainly built there through the enterprise of the Graham family, for whom the town was named. Still there were from time to time several industries in Bradford. Among these was a saw-mill built on Roaring Run, near the present village of Woodland, by James Leonard, and about the year 1825. Another was built about one or two years later by Robert Graham on Mill Stone Run, not far from the river. Beside the regular manufacture of lumber, this mill produced a large number of arks for river use. A third saw-mill was built by John Stewart, near, or on the upper waters of Mill Stone Run, about the year 1845. Its use was discontinued some years ago.

The present industries appear to be confined to the hamlets of Woodland and Bigler. These, too, undoubtedly owe their existence to the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad through the township. Recently, however, the Beech Creek, Clearfield and South Western Railroad Company laid their tracks through the township, running substantially the same courses, and touching at the same points, Woodland and Bigler, at each of which places both companies have stations. These roads furnish a means of communication directly with the county seat, and also with Philipsburg, the outlet from the county on the east. Of these places Woodland is much the larger, having from four to five hundred population, dependent mainly upon the number of persons employed at the extensive works of the Woodland Fire Brick Company.

While it is a conceded fact that Woodland would have amounted to nothing as a town or village without its railroad advantages, yet the operations of the Fire Brick Company have had much to do with its subsequent progress in point of population at least.

These works, which are known as the "Lower Works," were started in the year 1870, by Albert Brothers, John McMath, and Isaac Reese, and by them operated until the year 1874, at which time an interest was sold to Kessler & Du Bree, of Philipsburg. In 1875, with Hope Fire Brick Company, the whole was consolidated under the name of the Woodland Fire Brick Company, limited.

The Hope Company was started at Woodland in 1872, two years later than the lower works, by Wile & Richards, of Philadelphia, and in 1875 merged in the Woodland Fire Brick Company with the other company above mentioned.

In 1876 a destructive fire occurred at Woodland, by which the town lost several dwellings, two of them being very fine, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Hope Fire Brick Works, an extensive lumber-mill with about a million feet of manufactured lumber, the property of Albert Brothers, and much other valuable property in the town. The brick works were immediately rebuilt and have since been in successful operation. The present officers of the company are Hepburn Walker, chairman; S. P. Harbison, treasurer; J. S. Showers, secretary. As an evidence of the growth of this industry at Woodland it may be stated that the total annual capacity and output of both works for the year 1872 was 8,000; for 1877, 15,000; 1880, 20,000; 1884, 25,000, and with the present increased facilities for manufacture, and the great demand for the superior quality of brick here made, the company are now producing at the rate of 800,000 per month, or over 9,000,000 annually. There are now regularly employed in the Woodland works about 200 persons.

A new industry is developing at this place, or the town, that is attracting much attention among the coal operators. The firm of Cooke & Brison, of Philipsburg and Bellefonte, have a lease of lands owned by Eli Soult, situated short distance northeast from Woodland depot, from which they are taking a superior quality of coal known as Woodland semi-anthracite, and in the vicinity called the Soult coal. At the present time they are shipping about three cars daily, but arrangements are being completed for the production of a far greater quantity.

The fire clay deposits of Woodland and vicinity are apparently boundless. The Clearfield Fire Brick Company, and the Wallaceton Fire Brick Company, as well, obtain large quantities of their raw material here, which are taken to Clearfield and Wallaceton for manufacture into brick.

The mercantile business interests of Woodland are represented by two large stores—one owned by Ashley E. Woolridge & Co., and the other by Gingery, Wentzel & Co. The first was established in the year 1879, by Aaron Peters, and he was succeeded, in 1880, by the present firm above mentioned, the members of which are Ashley E. Woolridge, John A. Woolridge, and William A. Woolridge. They have a general stock usual to country stores.

I. V. Gray & Co.'s general merchandise store was established in 1876, the company being D. D. Gingery. In 1880, the firm was changed to D. D. Gingery & Co., the other partners being D. J. Gingery and I. V. Gray. Again in 1886, another change was made, and the present firm of Gingery, Wentzel & Co. was formed.

The other local interests are represented by two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one restaurant and two livery stables, the latter managed by Dugan & Blattenberger, and William Varnur, respectively.

For a period of about twenty-five or more years before the fire of 1876 occurred, there stood at Woodland an extensive saw-mill, which, during that conflagration was entirely destroyed, together with its product. It was formerly owned by Reuben McPherson. A new mill is in course of erection, owned and to be operated by Zenas Turner. The Woodland Methodist Episcopal Church, which was burned in 1876, was built about the year 1873, from funds raised by general contribution. It was a substantial frame edifice, having a spire one hundred and twelve feet high, the whole costing about four thousand dollars. Among its prominent early members were Henry Albert, Dr. J. A. Bouse, John M. Keton, Daniel Ross, William Wynn, Rev. J. F. Anderson, and other residents of the town and vicinity. Rev. W. W. Reese was formerly pastor of the church.

There is also building at Woodland, opposite the Tyrone and Clearfield depot, a church edifice for the United Brethren Society. The persons prominent in this work are: William Varnur, O. C. Buck, D. D. Gingery, Jesse Stone, C. W. Barger, and others. The church of the United Brethren in Christ, called Bradford Church, was built in the year 1843, on lands about one and one-half miles north from Woodland. It was a log building, lined and boarded, and proved sufficient for the necessities of the society for a period of over forty years. Among the residents of the locality who were prominently connected with the society, and who have descendants yet living in the township, were: Bassel Crowell, Dennis Crowell, Joseph, Isaac, and George Barger, John Soult, John Shirey, William K. Wrigley, George and John Wilson, William Hoover, and William Woolridge.

Southeast from Woodland, and about two miles distant therefrom, on the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield, and also the Beech Creek railroad, there is found a gathering or cluster of about twenty houses and two stores, and known as Bigler, so named in honor of the late governor of the Commonwealth, Hon. William Bigler, deceased, a resident, during his lifetime, of Clearfield borough. Prior to the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, this hamlet was called Williams's Grove, the name being so applied by Edward Williams, a former resident of the lower part of the township, and even to this day the post-office there is called Williams's Grove. The office there was obtained through the efforts of Hon. John Patton during his first term in Congress.

James E. Watson was commissioned the first postmaster, which office he held for some years, when he was succeeded by John Funk. The latter was, in turn, succeeded by Patrick Curley, under a commission from Postmaster-General Jewell, of date December, 1873. Mr. Curley is the present incumbent.

The business interests of Bigler comprise two stores, a blacksmith and a shoemaker's shop. Patrick Curley started a grocery, flour, and feed store in the town during the year 1870. The other was started about three years ago by Stephens Brothers, Frank P. and Blair Stephens constituting the firm.

The Bigler Presbyterian Church Society is something like a score of years old, although no established house of worship was provided until about 1870. It is a supply station, under the present ministerial charge of Rev. Koons, of Kylertown. The edifice is a plain but substantial frame building, one story in height, with a spire, and cost about fifteen hundred dollars. The church numbers among its members some of the substantial families of the township, among them S. A. Caldwell, Samuel H. Gill, John L. Pearce, Abraham Pearce, Jacob K. Pearce, John Livingston, Alexander Livingston, John Henry Kyler, Ellis Pearce, and others. Services are held here monthly.

The Dale Methodist Episcopal Church Society of Bradford is among the older of the religious associations of the township, having been organized something like fifty years ago. Up to about the year 1870, the society occupied a log church building, which was located in the Dale neighborhood, and from which its name was given, about two and one-half miles north from Bigler. The new church building stands near the site occupied by the old, and is a substantial frame building. The pulpit is supplied from Woodland, the officiating minister of that charge also supplying the Dale Society. Many of the leading members of this society are residents of Graham township. Among those of the older members who have been prominent in its maintenance from Bradford are the families of John Dale, Matthew Forcey, Elijah McDowell, and John B. Graham.

Of the church societies of Bradford township, that denomination known as the United Brethren, by far outnumbers any other of the several societies of the township, and among them may be found the most substantial families in the vicinity. A camp-meeting ground was laid out and prepared for the first annual meeting, held during the year 1884. These have since been well attended, the number present at the camp service held in 1886, being estimated at fully five thousand persons. The grounds are situate north from the town of Bigler.

The Society of Shiloh Church of the United Brethren is perhaps one of the strongest in the whole township, and by far the most numerous of the societies in the eastern part. Shiloh was organized forty years ago, and until the year 1886 held their services in Shiloh school-house. During this year a commodious church edifice was erected on lands about three hundred yards east of the

school-house, on the public road. The building cost about two thousand dollars. Among the older families who have been from time to time associated with the society, are those of John Woolridge, Peter Graffius, Henry Graffius, John Graffius, Hamilton Graffius, Joshua Graffius, Jacob Williams, Henry Bum-barger, Benjamin Knepp, John C. Cowder, Jacob Peters, David Welkers, Thomas Welkers, Patrick Curley, Robert Livergood, and others.

The regular pastors in charge of the United Brethren societies of Bradford township, have been as follows: Revs. Herrondon, Potts, Keys, Pringle, Kephart, Jeffries, Moore, Crowell, Richey, Rankin, Tallhelm, Clemm, Reynolds, Miller, Fulton, Conley, Smith, Woodward, and Noon.

Another noticeable feature and a prominent element in Bradford township is its numerous and well appointed school-houses and the excellent educational advantages afforded the youth, the township residents having the benefits of no less than nine schools, with the "joint" school at Grahamton, which is attended alike by pupils from both Bradford and Graham, in all a total of ten. Besides the joint school at Grahamton, those of Bradford proper are: Upper Woodland, taught by Madge Morrow; Lower Woodland, S. K. Rank, teacher; junction, formerly an independent district, but latterly one of the regular schools of the township, Annie Matthews, teacher; Bigler, at Bigler, Etta Faust, teacher; Egypt, situate in the northwest part of the township, Carrie Stewart, teacher; Pleasant Hill, in the central part, Maggie Forcey, teacher; Jackson, in the central portion, Grant Smith, teacher; Shiloh, in the northeast part, R. W. McDowell, teacher. The joint school at Grahamton is under the charge of J. Henderson.

That the whole area of Bradford township has an underlying strata of coal of variable thickness, is an undisputed fact; and further, that its fire-clay beds contain vast quantities of this valuable product is demonstrated in the existence of its extensive brick works at Woodland, and the large quantities of clay shipped to Wallaceton and Clearfield for manufacture.

Bradford lies wholly within the second coal basin, the central line of which crosses it from northeast to southwest. The first anticlinal axis is at Wallaceton, only a short distance from the southerly line of the township. Under normal conditions the prevailing dip from this axis towards the center of the basin would be northward and westward, but as the anticlinal rapidly subsides at Wallaceton, the prevailing dip is more generally toward the north than the northwest.

At Wallaceton the top of the conglomerate is about 1,720 feet above tide, while at Woodland it is only 1,450 feet, showing a falling off to the northwest of about 270 feet. This rapid dip toward the center of the second basin is plainly shown by some of the railroad cuts between Wallaceton and Woodland. In one cutting a thin bed of coal is exposed for some distance, showing a remarkably sharp dip to the north. The lower portion of the coal measure oc-

cupies most of the surface of the township, and only a smaller portion is sufficiently high to take in the upper beds of the series.

The second basin is not as deep in the township as at points further northeast, for the Rock City, near Kephart's, plainly shows the Mahoning sandstone at an elevation of 1,760 feet above tide, while in Girard township, to the northeast, this rock occurs in the center of the basin at 1,550 feet above tide-water. The top of the Conglomerate No. XII is above water-level on all the creeks and runs in the northern and northwestern parts of the township.

The coal beds that have been opened in this township, excepting, perhaps, the Soult bed, are all of rather small size. Nearly all of the country banks are opened on Bed B or C, neither of which much exceed three feet in thickness. The Gray bed, in the eastern part of the township, was opened on the Kittanning Upper Coal Bed C; on the Kephart place in the north part, on Bed A of the Intra-conglomerate coal; the Woolridge bank, near the central part, on Bed D of the Lower Freeport coal, and shows from three to four feet of workable coal, but not of the best quality, being sulphurous. This coal is underlaid by fire-clay and some slate, beneath which is found a band of iron ore, giving evidence of the presence of the Lower Freeport limestone.

Three miles southwest from Woolridge's, and one and a half miles northwest from Woodland, is the Lansbury bank, opened on the Kittanning Middle Coal Bed C, at an elevation of about 1,580 feet above tide. It yields about three feet of coal. The old Lansbury bank is opened on what appears to be the Kittanning Upper Coal Bed C. It shows three feet of clean coal of excellent quality.

The semi-anthracite bed, opened on the Soult lands, and in operation since 1886, shows a clean bed of coal four feet four inches thick, and bids fair to develop an extensive industry in the vicinity of Woodland, that has been shown of much value to the lower townships of the county.

The coals of Bradford township, in their various classifications, are as follows: Freeport Upper Bed E, not well defined and probably quite thin; Freeport Lower Bed D, average thickness about three and one-half feet, quality fair; Kittanning Upper Bed C, average about three feet, and good quality; Kittanning Middle Bed C, from two to three feet, average about two and one-fourth; Kittanning Lower Bed B, heavier than any other bed, running from four to five feet; Brookville Coal Bed A, estimated as averaging about three feet.

The fire-clay beds of Woodland and vicinity are principally confined to the south side of the railroad, probably because the dip, being to the north, workings on the north side are difficult to drain. The mines of the Hope works are opened mainly on the south side of Roaring Run, and within one hundred yards of that stream. Massive sandstone makes the country rock between the stream level and the floor of the mine. The working face of the clay averages

about five feet of hard, good-looking clay, with softer and impure clay above and below. Another drift, not far distant, shows about the same, but with possibly more inferior and less valuable clay. An analysis of this clay yielded: Silica, 46.250; alumina, 37.500; protoxide of iron, 1.935; lime, .168; magnesia, .126; alkalies, 1.115; water and organic matter, 13.540. The clay is hard, compact, of a pearl gray color, and slaty structure.

The Woodland works were opened about half a mile west of the station, on the north side of Roaring Run, and averages from four to five feet of good, hard clay in places, but varying rapidly, the workable layer being sometimes pinched down very thin. An analysis of this resulted as follows: Silica, 45.450; alumina, 36.125; protoxide of iron, 2.275; lime, .168; magnesia, .342; alkalies, 1.290; water and organic matter, 13.730.

Another bed has been opened about a half-mile northwest from Woodland, and a fourth about half a mile southeast of the Hope works. An analysis of each produces substantially the result shown by the Woodland and Hope beds

CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF BRADY TOWNSHIP.

BRADY township was named for Captain Samuel Brady, the Indian fighter and hunter. The first white settler was James Woodside, a native of Chester county, Pa. He located on a tract of land which was surveyed to him in pursuance of warrant No. 570, on July 30, 1785, and situated on the head waters of Stump Creek, later known as the "Woodside," and (sometimes) "Luther" place. For a period of twenty-two long years no one came to cheer him, save the red man of the forest. At the expiration of this forced hermitic period, Joab Ogden located about a mile further down the creek—this was 1807—where Carlile Station now stands (on the B. R. & P. Railroad). In the year 1812 George, Michael and Frederick Scheffer located on the waters of Sandy Lick Creek. George located on part of the land where Du Bois now stands. Fred. and Michael located a few miles further up the creek. James, Benjamin and Thomas Carson came in 1814. In 1820 Lebbeus Luther, a native of Massachusetts, bought and located on the tract of land where Luthersburgh now stands (the place was named after him). Messrs. Fox & Co., who owned thousands of acres in this section, appointed Mr. Luther as their agent to dispose of these lands. The first tract he sold was to Benjamin Bon-sall, who came from Perry county in 1824. Mr. Frederick Zeigler came about this time and settled on what was later known as the "Thompson" place. Mr. Zeigler came from Centre county, but was a native of York county.

In 1826 the township was organized and Benjamin Bonsall was appointed the first justice of the peace, in 1828. John Carlile came from Lebanon county and settled near the present site of Luthersburgh ("Goodlander" place). In 1830 Jacob Kuntz, a native of Bavaria, Germany, came and settled near where the Reformed Church now stands. The Knarrs, Weisgerbers, Wingerts, Korbs, and Yoases came in 1831, followed by Jacob Trautwine, in 1832. Henry Goodlander came in 1837, from Lycoming county. Immigration from now on was so vast and rapid, to preclude any further enumeration; besides, the allotted space compels brevity. The men who were conversant with the toils, hardships, and privations of the early pioneers of Brady township, will all, in a few short years, have passed away. All attempts at adornment of this sketch would only impair its value. Most of these sturdy pioneers have passed beyond, and among those who are yet with us—as living reminders of pluck, energy, and endurance, so necessary in pioneer life—the following deserve special mention: Jacob Kuntz, born 1778; Mrs. Kuntz (his wife), born 1800; Frederick Zeigler, born 1799; Mrs. Zeigler (his wife), born 1801; John Carlile, born 1803; Mrs. Carlile (his wife), born 1806.

Probably no other township in the county can produce three as old and measurably as healthy couples as the above named, whose aggregate age is 515 years, almost averaging eighty-seven years. They have been, and are, honorable and highly respected citizens; who have been a benefit and blessing beyond the confines of Brady township. Nor will their noble and good influence pass away with them. For their respective services, see "Township Annals," further on. Among these early settlers, many of them "squatted," *i. e.*, took possession of land without knowing to whom it belonged, and by keeping undisputed possession for twenty-one years, held it the same by right of peaceable possession under the general law.

Topography and Geography.—Brady township is located in the northwest corner of the county, about 2,000 feet above the sea level. ("Cream Hill" or "Luthersburgh Knob" is 2,060 feet above sea level). The surface is rather hilly, gently sloping westward; climate is salubrious and healthy; many excellent springs, including several "chalybeate," or mineral springs, abound. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of all cereals; fruitful orchards are met with everywhere, and although agriculture is not as far advanced as it is in some of the older eastern counties, it is rapidly improving. As the lumber disappears, greater interest is taken in tilling the fertile soil.

Mining.—The entire township seems to be underlaid with the lower "Freeport" vein of bituminous coal, which has been opened at different points in the township, near Troutville. At Amos Bonsall's a six-foot vein of most excellent coal is opened. Counting six inches "cannel" coal, fire-clay and limestone and other minerals abound.

Lumbering.—There are yet hundreds of acres of virgin timber land, em-

ploying about eight to ten mills—saw and shingle-mills—which run from six to eight months in the year. Pine is not so plenty, but hemlock and hard wood are abundant. Many hundred acres of most superior pine timber were cut down and rolled on “log-heaps” and burnt, in order to “clear out” farms, in the early history of the township. Such action to-day would be considered vandalism.

Public Roads and Railroads.—There are numerous and convenient roads kept in fair condition, probably considerably better than the average roads in most townships in the county, excepting “Cream Hill” turnpike, running through Brady east and west. This road collects toll under an old charter, which should be considered to have outlived its usefulness, as the tolls are heavy and the road often in an extremely bad condition. “Cream Hill” turnpike was chartered prior to 1820 as the “Waterford and Susquehanna,” or “Sunbury and Erie” (as some authorities have it), and completed from 1820 to 1821. The State had appropriated a proper sum for its opening, but later it was rechartered as “Cream Hill” turnpike. From the time of its opening till about 1855, this pike was a great thoroughfare; toll-keepers were kept busy all day; hotel and tavern keepers, then known as “landlords,” became rich; six-horse coaches, carrying the United States mail, were the wonder and embodiment of progress.

The “bugle horn” of the “stage driver” was what the whistle of the locomotive is to-day.

The next in importance is the public road leading from Luthersburg to Punxsutawney, the opening of which dates to the fall of 1830, when the few settlers near where Troutville now stands volunteered their services, among whom were the following: Jacob Kuntz, “Jery” Miles, Jonathan Ogden, and D. Hoover; and on April 15, 1831, the first wagon passed over it on its way to Punxsutawney; it was an old wagon brought from Germany by Jacob Kuntz.

The township has but one railroad—the B. R. and P.—running through the western border of the township, affording two stations—one, “Jefferson Line,” and the other, “Carlile”—thus affording facilities for shipping lumber, which were long needed.

Pioneer Incidents.—Numerous and indeed interesting must have been the varied experiences of those who undauntedly undertook the herculean task of converting the primitive forests into the beautiful and fertile fields of to-day, enjoyed yet by many of them and their children, reaching to the border of the fourth generation.

Times were considered good, plenty to eat but no money. They lived as one large family. The only incident for weeks would be an occasional circuit rider, coming with a gun on his shoulder, and on his arrival everybody considered it his duty to inform his neighbor, and soon a motley crowd would meet

in the bar-room in Lebbeus Luther's tavern, some in bare feet, others bare-headed, still others in moccasins, and others coatless, etc., and although they met in a bar-room, their conduct was modest and civil, evincing emotion and a deep religious feeling.

In 1830 there was no mill nearer than Philipsburg, Centre county, Irvin's mill at Curwensville having been burned at this time. The first mill in the township was Ogden's (Carlile Station to-day), the bolting cloth of which had to be turned by hand. On one occasion Mr. John Carlile took a "grist" to this mill, and Mr. Ogden not being at home, Mr. Carlile concluded to do the grinding himself, and succeeded, but when done could not stop the mill.

Game was plenty in those days. Mr. Adam Knarr remembers that about the year 1840 he saw and counted forty deer in a four acre field. Mr. Fred. Zeigler shot over four hundred deer, when he lost his "tally," but thinks that he at least shot sixty or seventy more, shot and captured eighty-two bears, one panther, seven wolves, several hundred raccoons, and an equal number of foxes, and was himself caught in one of his steel wolf traps, having forgotten the exact spot where he had placed it.

"Uncle Billy" Long, the great hunter, shot more deer than Zeigler, but Zeigler shot and captured more bears, having made a special study of their habits. Mr. Zeigler was often "treed" by wounded "bucks," making many narrow escapes with his life. About 1815 or 1816 five brothers, belonging to the "Seneca" tribe of Indians, known as the "Cornplanters," made their appearance in the "Big" Beaver meadow (where Du Bois now stands), where they erected their "wigwams," from which they sallied forth for game. In this family of five brothers were probably more "Johns" than could be found to-day in a single family. There was "Big" John, "Little" John, "Black" John, "Saucy" John, "John" John, and "John" Sites. These "friendly" sons of the forest continued their annual visits up to and beyond 1820.

One day "Uncle Billy" Long met "Black" John, and asked him how many deer he had shot that morning (being about eleven o'clock A. M.) "Black" replied that so far he had had "bad luck," as he had shot only ten deer. On another occasion (about 1823), "Uncle Billy" Long induced these Indian hunters to go with him to Luther's tavern (Luthersburgh to-day) to shoot "mark" (target) with Lebbeus Luther, who, by the way, was a most excellent "marksman." He did not at first show his skill until the Indians concluded that they would have an easy victory. Then he began to crowd them closer to the "bull's eye," until he proved himself the best shot in the crowd. The Indians began to look at each other in amazement and visible fear, when "Big" John turned to "Saucy" John, casting side glances at Luther, and in a low tone said, "John, we are not safe. That man Luter is a pale-faced medicine man or wizzard. Let us go." They went.

How the love of something good to eat may modify even the stern de-

meanor and legally austere heart of a judge on the bench, the sequel will show. Judge Thomas Burnside, generally known as the "elder," as he was followed on the bench by his son, was exceedingly fond of venison, who would adjourn court at any time to secure a deer "saddle;" being the first judge on the Clearfield bench, presided when the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Jonathan Ogden came up. Ogden had been returned for shooting deer out of season. On hearing the evidence the judge seemed very indignant, pretending by actual statement that he was glad for the opportunity to establish a precedent for hunters in particular, and citizens in general, saying: "I will inflict such a fine on the offender for shooting deer out of season, that it will never be forgotten." Turning to one of his associates, he asked: "Is 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents enough?" The associates assenting, he threw the change to Ogden, telling him to pay his fine, and proceeded with the regular order of business.

The prowess of the settlers is nicely illustrated by a little incident in which Mr. Whitson Cooper (by the way the first teacher in Brady township) and Michael Shaffer prominently *figured*.

One Sunday in summer or autumn, between 1820 and '25, Mr. Cooper started afoot, going through the woods to visit Mr. Michael Scheffer. At the same time "Mike" started up the creek, through the large beaver dam along Sandy, to look at a trap he had set for wolves, and on arriving there found the trap gone. He then followed the marks of the grappling hook until he got to a fallen tree which lay across another, and not quite on the ground. He then got on the fallen tree and looked for further traces of the trap, when suddenly a good sized panther looked fiercely up at him, but luckily for Scheffer, being unarmed, got off the log quickly, and found a small hemlock down out of root; this he got, broke off the top, and made himself a war club, when he again got on the log, and with well directed blows knocked the panther's brains out; he then hauled him out and with his pocket-knife cut the head off, and sat down at the creek and washed the blood off, a steep bank being close behind him. At this juncture he saw Mr. Cooper coming leisurely along on the bank of the creek, looking as if in a brown study, and when right above him, Scheffer threw the head before him, which frightened him so much that he got quite pale, and for a while could hardly speak. The panther measured eight feet and a few inches.

The dwelling houses in those pioneer days were little better than "shanties." It is true there were openings for windows and doors, before which sheets and blankets were hung, as boards were not to be had, as no saw-mills existed. Consequently floors were rare, or did not exist. The roofs were made of split shingles, or clap-boards, held in place by good sized logs known as weight poles.

In 1832 the Knarr residence, the first house, where Troutville now stands, was built; it was probably as good as most in the township; it was made

of hewn logs, clap-board roof, no second floor or ceiling, a hole in the apex and centre, as to length of the roof, for the smoke to escape. This house had a ground floor, made by placing cross pieces between the "sleepers," close together, so as to hold a layer of clay mortar, which, packed solid and smoothed over and allowed to dry, made a firm and warm floor, which had the advantage, by virtue of its material, to escape scrubbing. The idea of this kind of floor was taken from the old German method of stucco work, similar to old time German threshing floors (not a nail used). Within a stone's-throw of the site of this pioneer cabin is the modern residence of H. E. Ginter, having all the modern conveniences of steam heat, hot and cold water throughout the entire house; make the comparison between the two, and the vast improvement since then, will strongly impress us that the world moves.

Prior to the location of the Knarr cabin, between the years 1821 and 1824, or near those dates, the first settlers located in the southern part of Brady township; these were David Haney, who first began on land which he sold to Lewis Kuntz in 1832, and where Jacob L. Kuntz now resides; Joseph Hoover at the same time settled on land which a few years later he sold to William Rishel, and where John W. Kuntz now resides, David Hoover at the same time settled on land which he sold to John Aurand, and where Henry Aurand now lives, and Peter Hoover first settled on land which he afterward sold to George Shucker, sr., in 1825; he then bought again and improved land, which in 1832, he sold to George Fred. Kohler, father of the present owner, Fred. Kohler. These first settlers all left except Mr. Haney, who bought about a mile west, where he died some years ago at an advanced age.

Mrs. Haney was a courageous woman, and related to Rev. John Reams, that while they lived in their first log cabin, which had only a "coverlet" hung for a door the first summer, and a little distance from the house was a cattle pen in which their cattle were kept at night. One night when Mr. Haney was away the wolves attacked their cattle, whereupon she opened the door (?) and resolutely scolded the wolves, and they left; but some nights afterward they came again when Mr. Haney was at home, and he took his gun and went out, and in the dim moonlight he saw one, fired at him, and some time afterward found him lying dead near where William McClarren now lives.

Mrs. Haney once was going home late in the afternoon, carrying one of her sister's children, when suddenly a large wolf stopped a short distance in front of her, showed his teeth and looked savagely; but she stood still and scolded him with energy to go home, when he scampered off, and she hastened home, but was afraid of being pursued, and that the scamp might want the child for supper. She also once when going alone to George Ogden's, (Carlile Station now) saw a panther jump on a log at the side of the road, a little distance before her. The beast then lowered the tail and crouched, but Mrs. Haney stood and scolded vigorously and the panther ran off. And yet

Mrs. Hany was not a scold in that sense of the word, and lived until these wild animals became few in number.

Besides those already named, Jonathan Ogden was also an early settler, and on his land the Union Cemetery, a mile east of Troutville, is located. One day, in 1835, while carelessly leaning on his gun, which had a short barrel, his dog licked the trigger and discharged the gun, killing Mr. Ogden instantly. He was the first person buried in his grave-yard.

TOWNSHIP ANNALS.

Brady may be termed the mother of townships, as originally she covered a large territory (twelve miles square), of which she yielded largely portions in the formation of Union, Bloom and Sandy townships. The establishment of Brady township as a separate "bailiwick" took place in 1826. Mr. Benj. Bonsall was the first justice of the peace, by appointment of Governor Shulze. Mr. John Carlile was the second in line, appointed by the governor in 1831. Mr. Carlile was his own successor, once by appointment in 1836, and next by election under act of 1842. Fred. Zeigler was the first collector (by appointment) in the township. In 1835 Luthersburgh was "laid out" as a town by Jacob Flick, who had purchased the land from Lebbeus Luther, after whom the new town was named. [Major M. H. Luther (son of Leb. L.) was born in 1814, and was elected county auditor in 1839. He claims that the "tightest" place he ever was in was when he was drawn as a grand juror (about 1840), and appointed foreman of the *grand jury*. It nearly "scared" him out of his wits, but Mr. Lewis Barrett (brother of Judge Barrett), being a juror, came to his rescue and all went well. In 1842 John Carlile was elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, with over three hundred majority over his Whig opponent, Ebenezer Winslow, of Caledonia (now in Elk county); then belonging to Clearfield county.

In 1861 Jacob Kuntz was elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket. It is to be regretted that the limited space does not admit of a complete register of all who held office up to the present time. The vote in 1830 counted sixty. Population in 1880, U. S. census, was 1,888. In the winter of 1886, application was made by S. G. Kuntz, Lewis Schoch, H. E. Ginter, Daniel Rishel and others, to divide Brady township into two precincts for election purposes; a commission of three was appointed consisting of D. W. Moore, W. D. Bigler and P. S. Weber, to investigate and report to court; their report was unanimous in favor of a new precinct with Troutville as the election poll; said report was confirmed absolute in September, 1886, and first election in the new precinct was held in November, 1886, casting 139 ballots.

The establishment of the first post-office in Brady township was Luthersburgh, and dates back to the completion of the "turnpike," about 1820. David Irvin was the first postmaster, "Gust" Schnell the second, followed by

P. W. Barrett. The post-office at Troutville was established through the efforts of Rev. John Reams and Jacob Kuntz, in 1857 or '58; Mr. Kuntz also was its first postmaster. Troutville was "laid out" as a town three years previous to this time. The village was named after Jacob Trautwein. The town was often nick-named "Fishtown," deriving that "sobriquet" from a large trout which was painted on a swinging sign of the first hotel or tavern (as it was then called) of the town. As the Rev. John Reams claims the honor of naming the village of Troutville, also of drawing up the writings and securing the post-office there, and also of starting the first Sunday-school at that place, we will permit him to state the following facts:

"In those years, between 1838 and 1850, much grain, pork, salt, etc., was hauled into Clearfield county from below Punxsutawney, and many teams stopped with Mr. Trautwein, who for some years lived in his round log house, built, as was customary then, with a clapboard roof, and the door hung in primitive style—wooden hinges. This cabin was often inconveniently full, but having inherited some money from Germany, he had a comfortable frame house erected in 1845. A year or two later two or three other houses were built and occupied, and a village seemed in prospect. Soon after a Mr. Winslow, from Punxsutawney, started a small store there, but in a year or so withdrew, and Carlile & Co. started a store in 1852, where Mr. Carlile still resides. About this time C. F. Grape started a small store at the east end of the present town. This he sold to Mr. Kuntz, sen., in a year or two. In marking goods to be brought here some were marked 'New Salem' and others 'New Germany,' and as Mr. Trautwein had no children to perpetuate his name, he wished the place called Troutweinville. It so happened one rainy day that a number of neighbors met at the 'Carlile store,' when the narrator proposed to settle the name by a vote, and it was thereupon agreed that Troutweinville was inconveniently long and objectionable; he was willing to adopt 'Trout,' drop the '*wein*,' and add the '*ville*'; so, after two or three names were proposed, and each one had made a mark opposite his choice, the name of Troutville carried largely; whereupon he wrote a notice and tacked it on the wall: 'Take Notice! This place is named Troutville from this date.' The notice is lost and date forgotten, but it was probably in 1854. A year or two later they wanted a post-office at Troutville, and the narrator drew up a petition to Postmaster-General Kendall and sent it to Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. senator, and soon after our post-office was granted and Jacob Kuntz appointed postmaster. The village was regularly laid out in 1857, after Mr. Trautwein's death, and several lots sold before, date further back than those in the plan."

Stores.—To Matthew Irvin belongs the credit of being the first merchant in Brady township, locating at Luthersburgh in about 1835. Matthew sold out to his brother, David Irvin, in 1837. Daniel Barrett, father of Judge George R. and James C. Barrett, opened a store at the same place in 1838. He was fol-

lowed by James Loughlan, of Clarion county, then followed G. W. and S. Arnold in 1844, who were succeeded by Samuel and F. K. Arnold in 1848. About 1850 to 1852 Barrett, Flegal & Postlethwait started a store in New Salem. This firm sold out to Barrett Brothers, and they in turn to a Mr. Montgomery, and he to J. Heasly. About the same time Charles F. Grape and George Knarr started a small store in Troutville, followed by Winslow & Gillespie in 1852. A few years later Fred. Kohler opened a store at the site of his present residence. Mr. John Carlile opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Winslow & Gillespie. The latter carried it on but a few months in 1852, and built a suitable room in 1856, which he occupied for many years, doing a successful business. At this (or even prior) time, John Hoover started a store at West Liberty, followed by others with varied success. About in 1859 Arnold & Terpe opened a store at Salem, or what is more particularly known as "Goodlander's." All these stores carried a general or mixed stock, which they exchanged for square timber and shaved shingles, making a large profit on the goods, and a larger margin on the timber and shingles. Careful and economical merchants could scarcely fail to succeed. Luthersburgh now has two general stores, one hardware store, one furniture and wagon shop, two shoe shops, one harness shop, one blacksmith shop, and two hotels, and had a private banking house, F. K. Arnold & Co., from 1871 to 1874.

Troutville has two general stores, two groceries, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, two shoe shops, three furniture and repair shops, and one hotel.

Manufacturing.—Joab Ogden built the first grist-mill (it was a small affair, turning bolting-cloth by hand) in the township. The exact year cannot be established, nearer than that it was prior to 1830, in which year "Jerry" and Andrew Moore, of Penn township, built a saw and grist-mill at what is now known as Rockton (Union township), known to this day as Moore's Mill. From 1849 to 1850 Jacob Kuntz built a grist-mill on East Branch (of Mahoning) about one and a half miles south of Troutville. This mill had two pair of French burrs, originally run by water power but now by steam, and known to-day as Rishel's Mill. In 1854 Jeremiah Miles built a steam and water-power grist-mill on the head waters of Stump Creek, two miles west of Luthersburgh. It was a wooden structure forty-eight by fifty feet, three stories high. Mr. Miles operated this mill till October, 1858, when he sold it to his son, Samuel Miles, who operated till April, 1864, when it was purchased by Adam Knarr and George A. Weaver, who operated it till January, 1872, when Jacob Edinger bought Adam Knarr's interest, changing the firm name to Weaver & Edinger, who run it until June, 1875, when the claim of George A. Weaver was purchased by the junior partner of the old firm, the present owner and operator; capacity per day, twenty-five barrels of flour, and about ten tons of chop and feed.

Saw-Mills.—The first saw-mill, Mr. Fred. Zeigler claims, was built by him between 1824 and 1830, on the present site of Jesse Lines's saw-mill; Jeremiah Miles the second, which latter was known as Zeigler's Mill. The third saw-mill was probably the one built in connection with the grist-mill at Rockton by the Moore Brothers in 1847. Mr. Jacob Kuntz claims that he built the fourth saw-mill in the township, about one mile east of his grist-mill, on East Branch (Rishel's Mill). All these, and those which followed for many years after, were the old "up and down" pattern. At present the saw and shingle mills in the township are making an average run of about six months in the year. The saw-mills of to-day differ as much from the old-time saw-mills, as the present "roller" process grist-mill differs from the old "burr" system.

Church Organization.—The establishment of church organizations was no easy task in such a sparsely settled country as Brady township in its pioneer days, and the hazards and hardships of the early pioneer circuit riders would make a volume itself of intense interest and importance. The first minister who came to Brady township was a Rev. — Anderson, who preached in the bar-room of "Leb." Luther's tavern in 1822 or 1823. Rev. Anderson was a Presbyterian. The next minister who made his appearance was the Rev. David Kennison, a young Virginian, who was sent by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1827; he also preached in the tavern at Luthersburgh. At about this time Rev. John Althaus, a Reformed minister, came occasionally from Armstrong county; he also preached in the old tavern at Luthersburgh to the German settlers of the vicinity. These faithful and honest servants endured many privations. They generally traveled on horseback with saddle-bag and musket or rifle, the latter for defense. They generally traveled on a four or six weeks circuit, receiving seldom over, but oftener under one hundred dollars salary per year; yet they were cheer and hopeful—a condition of mind which springs from a contented heart.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. David Kennison, the young Virginian above mentioned, organized the first M. E. class in 1827, in Carson's barn, about a mile and one-half west of Luthersburgh. Among this class were Fred. Hollowpeter, Jos. Lines, David Irvin and Daniel Barrett. Mr. Barrett was the first class leader. In 1828 Revs. David Steel and Pierce preached every four weeks, covering the following appointments, viz.: Philipsburg, Clearfield, Karthaus, Sinamahoning, Hickory Kingdom, Luthersburgh and Cherry Tree. In 1828 Revs. Jas. Lanks and Zach. Jordan were on this circuit and preached every four weeks. In 1830 Rev. Oliver Ague was the pastor and preached at each of the above appointments once in every six weeks. In 1831 Rev. Peter McEnally was the pastor, who labored part of the year, but finally became discouraged with the members because they neither attended the means of grace nor supported the gospel; he became disgusted and burned the class-book and bade them all good-bye. In 1832 the Baltimore Conference dropped Luth-

ersburgh and vicinity. It was at about this time that two circuit riders, one a Rev. Blake, and the name of the other is not remembered, traveled on a four weeks' circuit, receiving about \$100 per year, supplied Luthersburgh and vicinity until in 1833, when Luthersburgh was taken up by the Pittsburgh Conference and added to the Brookville mission. In 1835 the territory comprising the Pittsburgh Conference was divided, and Brookville mission was transferred to Erie Conference. In 1836 Revs. J. K. Hallock and J. R. Lock were the first missionaries sent to Brookville mission, including Luthersburgh. In 1841 the Luthersburgh class commenced building a church. In 1842 Brookville mission was divided into Redbank charge and Luthersburgh mission. In 1845 John K. Coxson and H. M. Chamberlin were the pastors; Coxson afterward a printer and lawyer in Punxsutawney, Pa. In 1851 Luthersburgh was made a "charge," with about seven appointments; West Liberty was an appointment in '54 to '55; in '56 the parsonage was completed; in 1860 the first church record was commenced; in '63 Troutville was added to charge; New Salem was made an appointment in 1860. From '63 to '71 the congregation moved along in a seeming "rut"; lowest and highest memberships during this period were fifty and one hundred and eighty. In 1871 a church building was commenced at Salem; amount of subscription (for the building), \$1,200. During the same year the present church edifice at Luthersburgh was commenced; amount of subscription for the purpose was \$5,600; Rev. L. G. Merrill, pastor. In 1872 "a heavy financial cloud hung over the New Salem and Luthersburgh societies." Troutville and another appointment were dropped. The winter of 1872 to '73 being a long and severe one, church attendance was meager. New Salem church was completed in spring of '73 at a cost of \$2,250, and dedicated March 16, '73, by P. E. Rev. J. R. Lyson. The Luthersburgh church was completed and dedicated June 1, '73; T. C. Pershing, D. D., preached dedication sermon; cost of building \$12,664.32, which amount was nearly all provided for on day of dedication. The furniture cost \$2,225. Capt. L. B. Carlile was the leading worker and spirit in erection of the new building.

All Sunday-schools prior to 1872 had been organized as union schools, opening in the spring and closing in the fall; denominational schools were declared to be absurd. The pastor (D. W. Wampler), urging the change, was denounced as selfish and bigoted, and even some of his own members would not hear him preach or support him, denouncing him as a raving sectarian; but the Luthersburgh society organized its Sunday-school according to discipline of the M. E. Church. Church membership of Luthersburgh society in '73 was one hundred ninety-three. In 1878 the old parsonage was sold and proceeds applied on church debt; during the same year the church debt was liquidated. In 1882 a new parsonage was built; cost of lot and house about \$1,800; membership in '84 was about eighty; present membership about same; a prosperous Sunday-school in connection with church.

Presbyterian Church.—This denomination did not maintain its early foothold in the township through the efforts of its visiting ministers. Rev. Anderson, above cited as the first minister who preached in the township, was followed by the Rev. Garry Bishop, from Clearfield, who preached the Presbyterian doctrine at Luthersburgh between the years of 1835 to '40. Rev. — Betts (father of Senator Betts) organized a congregation. In this class were Benj. Bonsall, Wm. Wallace, Roswell Luther, Samuel Postlethwait (father of S. and Jos.), David Dressler, Mr. — Anthony, John Seyler, and others. The Presbyterians, by paying sixty dollars to the Lutheran Church, had the privilege to worship in it by arranging their appointment so as not to conflict with the other congregation, but a few years later the organization was dissolved and has not been reorganized.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (German).—About the year 1833 the German missionary, Rev. John Althaus (above mentioned) established an organization of members of the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran faith among the German settlers, at and near Luthersburgh, holding their services in private houses and barns, until 1842, when this so-called "Vereinigte" (united) congregation built a church of hewn logs, at the west side of the Union cemetery, three miles west of Luthersburgh on the Punxsutawney road. The almost exact spot where this building stood is marked by a sturdy red oak tree which was a mere sapling then. Prior to and during the year 1851, the members of this mixed congregation could no further agree, and a division or separation took place; the Lutherans as well as the Reformed organized separate congregations. In 1852 the Lutherans built a church, an edifice with cathedral-like minarets, two and one-half miles west of Luthersburgh on Punxsutawney road. It was dedicated October 17, 1852. This congregation, like most pioneer churches, had its misunderstandings and consequent estrangement of some members; but time healed all differences, and in 1879 to '80 the congregation decided that they needed a new church edifice, and accordingly built a commodious house of worship, sixty by forty, with vestibule. It is a plank building, plastered, and surmounted by a neat steeple seventy-five feet high. The house was dedicated December 5, 1880, by the present pastor, Rev. C. Engelder; present membership about two hundred, and a Sunday-school in connection.

Reformed Church (German).—What has been said of the Lutheran congregation up to 1851 applies equally to the Reformed congregation, as their interests up to that date were mutual and identical. Rev. Althaus was a Reformed minister. His regular successor, Rev. Engelbach, leaned toward the Reformed tenets, although he passed as "Evangelisch Vereint," (Evangelical United). About this time (1851) Rev. Engelbach resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Brandt, a pronounced and radical Lutheran. The advent of Rev. Brandt hastened and precipitated the separation of the Reformers from the

Lutherans, and after the erection of the new house of worship by the Lutherans, who, also, tore down and removed the old Union building, the Reformers commenced the erection of a church of their own. In 1853 the foundation and corner-stone was laid, and in the year following (1854) the church was dedicated as "Trinity-Reformed Church." Rev. C. A. Limberg was called (and accepted) the same year. The building committee consisted of Fred. Wingert, H. Lott, sr., and Michael Schuker, sr. Besides these, the following also were among the members at the organization of the congregation: Fred Zeigler, Conrad Mehrwein, sr., Adam Weis, George and Fred Buchheit, Jacob Weber and his sons, Jacob, Henry and Peter, J. J. Weber, John Weber, Christ. Haag, sr., Mr. Aurand, George Schucker, Lewis Kuntz, Jacob Hummel, sr., Peter Shafer, Jacob Mehrwein, John Ergott, and others. In 1855 or 1856 a Sunday-school, under the care of the church, was established, both in the German and English languages. Rev. Limberg labored successfully for ten years, when he resigned and accepted a call at Butler, Pa. The following pastors have served this congregation, since 1854 to the present time, in the order given: Revs. H. Bielfield, Paul Wald, L. Christ, H. Hoffmeier, John Wolbach, and B. S. Metzgar. Present membership about three hundred; Sunday-school about one hundred.

Evangelical Lutheran (English).—In the year 1832 the general synod of the Lutheran Church presented Father Phil. Geulich (residing at Clearfield) with a "Book of Sermons" in the German language, who, once in each month during 1832 and 1833, came to Luthersburgh to read a sermon from this book, which was listened to with reverence and attention. It was, at this time, that Rev. John Althaus, the Reformed pioneer minister, made his appearance, who preached rather regularly in the old "round" log church and school-house, which had been built prior to his coming. In 1842 the German Lutherans and Reformers built a union church, between Luthersburgh and Troutville. During the time from 1833 to 1842 Revs. John Willox, Gotwald and others preached. During this period Rev. John Willox gave catechetical instruction in the English language. In September, 1843, Rev. George J. Donmeyer organized the "St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran" congregation of Luthersburgh, Pa. He became its pastor; William Rishel and Henry Goodlander were elected elders; Peter Arnold and Elias Rishel, deacons, Peter Arnold serving as secretary. In 1845 a frame church, 40 by 40 feet, was built—still standing. It was this church in which the Presbyterians worshiped, by paying sixty dollars into the building fund, which secured for them the privilege. In November, 1845, Rev. J. A. Nuner took charge of the pastorate. He served till October, 1847. Rev. P. P. Lane followed, serving till about 1850, when there occurred a vacancy, lasting till 1852, when Rev. Christ. Diehl became the regular pastor, serving till the early part of 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Rex, who served two years. He was followed by Rev. J. J. Stein, who

only served a few months, when Rev. Joseph R. Focht became the pastor, in May, 1858, and resigned in May, 1860. In 1861 Rev. Joseph Welker served a short time. Rev. J. H. Bratton was pastor during 1862 and 1863. A vacancy occurred till sometime in 1867, when Rev. S. S. Stouffer took charge for about two years. During the long vacations of 1870-71 Jacob A. Clutz, a student in the theological seminary at Gettysburg, served the congregation as a supply. During the summer vacation of 1872 Abraham G. Fastnacht served as a supply. After being without a pastor for nearly four years, Rev. E. Manges was called and accepted in March, 1873, who resigned in December, 1877. Early in 1873 lots were secured by F. K. Arnold, and during the summer of the same year a parsonage was built. During the pastorate of Rev. E. Manges, one hundred and sixteen members were added to this congregation. Rev. J. T. Gladhill became pastor of the charge in 1879, and resigned in February, 1882. During his pastorate the remaining debt on the parsonage was liquidated (amount \$1,114), and membership increased. In May, 1883, Rev. W. Selner became pastor. During his pastorate the present new church edifice was erected (1883), at a cost of \$5,000. The building committee consisted of D. Goodlander, J. H. Edinger, T. F. Rishel, and J. L. Seyler; architects, D. P. Frampton & Co.; size of building, 40 by 54, with steeple one hundred feet high. It was dedicated November 18, 1883. Accessions to the congregation during Rev. Selner's pastorate to the present, fifty-nine. Present membership in prosperous condition, and an interesting Sunday-school in connection. In 1878 Rev. E. Manges organized an Evangelical Lutheran (general synod) congregation at Troutville. This congregation built a neat little church in 1885, and is known as St. Paul's. Present membership, twenty; Sunday-school (union) members, about fifty scholars. In 1869 or 1870 Jacob Kuntz bought the old school-house (the one built in 1853), which he tendered to nearly all kinds of gatherings, and especially to the Lutheran congregation before they had their own house of worship—this old "rendezvous" was latterly known as "St. Jacob's Temple."

Baptist Church Association.—In 1842 a class of ten or twelve members was organized under the pastoral care of Elder S. Miles (the Baptist pioneer minister of the county). He continued to be their pastor for several years, when he resigned. The church was reduced by removals and deaths, and soon after disbanded, the remnant uniting with Soldier Run Church, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Evangelical Association.—The first Evangelical preacher was Rev. Mathias Howart, who visited the county in 1830, and preached a couple of times at the house of Henry Reams. Next came Rev. Solomon Altimus, and preached once or twice, followed by D. N. Long and Joseph Weaver (Evangelical preachers) a year or two later made their appearance and preached several times at the house of Henry Reams, but the prospects were not very encouraging and the effort was discontinued until in the year 1852, when Rev. Jacob

Rank, during the summer and fall preached every four weeks in Lott's school-house, about two miles west of Troutville, and in February following appointed a protracted meeting in the old unoccupied house on the Kohler farm, and during this meeting some twenty persons were converted, of which number Adam Glaser was the first. A goodly number then joined the church, and Rev. John Reams was appointed class leader, February 27, 1853. During the following summer a school-house was built at Troutville, and soon after religious services were regularly held there, and a Sunday-school was also established by Rev. John Reams. For the use of said house, firewood for the public school was furnished by him and a few others. In 1859 the Evangelical house of worship was built in Troutville, and for a number of years religious services were generally in the German language, but this finally merged altogether into English. The association has still an organization and regular services.

Societies.—Literary and debating societies found favor prior to 1860. Troutville and vicinity had a debating club (German) which used to meet at the Black Horse Tavern, kept by Adam Knarr, prior to 1860, and discussed such weighty (?) questions as: Which is the mother of the chick, the hen which laid the egg, or the one that hatched it? and, Which is the stronger element—fire or water? etc. During the winter of 1868 or '69 there was a society organized at Luthersburg, having physical and mental improvement in view. This society had the spacious title of United Brethren of Progress. Then, shortly after (winter of 1869-70) Troutville supported a literary society in which Jno. Carlile, Henry Sykes, sr., L. Schuch, S. G. Kuntz, P. S. Weber, J. C. Keller, J. M. Carlile and others took an active part. The question: "Resolved, that woman shall be granted equal rights with man," attracted considerable attention in the earnest and able manner in which this debate was conducted. From this period to the present time, literary societies both at Luthersburg and Troutville are kept in operation, and maintaining a high standard.

I. O. O. F.—Mingle Lodge No. 753, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Troutville, February 17, 1871, with the following charter members: H. E. Ginter, noble grand; H. W. Schoch, vice-grand; J. C. Keller, secretary; J. M. Miller, assistant secretary; George Knarr, treasurer; William Null, Charles Miller, sr., Israel Frantz and P. B. Weaver. The lodge was moved to Luthersburgh November 17, 1871, on account of the smallness of the hall at Troutville, but was removed to the latter place August 2, 1884, occupying their new and commodious hall, owned by the order; membership in good standing, 49; lodge in flourishing condition; no debts, and handsome surplus in the treasury.

Good Templars.—This temperance society flourished in the township from 1868 to 1870, but finally lost prestige and ceased to exist.

Patrons of Husbandry.—The first grange in the county was organized at

Troutville in March, 1874, and at its "out start" promised great results, but it early commenced to languish, and finally after an existence of (about) three years disbanded.

Bands.—Luthersburgh used to support a martial and string band, say from 1855 to about 1865, of which Major M. H. Luther was leader; no band at Luthersburgh now.

Troutville Silver Cornet Band.—Through the efforts and instigation of J. C. Schoch and others, an interest was aroused looking toward the organization of a brass band. At a meeting on May 5, 1883, an organization was effected and brass instruments procured. Professor John Volkwein was the first leader. This band now has fourteen silver instruments. The present leader is George W. Miller. The citizens of Troutville and vicinity appreciate the efforts of this band, which enjoys fair future prospects.

The southwest end of Brady township was early designated as "Germany." This sobriquet was pleasantly brought to the writer's notice while he was gathering data for this history, by hearing the Troutville Silver Cornet Band (in its room) play "Die Wacht am Rhein."

Hotels.—The first tavern, as hotels were then called, was opened by Lebeus Luther shortly after settling at Luthersburgh, in 1820. Later he sold to Jacob Flick, who continued in the business until about 1839, when Joseph Fulton succeeded him. Fulton was followed by William Irvin, and he by P. W. Barrett. The lower house, where D. Goodlander's "Merchants" Hotel now stands, was first kept by Conrad Best, followed by Judge William Foley. Foley was followed by Daniel Barrett, and he by his son, Lewis. George W. Long kept what is to-day known as the Schwem House. In 1863 he was followed by the Evanses, and they by the present proprietor, William Schwem, jr. In 1863 to 1864 Frederick Korb kept what was known as the Eagle Hotel, now occupied as a tenement and office. In about 1853 Wilson Moore built the "Merchant's" (now Goodlander's). Moore was succeeded by Wallace & Shaw, they by David Johnston, Johnston by James Zeigler, he by H. Wittenmyer, when it finally passed into the hands of D. Goodlander, the present owner, who keeps it as a temperance house.

In 1855 Henry Goodlander took charge of the old "Salem" tavern, succeeding Thomas Montgomery. Mr. Goodlander kept this well known hostelry until his death (1883).

In 1845 Jacob Trautwein started the first hotel at Troutville. About 1855 he sold to William Schwem, sr., Schwem sold to Frederick Zeigler, he to George Knarr, the present owner. This house is now occupied as a dwelling. The second hotel was started in 1854 by Adam Knarr, known as the "Black Horse Tavern." The "Traveler's Home" stands on the site of the old tavern, and is owned by Adam Knarr. It was an extremely difficult task to secure data on this subject, and may be defective on that account. As a reminiscence

it may be remarked: Little or no beer was sold prior to 1860, and whisky was served in tumblers at three cents a glass.

Sunday-Schools.—A Union Sunday-school was organized at Luthersburg in 1833 or 1834, being the first in the township, and Jacob Kuntz in 1835 gathered together the children of the settlement near Troutville and gave them religious instruction in his own private house. He probably did more than any one man in this direction. In June, 1853, a Union Sunday-school was established in the old Kohler house, about one-half mile west of Troutville, by Rev. John Reams, Jacob Kuntz, John Carlile and others. The first officers were: Rev. John Reams, superintendent; John Glaser, assistant; John Carlile, secretary; William McClarren, treasurer. This school has remained a Union Sunday-school to this day, and is now under the care of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Troutville, but as a union school.

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

Underground Railroad—A name applied in the United States before the late Civil War to the organized arrangements for aiding negro slaves escaping from their masters, in their passage through the free States. Prior to the breaking out of the great Civil War, in 1861, when the "Fugitive Slave Law" was in force, many fugitive slaves escaped from the South into Canada over a "trail" passing through Brady township, known as the Underground Railroad, having a station in the Grampian Hills (Penn township). It is doubtful whether they had a station in Brady, although fugitives frequently passed through over the W. and E. pike. At one time a negro stopped with Peter Arnold (father of F. K. Arnold, the banker). Mrs. Arnold accused the negro of being a runaway slave, who became agitated and denied the charge until Mrs. Arnold said, "You need not fear; you are among friends," when he cheered up and departed in good spirit. In 1848 or 1849 an escaped slave worked for Anthony Hile, on the Susquehanna River (Lumber City now). Wishing to go to Canada, he left Mr. Hile in the night, taking with him one of Mr. Hile's best horses. Coming as far as Coal Hill, Brady township, he became apprehensive of pursuit. He tied the horse to the fence at the edge of the woods, near the residence of Amos Bonsall, who then resided there, and then escaped, or rather hid in the woods, and a few nights later the same negro stole a horse from Godfrey Zilliox, sr.; being pursued into Jefferson county, became alarmed and left the horse again, but made good his escape.

Brady During the War.—Much misrepresentation has been set adrift, willfully or ignorantly, to the effect that the citizens of Brady were veritable rebels during the Civil War of 1861-65. 1st. That Republicans were not allowed (by the Democrats) to peaceably assemble and discuss the political issues of the day. 2d. That Republicans were not allowed to vote. 3d. That the National flag was frequently torn from its staff. 4th. And lastly, that the

rebel flag was carried in the front of a Democratic procession. All of these assertions are "cut from the whole cloth." They have been submitted to Andrew Pentz, sr., a reputable and respected citizen of Sandy township, and an "ultra" whig before, and a "radical" Republican since the war, and he declares them as untrue. The fact is, many thoughtless and extreme Democrats were carried away with party zeal and made use of boisterous and foolish language, and on the night of the presidential election—Lincoln's re-election—1864, some unknown persons (under cover of night) hanged President Lincoln in effigy at Luthersburgh, but nothing terminated at any time in the heat of political excitement, in overt acts, as stated in the preceding false assertions. There were but three deserters in Brady during the war, and two were not citizens of the township. There were arrests made in 1865 on the charge of "resisting the draft." As to the truth or falsity of these charges on which the arrests were made, the reader is referred to "The American Bastile" by Senator Marshall, of Philadelphia.

We close the chapter on Brady township by quoting the *Clearfield Republican's* report of the Woodside Centennial, celebrated at Luthersburgh on July 30, 1885:

The morning of July 30, 1885, just one hundred years after the first settlement of Brady township and Clearfield county, was a grand one. A cool air fanned the warm morning breezes, and amid the booming of the anvils the birds sang their anthems of praise to the first centennial. Early in the morning the visitors began to arrive, and before nine o'clock the streets were full of busy people driving and walking this way and that. By 9:25 the officers of the day began organizing for the parade, and the air was full of flying dust caused by the busy marshals as they rode this way and that, giving orders to the procession. The late arrival of the Troutville Cornet Band detained the crowd for some time, and it was eleven o'clock before the music of the bands was heard, denoting the commencement of the programme. At the head of the procession rode a number of very savage warriors, and in all the Indian parades we have witnessed, where white persons filled the bill, we think the boys of Brady made the best display of any we have ever seen. Their dress was a good representation of the Indian, and those who were near us during this period of the programme spoke in praising terms of the boys. They were Chincleclamousche and his tribe of Indians leading the way for James Woodside into Clearfield county. Following them there came several marshals of the day, who were very gaudily attired in ribbons and rosettes, and mounted on well groomed, fiery animals. There came next in line about twenty-five more savage looking braves mounted on spirited steeds, and in their perfection of the play some used rope bridles. This was a reality, we thought, as their yells would have made an Apache hunt his wigwam for fear of being annihilated, and as for looks the Choctaws would have been Parisian dudes, as they

were painted for the war-path in great variety of colors. The next scene in the moving throng was the hunter and trapper as he was years ago. He was accompanied by his long-barreled rifle and the brave hound that would stand the fights of a mad stag to protect his master. This was a very good card for the day, and the dress was in accordance with the calling. The next object was an emigrant who was supposed to be on the lookout for a place to "squat." He was driving an ox team hitched to a rickety old wagon, and on the canvass cover were printed several appropriate mottoes for the occasion. The entire family occupied the wagon, and as it passed along the streets one had a good chance to think back to the time when that way of traveling was popular, and then to run down along the later years to the fast flying railway train that carries you a mile a minute. In the rear of the emigrant train rode a representation of James Woodside. It was a good one in the manner of dress, and thus the children of to-day of that section looked upon the founder of their homes. A half-dozen more mounted Indians followed the pioneer, and kept the children laughing and the dust flying by their equestrian feats. The Troutville Cornet Band followed them and discoursed some fine music. The band is composed of sixteen pieces, and considering their amateurness, they did good work. The old reliable Rockton Martial Band came next in the route of procession, and as we listened to those favorite tunes, we dropped off six or eight years and allowed ourselves to think we were about to enjoy one of the old-time Brady Fourth's of July, and we felt inspired with a new zeal. Those of the citizens who wished to march in line to the cemetery, followed the Rockton Band. Next to the last body in parade was that excellent musical organization known as the Excelsior Cornet Band of Du Bois. We have often heard these boys play, but not of late years, but they seemed to be doing their best. It has been our pleasure to listen to numerous bands, and among them we may mention the Mexican Band. They can play louder, of course, but they can't play better than the Excelsior. They were followed by the balance of the citizens of the community who wished to march in line to the grave of the one whose name will ever be remembered for the establishing of this part of the grand old Keystone State.

After the assemblage had gathered about the grave of the pioneer, a dirge was played by the Troutville Cornet Band. Rev. Holt, of the Luthersburgh Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered up a prayer. P. S. Weber, esq., of Du Bois, then placed some beautiful flowers upon the long-neglected grave of James Woodside, the pioneer. The flowers were composed of a cross made of beautiful flowers, and as they were laid upon the sainted tomb, Mr. Weber spoke these words, suiting the action to the words: "In memory of James Woodside, who was buried fifty years ago; these are probably the first flowers ever placed on his grave." Rev. Holt then made a brief address, which was listened attentively to by the vast crowd, and made numerous references to the

pioneer for his bravery in establishing a home for those who followed. The Excelsior Band then played a dirge which was rendered in excellent style. Photographer Beard, of Du Bois, was on the ground at this stage of the proceedings, and took a view of the grave and crowd. Rev. Holt then adjourned the proceedings at the cemetery, and requested all to meet in Goodlander's grove, but a short distance from the cemetery, where the balance of the programme of the day would be concluded.

Arriving at the grove we found the same old picnic ground where so many of our happy days were passed. After an absence from this favorite spot for nearly six years, the scene looked much the same to us. Prof. W. S. Luther, of Du Bois, came to the front of the stand and called the assemblage to order, and then announced the organization of the day, as follows:

President, Samuel G. Kuntz. Vice-presidents, Grier Bell, sr., Erasmus Morey, of Elk county; Jacob Kuntz, John Carlile, Frederick Zeigler, Major Martin H. Luther, Rev. Wilder, Rev. John Reams, Asaph Kirk, David Dunlap, sr., J. J. Weber, W. F. Johnson, John W. Hollopeter, John Rumbarger, James C. Barrett, Andrew Pentz, sr., Daniel W. Moore and David C. Dressler. Secretaries, Elijah Ashenfelter and Dr. R. V. Spackman.

The president then announced the object of the meeting, and introduced P. S. Weber, of Du Bois, who read the following poem, written for the Du Bois *Courier*, by a rising and promising young man:

JAMES WOODSIDE.

1785—JULY 30—1885.

One hundred years ago to-day
A brave and daring pioneer,
Amid these hills had found his way,
With beating heart that knew no fear.

The wild birds sang among the trees,
The brooks were hid by ferns and moss;
The leaves waved in the gentle breeze,
And fiercer winds their boughs would toss.

The growling wolf and hungry bear,
Crossed o'er his dark and lonely way;
The dismal wood seemed as to dare
The hunter in the gloom to stay.

He traveled on, o'er rock and dale,
Until a wigwam in a glen
He found, and there he told his tale
To all the wild and dusky men.

He told of dangers he had met,
The cold and hunger he had borne;
They welcomed him, and for him sat
An earthen pot of Indian corn.

They promised peace with him to keep,
As long as he would 'mongst them dwell,
To fish, to hunt, and with him sleep,
And 'round the camp-fires, stories tell.

For two and twenty years he stayed
Among the children of the wood,
Ere other white men here had strayed,
And on this lonely ground had stood.

The Indian's gone, with bow and spear,
And white men here have come to stay
Since came the hardy pioneer,
One hundred years ago to-day!

Space will not permit us to give Mr. Weber's address in full. We will, therefore, excerpt such portions as will be of the most general interest. His subject was, "An Historical Sketch of James Woodside, Esq."

"After explaining the term 'Pioneer,' and classifying him with Columbus, Lord Baltimore, William Penn and others, he launched this query: 'What may have been Woodside's ambition and expectations? In settling here, and living in his lonely log-cabin for twenty-two long and weary years without a single smile from a white man's face?'

"He who looks back to the history of mankind will often see that it is not always he who sows that will reap the golden fruit of after years. So it was in our hero's case, whose personal appearance, habits, character and prowess, we shall now briefly consider.

"James Woodside, esq., was born in this country, 1749, was of Irish descent, was thirty-six years old when he settled here, he came from that part of Chester county which now constitutes Montour county. He was five feet, eight inches high, rather sparely built, weighed about one hundred and forty pounds, had dark brown hair, with florid complexion; all of which betokened that he was of the 'vital-mental' temperament, which indicates brilliancy of intellect and sound health. He possessed a fair education—for his times—was rather reserved in conversation, but always cogent and to the point. His first visit prior to his settling here in 1785, was in company with a squad of surveyors, as chain carrier, he afterward acquired two 500 acre 'Lottery Warrants,' (so-called). Nothing, to-day, is known of his relatives, save that a nephew of his visited him several times, the last time about two years before our subject's death. Said nephew, as far as is known, succeeded to his estate.

"Daniel Ogden settled near Clearfield in 1797, who, by the way, was the first man who settled in Clearfield county with family; (Mr. Woodside was, and remained a bachelor). The second settler after Woodside, in Brady township, was Joab Ogden, in 1807, at what is now known as Carlile Station, on the R. & P. R. R. Next came the Scheffers, in 1812, and settled at what is to-day the first ward of Du Bois. Next came Erasmus Morey, who is with

us to-day, eighty-nine years old. He was followed by Mr. Lebbeus Luther, founder of Luthersburgh, in 1820. Then came Jacob Kuntz, who is also with us, eighty-eight years of age. He was followed by the Knarrs, Weisgerbers, Yoas, Wingerts, and others.

"Our hero died in December, 1834, at the ripe and advanced age of eighty-five years, in the identical log-cabin built by himself on his improvement, and lies in his peaceful sleep beside a fourteen-year-old sister of Major M. H. Luther, whom he had nursed and dandled on his knees in her infancy. He became much attached to her, and on the occasion of her death requested to be buried by her side, which favor was granted him one brief year after.

"He himself, hauled head and foot stones for the grave of his beloved young friend, and also for his own. In the course of years a wild cherry tree sprang up at the foot of his grave, standing as a sentinel, guarding what was earthly of the noble pioneer. Here is a question for scientists: How much of the material body of James Woodside has been absorbed by this cherry tree? Who knows but much of the physical part of our centennial friend may have been absorbed by that tree and wafted by its branches and leaves as showers of blessings over his followers in Brady township?"

In continuation, Mr. Weber introduced the following comparisons with "then and now":

"Since *then* our population in the United States has increased from 4,000,000 to over 50,000,000. *Now*, the border of civilization moved from the western line of Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean. Since *then* the rise, glory and *ruin* of the first and second French Empires have become a thing of the past. Nearly every kingdom, dynasty, principality and power in Europe has been revolutionized, subverted and reconstructed. In our own beloved country, the War of 1812, Mexican war, and the greatest of all civil wars, have passed into history, and to-day the union of States stands firmer than ever before. Since *then* the rights and powers of kings and potentates have been restricted and limited, and the rights and liberties of its subjects enlarged, established and secured. The rise, progress and development of the steam engine—in its application to manufactures and modes of travel by land, water, lakes, oceans, mountains and deserts with a speed outstripping the wind, and with such resistless force as laughs at storms, winds and waves—has been perfected.

"The sun *now*, as we have just seen in the cemetery, [he refers here to the photographer, who is spoken of in another place], paints the portraits of friends we love; lightning carries our messages to the ends of the world with a speed out-running the sun in his daily journey, and by telephone, while sitting in our

chamber at Luthersburgh, you converse, as face to face, with your friend at Bellefonte, Clearfield or other towns.

"The scientists, philosophers or prophet who had *then* dared to dream of crossing the American Continent or the Atlantic Ocean in seven days; of conversing with his friend in London, Berlin and Paris, would have been regarded by the wise men in Woodside's early days as an idle dreamer or a lunatic. Since his days we have pierced the bowels of the earth, and the rocks have poured us out rivers of oil!

"Far away in the distant past, James Woodside remembered the day when ground was first broken for the Erie Canal, and then after long and weary years, he remembered the sight of the canal boat (in general). How bright (to him and others of his day), the world was *then*; what a *grand* sight that old dingy canal boat was to the world! What golden visions of commercial prosperity delighted their hopeful imaginations! How sweet to their boyish ears was the music of the 'mellow horn' of the old boat, as it proudly plowed its way (at the rate of five miles an hour) through the water, and settled safely in its dock where, like some old tired horse, it was securely tied to a dilapidated fence post.

"Few of the beloved forms *then* instinct with life and joy, *now* remain to greet us; delightful and many sad memories crowd in upon our minds as we congratulate the people of Brady township and Clearfield county upon the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Brady township, by the revered James Woodside.

"Brady township holds the sacred and honored dust of our brave and noble pioneer. She will honor herself by guarding it, by rearing a plain granite shaft to his memory. So that those who are yet to be, can point with respect and pride to the resting place of what was mortal of Clearfield county's sainted pioneer."

Prof. W. S. Luther was then introduced to speak on the "Early Settlers of Clearfield County," but it being late he gave up his time to Gen. Patton, who spoke at length of "The Rise and Progress of Clearfield County." This address was listened attentively to by the large crowd, and the speaker carried his hearers away back to times that but a few of those present remembered.

D. C. Gillespie, esq., our newly appointed deputy internal revenue collector, was then introduced and spoke at length on "The Patriotism of Our People."

The monument suggested at the close of the writer's address, was unveiled on July 30, 1886, just one year after the "centennial," with much enthusiasm and the usual speech-making.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies a position in the extreme southwest corner of the county, having as its south boundary Cambria county, and as its west boundary Indiana county. The township is bounded on the north by Bell, and on the east by Chest township, from the latter of which it was taken in the year 1835. Chest, the mother township, was taken from the still older ones, Beccaria and Pike, nine years earlier, in the year 1826.

The proceedings, under which the township was erected, were instituted in the year 1834, by the presentation of a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for a division of Pike and Chest, and the formation of a new township therefrom. This plan seems to have met with disfavor from some of the residents of the townships affected, who presented a further petition, asking that a township be formed on the west side of Chest, and along its north boundary. This, in turn, was followed by a third application, requesting a further division, which last petition, inasmuch as it refers to the subject-matter of this chapter, will be appropriately mentioned at this time :

“To the Honorable, Thomas Burnside, Esquire, President, and his associates, now composing the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, and Court of Common Pleas at Clearfield town, in and for the county of Clearfield: A petition of divers inhabitants of Chest township, in said county of Clearfield, humbly represents that they understand that there has been a division of said Chest township at the last court, and if it should be confirmed as the lines appear to be laid out, it will be very inconvenient for a great number of the inhabitants.

“We therefore pray your honorable court to divide the township so as to give each new township an equal share of the population; to begin at the Cherry Tree and extend north along the county line six miles and make a corner, and strike a line due east across the township; then continue north along the county line the same distance, and there make a corner; and start a line due east across the township that would leave the upper or south end for ‘Cherry township,’ the middle for Chest, and the lower for Bell township. Then each township would have an equal share of the population, and an equal share of the unseated lands. We, your petitioners, pray your honorable court to appoint three disinterested persons to view and lay out the townships agreeable to the wishes of the people, and they will forever pray, etc. Signed, Abraham Schamp, John Teeples, Robert Pennington, James Gallaher, Joseph R. Bouslaugh, Daniel Branchler, George W. King, John King, William Dunlap, John McCullough, O. W. Coffey, David Fulton, jr., and Hugh Gallaher.”

This request, like the others bearing on the division, was referred to the viewers, Alexander B. Reed, James Allport and David Ferguson, who, by their report, dated February 4, 1834, made the division of the territory, but not strictly according to the prayer of the petitioners. Burnside was laid out, having a length north and south of eight miles and one hundred and fifty perches, and of a width, east and west, of six miles. The report of the commissioners was confirmed by the court on the 4th day of May, 1835, and the township was named "Burnside," in honor of Hon. Thomas Burnside, then president judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Had the request of the petitioners been carried out in full, this township would have been called "Cherry," so intended on account of its situation in the vicinity of the "Cherry Tree," the head-waters of canoe navigation on the West Branch, as mentioned in the land treaties between the proprietaries of the province and the Indian occupants, a hundred years ago. The viewers evidently thought another name to be preferable, and suggested that of "Burnside," which suggestion was made in writing and attached to their report. Modesty, undoubtedly, forbade his honor, Judge Burnside, from so naming the township, and that office was performed by Moses Boggs, one of the associate judges then sitting.

The historic reminiscences of Burnside township, as already intimated, date back over one hundred years, to the purchase from the Indians in 1768, which included all south (here east) of the Susquehanna River, as far up as a canoe could be pushed, which terminated at a cherry tree on the west bank of the river, a little above where the bridge in Cherry Tree borough now crosses. The purchase extended thence west as far as could be traveled between sun and sun. This day's journey was an extraordinary one, reaching the Allegheny River near where Kittanning now stands, about fifty miles; from thence all southward between the river and Mason's and Dixon's line was included. This left a narrow strip of Burnside west of the river, which was not acquired by purchase until sixteen years after, in the purchase of 1784, which included the northwestern corner of the State to the New York line. The river from Cherry Tree only diverges about one mile from due north till it leaves the township, and Chest Creek is only about a mile from the township line on the east, the river valley, with its branches, and the dividing ridge between the river and creek, being nearly all within this township.

The river at Burnside is about 1,300 feet above sea level, and the ridge only about 400 feet more at the highest point.

About five miles from the river, on the west, is the dividing ridge of the Atlantic slope, the waters on the other side flowing west and south to the Gulf of Mexico.

The whole extent of the township was originally covered with a forest of pine and hemlock, with oak, chestnut, sugar maple, ash, beech and cherry, especially on the ridges.

About sixty years ago the early settlers commenced to hew and run rafts of pine timber to market at Marietta, below Harrisburg. In later years it has been cut into saw-logs and driven to the booms at Lock Haven and Williamsport where it is manufactured.

The whole of the township is also underlaid with coal, which has been worked for home consumption for many years. Most of the coal right has recently been purchased by speculators, and the prospect is, that in the near future, the iron track will be laid to transport it to less favored localities by nature. The Bell's Gap Railroad now is within four miles of the township, in the river valley, and the Chest Creek Road, now being built, is within less than a mile on the east side.

Within two miles of Burnside, on northwest, are coal veins now opened, from six to eight feet in thickness, the natural outlet of which is by the river valley.

The first settler in the township was James Gallaher, who came in 1816, when it was part of Beccaria township. His first improvement was on what is now the farm of J. M. Cummings, in New Washington. He held the office of justice of the peace, and was the legal authority for all the neighborhood for many years. He is remembered as a tall, active man, and retained his faculties to a great age. He died in 1854, aged ninety-five years. His son James was a boy of about sixteen when he came with his father and helped make the first improvement. The first preaching in the township was in Mr. Gallaher's cabin in 1822, by Rev. John Bowen, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thus early did the Methodist itinerant follow up the early settler. James, jr., was married to a daughter of Jacob Lee, another early settler of the neighborhood, and had several children, all of whom are dead but the youngest daughter, Maggie, who married Dr. McCune, and lives near Winchester, W. Va. After his wife's death he was married a second time to Mrs. Kelly, widow of James Kelly, a well known lumberman, father of James Kelly, esq., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Gallaher died in 1880, aged seventy-nine years. He was a deep thinker, and a man of sound judgment. He had accumulated considerable property, principally in timber lands. His widow lives in a fine residence in New Washington.

Crawford, another son, moved many years ago to Virginia, and died years ago. He has one daughter living in Burnside, the wife of Jos. S. Neff, and one son, G. W., in New Washington, who has one son and four daughters, three of whom are school teachers.

Caleb Bailey came about 1820, and made a small improvement and patented about four hundred acres of land, part of which is now the Smith and Eisenhower farms, two miles east of Burnside. He remained until 1826, when he sold and removed to Union township and lived with his son Samuel. He died only about a year ago.

As nearly as can now be ascertained George Atchison came and settled on the river bank, above Burnside, in 1820, when there was no neighbor nearer than New Washington, and no settler along the river from Greenwood Bell's to Cherry Tree. Perhaps no man did more to mould the sentiments of the community in which he lived than Mr. Atchison. He was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, about 1792. When quite young he was out gunning and shot some game on a gentleman's estate. To avoid a prosecution under the oppressive tenant laws he came to this country and made his way to Centre county, where he stayed some years and married. With his wife and one child he traveled over the mountains to get a home, and began an improvement in the wilderness. He often left wife and child, or children, for weeks alone, although wild animals, bear and wolf, were numerous, and went back to Centre county to find work, bringing on his back the purchase of his earnings. He took up a large tract of land and had many law suits to hold possession. His hatred of oppression prompted him to adopt the anti-slavery, or abolition cause, and he was one of the conductors of the "Under-Ground Railroad" (as it was called), secretly helping runaway slaves to escape to freedom. About 1845 he built a fine house on the side hill near his log cabin, and had a secret apartment built in it to hide runaways, which was not discovered until about two years ago, although the house has been occupied for many years by different families.

The house was built as two houses, the gable of one against the side of the other, and a story lower, and a hall at one side of the upper house. Just at the stair landing a space three or four feet wide is taken off, extending the width of hall and stairs with no access from inside except a small aperture half way up the wall of the room adjoining, about large enough for a little cupboard or recess for a clock. On the outside, just above the roof of the lower house is a small four light window which can be seen from the river, but no one ever seemed to observe that it did not show light on the inside, until very recently when the false room was discovered.

When the principle of Squatter Sovereignty was adopted for Kansas in 1855 and 1856, Mr. Atchison took his son William and his son-in-law, Joseph Lovelace, to Kansas, and got them land there to help the cause of freedom. His son afterward returned and is living now in Du Bois.

Some years before his death he moved to Cherry Tree, where he died in peace, having seen the desire of his heart, the abolition of slavery.

The McKeague brothers at Cherry Tree are his grandsons. Mr. Atchison was a large, bony man, rather uncouth, very plain spoken, approaching bluntness, but with a kind heart and very hospitable. He was, early in life, a member of the Methodist Church, but such was his hatred of slavery he would not remain in a church allowing fellowship with slave-holders, and united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in which he remained during the rest of his

life. He was buried in the Cherry Tree cemetery. His wife died only two or three years ago, being the last of the original settlers.

Samuel McKeehan took up a piece of land adjoining Bailey's, and lived on it many years alone. His house was on the side of the public road where Mrs. Anderson, a granddaughter, now lives. One night his house caught fire and burned, and the old man was found next day cooking alongside the road, where he continued to stay, sleeping in a little pen he had for some of his stock for a couple of years, until his death, about 1840.

John Byers came in 1821, from Huntingdon county, and took up four hundred acres of land about a mile from New Washington, where his grandson, David Byers, now lives. He was born at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, above Philadelphia, in 1762; was a boy of fifteen when General Washington's army was quartered there, and had a distinct recollections of their privations during that memorable winter. He died at his son-in-law's, John Mahaffey, near Cherry Tree, in 1862, at the advanced age of almost ninety-nine years.

His son Lemuel was a boy of twelve years when they came from Huntingdon, and often recounted the hardships of the early settlers.

Smith's Mills (at Janesville) was for a long time their nearest mill, and when the streams were swollen they could not cross, there being then no bridges. Sometimes their grain had to be ground on a hand-mill. Deer and wild turkeys were plenty and afforded a part of their subsistence. Lemuel was married in 1838 to Mrs. Stephenson, mother of James Stephenson, of Bell township, at the house of her uncle, George Atchison. James was then about ten years old. Mrs. Byers raised a family of five sons and four daughters, and had a farm under cultivation of nearly two hundred acres. He died in 1873, in his seventy-fourth year. His wife preceded him only a year. Only one of his sons, David, is in the township, on the old homestead. The three daughters living are in the neighborhood: Ellen, married to Russell Rorabaugh; Sarah to Joseph Hutton, and Maggie to David T. Mitchell. About a year ago one of the sons, Robert, was returning from Kansas, where he had acquired considerable property, and had written to his brother David when to expect him. He had reached Blairsville intersection, and in crossing the track while waiting for the Indiana train, the limited express came flying along and struck him, throwing him about a hundred feet, partly under the waiting train. When taken up he was dead.

John, another son of John Byers, sr., was married about 1830, to Sarah, daughter of John Weaver, of Bell township, and settled adjoining his father's land on the west, where he reared a large family. He was one of the original members of the Methodist Protestant Church at its formation in 1829, and was a very intelligent, well-read man. The first camp meeting held in the township was on his land in 1834, and another the year following, at which many embraced religion. It is a noticeable fact that most of the early settlers of the

upper Susquehanna were moral, God-fearing men, who carried their morality and religion with them to their new homes, and their descendants show the same traits of character to a remarkable degree. John Byers, jr., died in 1881, aged seventy-nine.

Samuel, another son of John, sr., settled on a piece of land adjoining his father's on the south, and raised a large family, some of whom still reside in the township. He died many years ago.

Another son, George, moved west at an early day. The only daughter, Ellen, was married to John Mahaffey about 1831 or '32. They first lived at the old Mahaffey improvement (now Burnside borough), but soon after moved to a mile below Cherry Tree, where they still both reside. Mrs. Mahaffey is almost as lively and cheerful as in her youthful days, and highly esteemed by all.

Jacob Lee came in 1822, from Centre county, with his family, and settled about a mile south from New Washington. His house was early a preaching place for the Methodists. Bellefonte circuit then embraced all this county. In 1823, a preacher by name of Samuel Bryson, was holding religious services at Mr. Lee's house. During the prayer he noticed that a pet squirrel the family had, made its escape through the open window. Anxious to let the family know of the escape, he hastily attached it to the closing, thus: "Amen. Jacob, your squirrel's gone." Mr. Lee died in 1847, aged seventy-seven years. His son Isaac still lives on the old homestead, an aged man now. Several of Isaac's sons live in the township. Eliza, a daughter of Jacob, was married to John Irvin, of Curwensville, and is still living but very infirm. Five of their children are living: Col. John, Jared, James, Mrs. Dr. Thompson and Miss Annie. Another daughter, Rebecca, was married to Hugh Riddle, in Centre county, several years before the family moved from there.

Hugh Riddle was born in County Down in the north of Ireland, in 1779; came to the United States about the time of the Irish rebellion in 1798, and lived awhile with his brother William, at Bellefonte. His brother had come some years before. While there he went to Wilmington, Delaware, after his baggage, and there being no public conveyance, he started on horseback and reached the Susquehanna at Clark's Ferry, near the mouth of the Juniata, where the river is a mile wide. Having recently crossed the ocean, the distance over the Susquehanna seemed insignificant, and urging his horse forward he entered the stream. The current was strong, and horse and rider were swept down the river, till fortunately the horse rested on a large rock that was but two or three feet below the surface. After resting a while he pushed forward again, and by a desperate struggle succeeded in reaching the shore, where he found several persons who had been watching him in his perilous adventure and expecting to see him drown. He was carried down the river more than a mile. An account of this undertaking was published by the newspapers of the time, and it has ever since been regarded as a feat performed by no other man.

He was for many years employed as superintendent of the iron works of Roland Curtin, father of Gov. Curtin. In 1814 he married Miss Rebecca Lee, (daughter of Jacob) and followed farming till 1824, he removed to Clearfield county and settled near his father-in-law. Part of Mount Zion cemetery was taken off his land in 1830. He taught school in his own house some years after, by voluntary subscription, before there were any public schools. The Mitchells, Byers, Huttons and other of the early families were taught by him. He was an exemplary citizen, a member of the M. E. church, and highly respected. He died in 1856, aged seventy-seven years. Of his nine children all are now dead but John M., who resides not far from the old homestead; a man of sound judgment and highly respected by all. He has held for years the responsible position of township treasurer. He has two sons, Fillmore, who owns the old McMurray farm in New Washington, and James, who lives with his father. One daughter is married to John E. Rorabaugh, and one, Thirza, still lives with her parents.

James, another son of Hugh, was married to Margaret Fulton, daughter of one of the old settlers on the river. He was justice of peace many years, and died about thirteen years ago, leaving two sons, Hugh and Alexander, who live in the neighborhood.

Mary, oldest daughter of Hugh, sr., was married to John Rorabaugh, and died in 1871. Three of their sons, Russell, Wesley and Britain, are living in the township, one, James, at Lumber City. There is a family genealogy lately published, gotten up by one of the Riddle family living in Boston, which traces the family back over a thousand years, to the time of Charles the Bold of France, A. D. 860, through the old Norman stock, some branches of which are in England, Ireland, Scotland, and in many of the United States.

The family name was Ridel, changed in the course of time through Riddell, Ridlon, Ridley until finally Riddle. They held many high positions both in church and state in Great Britain. The different family coats of arms are represented in the work referred to, a copy of which is in the possession of John M. Bishop Ridley, the martyr, was of one branch of this family. Rev. Finley B. Riddle, a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a first cousin of John M. Riddle.

David Fulton came from Centre county in 1823, and settled on part of the McKeehan land along the river below the upper Burnside bridge. He must have been quite a woodsman, for as early as 1799, he made a trip from Milesburg, in Centre county, to Westmoreland, striking the Susquehanna at Curwensville, when there was only one house there, and traveled up the river through an unbroken wilderness with only his gun for protection. At Chest Falls he killed a panther, and near where Burnside is located he killed a bear. Here he left the river and struck across the country to Indiana, a distance of over fifty miles, at that time without a house.

Mr. Fulton had two sons and two daughters when he moved from Centre county. For some years after coming he and George Atchison would return in the fall and cut cord wood for the furnaces of Centre.

An old sailor, called Johnny White, came with Mr. Fulton, who cared for him many years without any apparent recompense. He was about ninety years of age; sometimes made splint baskets to sell when he could. The old man often told a story of one of his acts on shipboard, which seemed to affect him very much in its recital. One of the officers on shipboard was very tyrannical and abusive, and the sailors got a great dislike to him. One day when White was aloft in the rigging, this officer came on deck directly underneath him. White let the marlinspike he was working with fall perpendicularly, and it pinned the officer to the deck by the toe of his boot. Of course, it was made out only an accident. Johnny's whole frame would shake with emotion when telling this story. The listener could scarcely decide whether it was laughter or tears, but most probably the latter.

Mr. Fulton was a tailor by trade, and for many years made nearly all the coats worn in the neighborhood, for there was no ready-made clothing to be purchased for many years after. He was of a kind disposition and very loquacious. The young boys were often entertained by his stories of his early history and adventures. He died in 1874, aged ninety-seven, and was buried at Mount Zion. A large number of his descendants live in the township.

About the same time that Mr. Fulton came, John Westover moved from Huntingdon county and settled in the southeast corner of the township, on what is now known as the Myers farm, near East Ridge. He had a family of nine children. Others of the family name afterwards came, some in adjoining part of Cambria county. There are a number of the name still in that neighborhood. One of John's sons, Oliver J., born in Huntingdon, is now living within one-half mile of the old place. Oliver served during the rebellion in the 115th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was a while a prisoner in the South. The old war spirit revives in him; still, whenever he hears anything like disloyalty or anything said against the "boys in blue."

John Rorabaugh came from Centre county about the same time, 1824. He had a large number of sons, several of whom moved to the West many years ago. It is said he saw the first raft taken out of Chest Creek. Died in 1850, aged seventy-four years. His son John bought part of the Mitchell land near Mount Zion; married Mary, daughter of Hugh Riddle, and cleared out a fine farm. He was a good citizen, a consistent member of the M. E. church, and had the respect of all. He died suddenly in 1879, aged sixty-eight years. He had four sons and two daughters, both of whom are dead. One of his sons, Russell, who was married to Ellen Byers, lives on part of the homestead. All the rest live in the county.

Christopher, another son of John, sr., lived near the Mount Joy United

Brethren Church, near the center of the township. He died some years ago. A son, G. W., lives on the farm. Another, Charles E., was a store-keeper for some years; is now an insurance agent in Curwensville. John E. lives not far from J. M. Riddle, his father-in-law.

David Mitchell was one of the earliest settlers, and took up a large tract of land about a mile from New Washington. When the Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1829, he was one of the foremost in the movement. He died in 1833, aged sixty-five, and was buried on part of his land, where Mount Zion M. P. Church was built a couple of years later. There is only one tombstone in that cemetery of an earlier date, that of Rev. George Thomas, who was buried there in 1830. He was the first minister in the then young church in this county.

In the oldest tax list to be found of Burnside township, 1837, John Mitchell, son of David, is assessed with four hundred and fifty acres of land. He married a daughter of Rev. James McGee, and raised a large family. He moved to Kansas many years ago, but most of his children remain here and are married. David lives in Greenwood township on the old "Elder farm" along the river, Thos. M. not far from Burnside; both of them own a couple of farms and have large families. One daughter, Mary Ellen, is married to E. H. Wite, and lives in Burnside borough on a farm. Another daughter is married to Fillmore Riddle, and lives in New Washington. Joseph, another son of David, sr., lived on the ridge road about two miles south. He died about two or three years ago, aged seventy-five. His son John C., lives on the same farm; has filled the office of justice of the peace for many years. Another son of Joseph, David, lives a couple of miles further south on the road to East Ridge.

Joseph Hutton came in 1826, from Centre county, and settled adjoining Hugh Riddle. He died in 1833, aged fifty-seven. His son Jesse was married to Ruth Weaver and lived many years on the farm. He has lived for some years in New Washington. His son Joseph occupies the homestead. Another son, William, is a farmer in the corner of the township, a mile eastward. A third son, Amos, was for some years a teacher, but for some time a preacher in the "Christian" Church, (or Disciples).

A couple of years before Hutton, Reeder King moved from Lycoming county and settled a mile below Cherry Tree, following the bed of the river. He had a large family of boys, all of them over six feet in height. Two of them, John and Charles R., are still living near Cherry Tree, and a number of grandchildren. Reeder King ran the first raft from there down the river, and built the first ark. Coal was carried in them at an early day, but there was too much risk of their sinking, and that method was soon abandoned.

King's brother-in-law, Edward McCreery, came in 1826, and settled near Pine Grove, adjoining Mr. King's. His sons were also tall, and good marks-

men and hunters. The oldest, Joseph, is still living in Cherry Tree, long past his three-score years and ten, but still active. It is not many years since he quit piloting rafts down the river.

John King, a brother of Reeder's, came from Westmoreland county about a year after McCreary, and settled on the ridge between the river and Chest Creek. He had a number of daughters and two sons, William and Wilson, who both live near where they were raised on adjoining farms.

Jacob Neff came from Centre county in 1828, and settled near New Washington. His brothers, Christopher and Henry, came a couple of years later. They endured, with all the early settlers, many privations and hardships. In 1835, their wives walked back to Centre county, and dried apples and made apple-butter, and had them brought home in the winter; there being no apples then raised in the new settlement.

They packed grain to mill at Tyrone on horseback, and sometimes while away, grain had to be ground in a coffee-mill. Jacob died in 1879, aged eighty-four. Three of his sons are living: Joseph L., in Burnside, and Henry, in New, Washington; John moved to Huntingdon some years ago. One of his sons, James, is a preacher in the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Christopher Neff lived a mile south of New Washington; has been many years dead; some of his posterity remain in the county.

Henry Neff, sr., and wife, are still living in New Washington; had no children, but are taking care now of the family of an adopted daughter. They are the only old couple now living that came to the township at that early date.

William Mahaffey came from Lycoming in 1827, and purchased a tract of land on the river (the present site of Burnside borough), and put up a log house near where Mrs. Horace Patchin's residence now stands. The next year he removed with his family, six boys, three of whom, John, Thomas and Robert, still reside in the county. In 1833, he, with his second wife and daughters, returned to Lycoming, leaving the three sons above named on the land, farming and lumbering, for they had a saw-mill erected. John was married to Ellen Byers, daughter of John Byers, sr., and Thomas to Margaret, daughter of David Mitchell, sr. They lived together with their families, and brother Robert, unmarried, in the same house, a number of years, until they sold to Matthew Irvin. John bought land below Cherry Tree, where he still lives, quite active for one of his years. Thomas removed to New Washington. He was for many years justice of the peace; has a large family. Robert bought land at the mouth of Chest Creek, where he still lives, the proprietor of the new railroad town, Mahaffey. He served one term as county commissioner, and his son James was sheriff, and at present is proprietor of the Hotel Windsor at Clearfield, the finest hotel in the county. The Mahaffeys are numerous in Burnside and Bell townships.

On the opposite side of the river from Mahaffey, a little below, Rev. Tim-

othy Lee, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, took up three hundred acres of land, and raised a family. His oldest son, Joseph, was a circuit preacher in the same church, and died in the ministry during the rebellion, leaving a son, Asbury Lee, of Clearfield, and a daughter. John Fletcher Lee lived in Bell township; was for many years justice of the peace, and died recently (1887) aged over seventy. He has one son, Thomas, in the county near Utahville. One of the daughters, Mrs. Gardner, is living on the homestead with her family.

Benjamin Yingling cleared a farm on Beaver Run about 1828, and put up a saw-mill; was justice for many years. Two of his sons still remain on or near the old place. About the same time Samuel Lafferty improved what is now the McKee farm; and James Somerville the Shepherd farm. But few of either families are in the county. Somewhere near the same time Jacob Boice, an old surveyor, took up a piece of land near East Ridge. He did considerable surveying for many years thereafter. His son Lewis is at present on the same place.

In 1829, Benjamin Baird came from near Lock Haven, with his wife and two children, and "squatted" in what is known as the Elk Lick tract, below Burnside, joining Bell township. There is a small marshy spot at the mouth of the run, that it is said elk formerly came to for its saltiness, which gave it the name.

It has been a great resort for deer in later years, and many have been shot there by the hunter lying in ambush, when they came at night for the salt. Mr. Baird cleared a few acres and stayed on it for years till he had quite a family. The land was heavily timbered with pine, but at that time pine timber was not valued very highly. Years after it could be bought standing at one-half cent per cubic foot. After Mr. Baird removed from it, John Irvin, of Curwensville, bought the land for five dollars per acre. A few years since his sons sold it for \$250 per acre to a Williamsport lumber firm. Two of Mr. Baird's daughters live in Burnside: one the wife of J. S. Wetzell, and the other the wife of Samuel Brickell; others of the family live in Bell township. Mother Baird is still living with her youngest son, Blake, and is very active for her age. She is the only one living of the original settlers along the river valley. About the same time Mr. Baird came, John Smith, originally from Ireland, bought a piece of the Bailey land, and cleared out a farm on which he lived until his death in 1861, at the age of seventy-three.

About the year 1840, the family were attending a meeting at Mount Zion, having three children, the youngest five years old. While at the meeting the house caught fire, and when they got back was a sheet of flame, and no children in sight. They were found in a cave built for vegetables, not far from the house, the oldest girl having discovered the fire in time to save the younger two. The family lived in the cave and slept in the barn until they built another log house, although it was in the early winter. Two of the sons still

occupy the farm, and one daughter, Mrs. Newry (the heroine of the fire) with her family.

Another of the early settlers was Henry Young, a German, who cleared a farm within the limits of Burnside borough. He raised a large family, all daughters, but one son, Henry, and nearly all live in the township. Mr. Young bought a piece of land near the center of the township. Young's school-house, where election is held, was named for him. His son is still living about a mile from the old place.

The Breths, Henry, Adam, and Peter, came from Alsace, in Germany, and settled on what is known as Beaver Bottom, a little above Patchinville. They were members of the Evangelical Church (or Allbright's), and quarterly meetings were held at Henry's house before there were any churches. Young men from a considerable distance attended these meetings, probably for amusement, for the members were very demonstrative, jumping, shouting, and clapping hands, usually keeping time to the singing with both feet, and often falling in a trance or swoon. That church has held camp-meetings in the same neighborhood until a few years ago. Henry had a number of children. Three of his sons have been justices; Henry in Bell township, and Joseph and Adam in New Washington; another son, Samuel, is living in Cherry Tree. Adam is now agent for the Sanderson coal lands in Burnside and Chest townships.

Between 1830 and 1833, Joseph McMurray came from Lycoming to a piece of land within the present limits of New Washington. The family were from the north of Ireland and belonged to the Methodist Church. Rev. Jacob S. Murray of the Methodist Church, who died recently, was a half brother. Joseph was for a long time class-leader, and was also a justice of peace. He died in 1878, aged seventy years. Of his children only James and Mrs. Nieman reside in the township. James was married to Matthew Irvin's widow, and owned the Burnside mills for many years, and kept store. He put up three or four of the finest buildings in Burnside; afterwards purchased a fine farm near Indiana town. His family are all dead but one daughter, and he makes his home at New Washington.

Russell, a brother of Joseph McMurray, lived a while on a farm; removed to New Washington and had a store there many years. He was an earnest Methodist; died in 1886, aged eighty-two. He has only two children living, Mrs. Garrettson, and Joseph R. McMurray, who does the most extensive business merchandising in the upper end of the county.

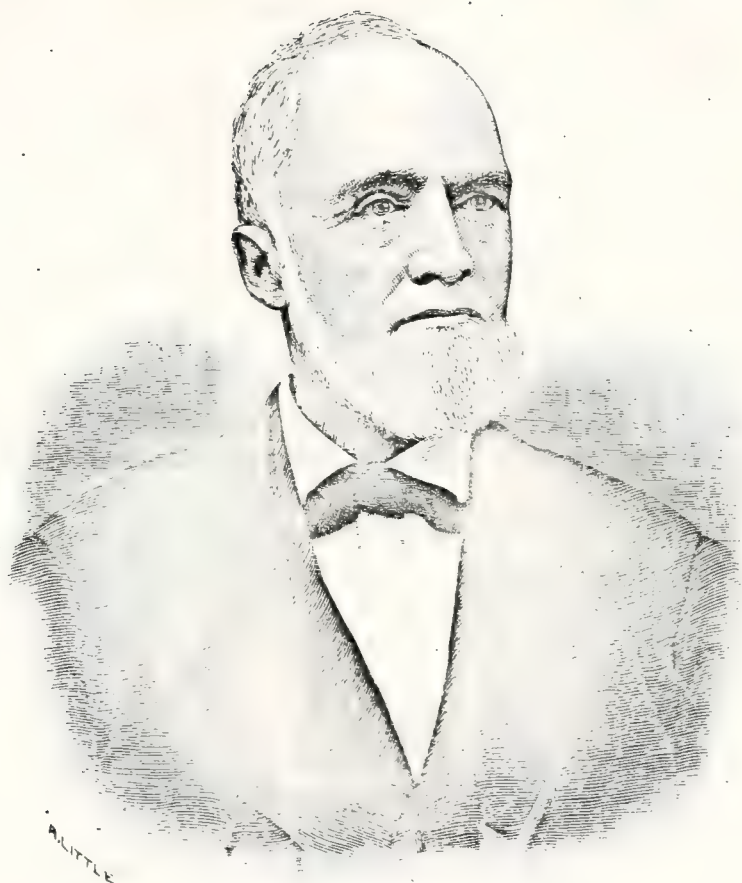
John Holmes, a brother-in-law of George Atchison, came from Ireland about 1833, and bought a hundred acres of the McKeehan land, in the bend of the river, opposite Burnside. His wife was dead and two of his daughters kept house for him. He was a very genial, pleasant man, a fair sample of an old country Methodist. He died in 1839, aged fifty-five years. One daughter

married Thomas Eastgate, who had a saw-mill on Rock Run; afterward moved to Illinois. He built the first hewed log school-house on Atchison's land, just above the upper Burnside bridge, nearly fifty years ago. It was seated with high plank benches, the feet of the smaller scholars not reaching the floor; and the desks were fastened around the walls. Many of the early scholars of this school are still in the neighborhood. Among the earliest teachers was John Donaby Kime, an Englishman, who had been a surveyor, and was a good flute player—quite an attraction at that time. He lived on Bennett Hill. George Bennett, from whom it was named, was a brother-in-law of his. One of Mr. Holmes's daughters, Mary, was married to Thomas A. McGee, of McGee's Mills, and has a large family; one son, William, lives in Burnside.

Another family that was influenced to come to this county by Mr. Atchison, was the Smiths, who came from County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1829. This was long before the days of steamships, and they were seven weeks and three days on board a sailing vessel on the voyage. John Smith came on here the same year with his family, but David and Andrew, who were unmarried, and their sister, and two nephews, William and James Dowler, lived five years in the city of New York, and came to Burnside in 1835. They had heard of their cousin, George Atchison, owning over four hundred acres of land, and supposed he was rich, as in Ireland he would be called an estated gentleman. They were undeceived when they found him living in a log cabin, and poor as all the early settlers were. They bought a homestead right on the river just below the mouth of Cush Creek, and a few years after purchased the land, two hundred and fifty acres. David was a shoemaker by trade, and made the first boots ever worn in Burnside. Before that time the lumberman wore shoes with leggins tied on them to keep out the snow. He must have been in good standing in Ireland, for he was admitted to the Masonic fraternity there and attained the highest degrees of the order. He died in 1871, aged eighty-five. Andrew died in 1869, aged seventy-nine. Of the nephews, William, died in 1836, aged over twelve years, and was buried at Mount Zion. James is at present on the old homestead; has a family of eight children living.

Another of the Smith brothers, William, came some years after the others from Schuylkill county with his family. He died in 1858, aged seventy-nine. Of his sons, only one, Robert, lives in the township, at the mouth of Cush Creek. David F. bought the Atchison property in Burnside, and for many years did an extensive lumbering business. He is now living in Cherry Tree.

John Patchin came in 1835, from near Lake George, New York. He was accustomed to lumbering, and came to Clearfield first as an agent for a company. His keen perception of the value of timber lands prompted him to buy several thousand acres. The price then averaged about five dollars per acre. Up to this time running timber down the river was done only by the settlers, who would get out a raft and haul it in the winter to the stream, and each run



A. W. Patchin

his own raft to market in the spring, and sell it for what he could get, usually five or six cents a cubic foot. At first there was no rope used in landing, but a slim sapling trimmed with the knots projecting, called a halyard, was fastened to the lashpole of the raft with a withe, and was thrown on the shore and trampled on by the raft hands. When drawn to the water's edge it was carried forward and repeated again and again until the raft was stopped. Another way of landing was a "grouser," a stick of green wood, as much as a man could raise on end, dropped down between the ends of two stakes left separate for the purpose, until it reached the bottom. This scraping on the bottom of the river was a great help in checking the headway.

Mr. Patchin soon improved on these primitive methods of lumbering; was the first to haul large spars for ship masts to the river, which he did by means of a rope and pulley blocks in the difficult places. For many years he did all the spar hauling of the vicinity. The river in places had very short turns, so that raftmen often broke their oars against the bank, especially at Cush Creek and Turtle Bend. Mr. Patchin had a ditch cut across these narrow points, and it was not long till the river took the new channel, a great benefit to the lumbermen.

In 1840 he put up a log shanty, one story high, of large logs, at Patchinville, which served some years for a store and a dwelling. He then erected a frame house and brought his family. The older sons had been with him lumbering some years before. He was a very energetic man, had great control of men, and was very active up to the close of life. He died in 1863, aged seventy-four, and was buried on his land near Patchinville.

Horace, his oldest son, came to Clearfield in 1838, aged twenty years, and was engaged with his father a length of time, getting out lumber and floating from the Chesapeake to the Delaware. He lumbered about eight years at Deer Creek, and while there married Miss Weaver, of Centre county. In 1853 he removed to Patchinville, where he lived until 1870. He bought the Irvin property at Burnside and moved there, where the family still live. He made extensive improvements in clearing and building until he made it the most desirable residence on the Upper Susquehanna. He died in 1885, leaving four daughters, but no son.

Aaron came to the county in 1847, and staid with his father, assisting in the business until his father's death. He inherited most of his father's lands. He married Miss Barrett, of Indiana county, in 1862, and resides in and owns most of Patchinville, and carries on farming, lumbering, and merchandizing.

Jackson came in 1844, at the age of fourteen years, and clerked in the store for his father. Afterward he and Aaron were taken in as partners. After their father's death, they carried on the business until 1871, when he (Jackson) removed to Burnside. He carries on storekeeping and farming.

George Patchin, the youngest, lives between Patchinville and Cherry Tree, and follows lumbering and farming.

Mr. Patchin, sr., had two daughters. The oldest, Mary, married Mr. Walters, and lived until recently in Patchinville. Emily married the Rev. Justus A. Melick, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died in 1860.

George Darr came to the township about 1835, and lived near Langdon's, below Cherry Tree. In early life he wagoned goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, in the old six-horse covered wagons then in use. After coming to this township he was for many years miller at the Burnside mill. One son, Henry, lives on a farm in Burnside borough, and one daughter, the wife of John Kime.

Of the signers to the petition for the erection of Burnside township, in 1834, beside those already referred to, George W. King was a son of Reeder King, and lived near his father.

John McCullough came from Westmoreland, and took up a piece of land, two hundred and fifty acres, partly in Indiana county, about a mile from Patchinville, and raised a large family. A grandson of the same name now occupies it.

A. W. Coffey was from Huntingdon, lived with his wife, without any family, near where John E. Rorabaugh now lives, and practiced medicine through the township; was what was called an herb doctor. One of his specifics was pulverized charcoal. He was a man of considerable education, and was somewhat of a poet. He left a large manuscript poem, written in a full, round hand, that was never published.

David Fulton, jr., was a son of David Fulton. Some of his descendants live along Chest Creek.

Hugh Gallaher was a son of Squire Gallaher. He married late in life, and lived in Chest township, where some of his family remain.

Most of the other signers belonged to Chest township. Daniel Braughler probably lived in Burnside. There was a town called by the name of Braughlersburg, and nearly forty lots purchased by parties whose names are on the the old assessment list of Burnside township for 1837, the oldest that can now be found. It was located a little below Cherry Tree, on the river, but there is no such town at present.

On the old assessment list referred to, of fifty years ago, there are a few names of others than those already mentioned, who ought to receive a passing notice. Adam Allison had two hundred acres. His son Tate now lives in Patchinville. John Brickly lived about two miles northeast of Burnside; was a local preacher in the Evangelical Church. Several of his family are living in the township.

Joseph Brothers was taxed with four hundred acres. The tax then levied was a dollar and a half to two dollars per acre, and on horses averaged thirty dollars each. There was nearly as many yoke of oxen as of horses at that time. They were assessed at about forty dollars. Some of Brothers's descendants are in the southeast corner of the township.

William Moore had two hundred and forty acres of land on the river in the upper end. He was an Irishman of powerful build; was drowned at Muncey dam in middle age. Some of his family remain.

Joseph Croasman lived near where Elk Lick school-house stands. One of his sons, though a very wild young man, afterward got to be a preacher, and is on the Pacific coast.

James Coleman located below Cherry Tree. His son Henry still resides in the township.

Henry Eisenhower was a German; had one hundred acres, part of the Bailey land. A grandson still occupies it.

Frederick Shepherd had one hundred acres near the head of Beaver Run. Several of his sons are still in the township.

New Washington was incorporated as a borough in 1859, and is one and a half miles from Newburgh, on Chest Creek, where at present a second railroad is being made, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central. It has two general stores, an Odd Fellows' hall (a three story building), and a Methodist Episcopal Church. In the cemetery is buried the oldest couple can be found in the State. John Ludwig Snyder was born in Ludwig, Germany, March, 1746, and died in November, 1860, having reached the remarkable age of over one hundred and fourteen years. He was one of the earliest settlers near New Washington (in Bell township), having come soon after Mr. Gallaher. His wife, Anna Maria, was born in Philadelphia, May, 1752, and died August, 1857, aged over one hundred and five years. A number of their descendants are living in Bell and Burnside township.

The old hewed log church (Methodist Episcopal) which was near the ground occupied by the present one, was built about 1837. It was seated with plank benches, and served until 1860, when the present one was built.

The old Mount Zion Church, also of hewed logs, was built in 1835 by the members of the newly-formed Methodist Protestant Church. It was used until about two years ago, when the society put up a neat frame church.

The Evangelical Association, familiarly called "Allbrights," has a nice church near the election house, called Harmony, and another below Cherry Tree. This denomination held yearly camp meetings above Patchinville until a few years ago.

The United Brethren have a church a mile from Harmony, called Mount Joy; one built a couple of years since at Patchinville, and later still one at Shepherd's. At East Ridge a frame Union Church was built over forty years ago by the Presbyterians, the Lutherans, and Brethren or Allbrights. It is still in use by the Brethren and Methodists, the other societies having gone down.

Burnside Borough was incorporated in 1874. It is finely located on a gently sloping ground, in a large bend of the river, and has finer buildings than is usual in country towns. There are five general stores, beside groceries,

drug stores, millinery, etc., a Union Church built in 1868, and a Methodist Episcopal in 1871, and the finest school-house in the south end of the county. An Odd Fellows' Lodge was instituted here in 1869, which is in a flourishing condition.

Within two or three miles of Burnside on the northwest, in the valley of Cush Creek, there are veins of fine coal, six to eight feet thick, that have been worked for years for home consumption.

The first Sunday-school within the limits of Burnside was in the old log school-house on the Atchison farm, about the year 1845. It was a union school, but Mr. Atchison procured the books for it, and got Wesleyan Methodist, he at that time being a member of that church, and had preaching there.

The early history of Burnside township would not be complete without a notice of "muster day" or militia training, which was on the first Monday of May. Under the militia laws of the Commonwealth, all the able-bodied men under forty-five years old, were required to meet and drill one day in the year, or be subject to a militia fine of one dollar. The ununiformed militia of the three townships of Burnside, Chest and Bell, met at New Washington, and with many of them came their wives and families to enjoy the sight and have a "good time." Some parties were always on the ground with gingerbread, cider, beer, and often something stronger, to suit the tastes of the crowd. Occasionally some one would indulge too freely and get up a disturbance. If one of the militia, he would be put "under guard" as a punishment, but it was rather courted than shunned, especially by the men taken from the ranks for guards, as a relief from the tiresome drill.

Cyrus Thurstin, of Jordan township, was commissioned captain, he having seen some service in the War of 1812 and '14, near Lake Erie. He was a very small man. When marching his sword trailed on the ground. He had the Yankee drawl in his speech; could scarcely sound the letter r. He was full of conceit in his military abilities. One of his well-known expressions was, "Waa's my glory, by thundaw, boys"; but he needed it all, for a more unmanageable lot of men to train perhaps no officer ever undertook. He was assisted by Sergeants S. J. Hurd and James H. Weaver, both young men at that time and both still living. Sergeant Hurd called the roll, which was written on sheets of cap paper, and when the name called was not answered, the captain would command, "Prick him," which was done by Sergeant Weaver sticking a pin through the paper at the name of the delinquent.

Some of the men brought rifles and hunted game on the way, but most of them had only sticks for guns, and it was often laughable to see the awkwardness of some of them in obeying commands. When they would get badly mixed and tangled up the command would be given, "As you were," but the difficulty was they did not know *how* "they were," and the patience of Captain Thurstin was often sorely tried, and his usual epithet "By thundaw," was often heard.

In 1846 a large number of the boys, perhaps one hundred or more, rebelled against the authority of Captain Thurstin, and trained under command of Captain John McQuilkin, who had served in a volunteer company. Of course, Captain Thurstin was enraged at the insubordination, and threatened to enforce the law against the offenders, but they evaded the results by organizing a volunteer company by name of "New Washington Riflemen," with John McQuilkin, captain; Thomas Mahaffey, first lieutenant; F. G. Miller, second lieutenant, and James Dowler, orderly sergeant. It was organized by Major Burkett, of Centre county, who was brigade inspector. This was the year the war with Mexico commenced, and the Major took a vote of the company on volunteering their services to go to Mexico. All voted in favor but three, but their services were not required.

About a year after Captain McQuilkin resigned, and James Dowler was elected captain, who retained the command during the seven years' service. The State furnished the arms (the old flint lock) and tents, and the company was attached to the 5th Brigade Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Union and Mifflin.

In 1845 an election was held for brigade officers by the several companies composing it. The vote was a close one, and it was the vote of the "New Washington Riflemen" that elected John Patton brigadier general, William Bell, major, and Clark Patchin brigade inspector, with the rank of major.

That year a regimental encampment was held on the farm of Major Wise near Ansonville, and General Patton then made his first and only appearance on the tented field, in uniform. Major Bell was also present, and Major Lewis Barrett, a brother of Judge Barrett, of Clearfield. The boys then had a jolly time playing soldier, but many of them since were soldiers in earnest in the late rebellion.

CHAPTER XXXI.

HISTORY OF CHEST TOWNSHIP.

ON the 16th day of October, A. D. 1826, Josiah W. Smith, Martin Hoover and A. B. Reed, who had been appointed as a committee to investigate the facts and circumstances presented with an application for a new township, made their report. Together with the report was a draft laying down the boundary lines, corners, etc. The committee reported that they considered it would be "of advantage and beneficial to the inhabitants of Pike township and Beccaria township, to have a new township to be called Chest, struck off

the said townships as follows: Beginning at a maple on the Cambria county line on Frederick Daugherty tract; thence north forty west two miles to a maple; thence fifty east thirteen hundred and eighty perches to a hemlock on Robert Martin's tract; thence north forty west nine miles to a post; thence from the post to a maple fifty perches; thence to a red oak on the Susquehanna fifty perches; thence up the said river after crossing the same, to a white oak corner of John Nicholson's tract; thence north fifteen degrees west two hundred and forty-five perches to a spruce on said tract; thence south sixty-three east one hundred and ninety perches to a black oak; thence north thirteen east three hundred and forty-eight perches to a spruce; thence north forty west to a white oak one hundred and eighteen perches; thence south sixty and two-thirds perches west four hundred and forty-six perches to a post; thence south sixty-two and two-thirds degrees west seven hundred and two perches to a birch; thence south fifty and a fourth degrees west to a birch six hundred and seventy perches; thence south thirty and a fourth degrees west seven hundred and fifty-six perches to a post; thence south twenty-three and a fourth degrees west one hundred and forty perches to a post; thence west one hundred and ninety perches to a post on the Indiana county line; thence south along the said line eight miles to the Cherry Tree, the boundary corner of Clearfield county; thence east along the line of Cambria county eleven miles to the place of beginning." This report was received and the new township became such in the same year. Subsequently to this formation of Chest the township of Burnside was composed by contribution from Chest. And before this division was allowed the citizens and inhabitants of Chest strongly opposed any curtailment of their boundaries, which was desired by forming a new township from parts of Chest and Pike. In a petition they presented to court it is stated that they believe such a measure was calculated in many respects to injure the local interest and advantages of Chest township, and "to render it altogether shapeless and less adapted to and convenient for the transaction of the township concerns." This was a question which caused much discussion, and the people of the township in order to prevent the forming of this township from parts of Pike and Chest, express themselves in the same petition in which they opposed it, in this way: "We would therefore respectfully ask the privilege of forming from or out of the said township of Chest a new township to consist of six squares miles, and we as in duty bound will ever pray." This was then followed by the formation of Burnside township, but somewhat larger than the boundaries named in the petition. We now find Chest township bounded on the north and northeast by Bell, Ferguson and Jordan townships, on the southeast by Beccaria, on the south by Cambria county, and on the west by Burnside township. The population has increased steadily since the forming of the township, until at the present time they have

from two to three thousand people, many valuable farms have been cleared, and much timber has been floated from their township to the eastern markets.

Among the early settlers in the township were Daniel Snider and Lewis Snider, jr., and Sebastian and Jacob Snider, of whose descendants many are now living. Also John Rorabaugh, jr., Wm. Ramsay, John Lees, Henry Ross, Jacob P. Lingafelter, John Smith, James McGhee, Cyrus Thurstin, Elias Hurd, George Smith, Gilbert and Thomas Tozier, B. Tozier, David Rorabaugh, William Carson and Salmon T. Tozier, Joseph Michael, Nathaniel N. Sabin and Christopher Rorabaugh. All of these are men who were living at the time, in the territory which composed the new township, and each one above named signed the petition opposing the one to be formed from Pike and Chest, and advocating the formation of Burnside. Although the entire area of the township is underlaid to a greater or less extent with valuable coal, the coal interest has been but slightly developed, owing to the want of shipping facilities. The new railroads which intersect Beccaria township touch Chest, but far to the northern end. Valuable timber was found by the earlier settlers, and upon a market being opened, the greater part of it was cut and floated down; this was then followed in the townships which surround Chest, by the development of the coal interest, and many towns sprung up, and thrived through the influence and capital required to open the coal and ship it to market. But in Chest the settlers devoted their time and attention to farming; and as a result we find many large farms which have been brought to a high state of cultivation, covering the hillsides and valleys. From these causes, notwithstanding the fact that in many instances the land was more difficult to cultivate than in other townships, the population has become of a more permanent character, although on the other hand, the increase has not been so rapid as in the adjacent townships. The people, as a rule, settle down and clear farms, and continue to reside on them for years, while the towns and villages, partaking of the same influences, differ widely from the spontaneous, and sometimes short-lived mining towns. In these the people or inhabitants which make up the town are employed but for a short time, the coal at that place is exhausted, etc., etc., and the place settles down to a dependence on the local interests and farm trade. In Chest, as a rule, such small settlements as were made, were encouraged by less energetic, but a more substantial class of people; and so we find several old villages where growth is "slow but sure." Situated in different parts of the township are small openings of coal, which are used for local purposes, and which sufficiently indicate good workable veins, that have already been purchased by capitalists, and will soon be developed. In addition to the coal, there are deposits of fire-clay, which appear in some places to be in great abundance, also iron ore exists, but it has never been demonstrated as to the quantity, quality, or value. Yet with all this natural wealth, the farms, the class of people, etc., etc., there will, in a few years, have been a great change

in the whole township. It cannot be far distant, with the opportunities for creating the shipping facilities without unusual effort. Towns will spring up, railroads will be built, eastern and western capitalists will come in to develop the interests now lying dormant, and will reap the profit from these sources of wealth, which could as well have been to the advantage of the people of the township, had it not been for the want of sufficient capital to effect this object themselves. As a rule, coal land sold in 1886, and 1887, in all parts of the township for \$12.50 to \$15 an acre; sometimes \$16 was realized, but only by those who believed themselves able to hold their lands until such improvements were made as would advance their value.

The first step towards realizing benefit from succeeding enterprises is visible in and along the northeastern and northern boundary. Here new life seems added to the country and people. Upon the heretofore deserted land and among the woods from which the valuable timber has been cut, and the bark for tannery use has been removed, houses and little stores are dotted along until the advance seems wonderful. This is brought about by a new railroad.

Railroads.—With the extension of the Bell's Gap Railroad from Irvona, in Clearfield county, to Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, by the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad Company, the first railroad was constructed in Chest township in 1887. It passes through the extreme northern end of the township, and at the village of Newburg, one of the old towns of the township, has sprung up a flourishing town. From the southern boundary, through the whole length of the township, and to the northwestern corner flows Chest Creek, which has its source in Clearfield township, Cambria county. Situated on this creek were some of the oldest lumber camps in the county. The creek is unusually tortuous, and the difficulties attendant upon the floating of rafts on its waters are recalled by many a sudden termination to the life of some well known raftsmen. Upon the banks of Chest Creek, near the northern boundary of the township, on the line of the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad, and not far from New Washington, in Burnside township, is the first settlement which assumed the proportions of a town. It was first called Hurd Post-office, deriving its name from the large family of Hurds which then resided and still continue to reside in that vicinity. Mr. Henry Hurd erected the first dwelling on the site of the present town of Newburg, and indeed the Hurd family are closely identified with every branch of improvement or advance in that part of the township. They are substantial, money-making people, and with liberal spirit for the general good encourage every movement or advance which will benefit the people. In addition to the family which are left in Chest township, they are found located in the adjoining townships. The town then became known after its incorporation as a borough, in 1885 as Newburg borough, while the post-office has retained the name of Hurd.

The growth of the town was comparatively slow until the extension of the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad was completed by the Clearfield and Jefferson Company to Mahaffey. The interest in its growth was then pushed forward. Mr. George H. H. H. built a large and commodious hotel, which was first licensed by the court in 1886, and from that time the town imbibed new life and spirit, with a population in 1887 of from three to four hundred. The new facilities for transportation, the opening of new mines, the shipment of bark for the large tanneries at Irvona, in Beccaria township, and the one at Mahaffey, in Clearfield township, and with new people continually locating there, the town was greatly improved. Several well stocked stores were opened and conducted by substantial men, trade was brought in by the new railroad, and it was once placed upon different footing, and brightest prospects. Near Newburg, with a large farm, well cultivated, underlaid with coal and fire-clay, is the home of ex-Associate Judge John Hockenberry; elected by the people in 1884, he continued on the bench in the County Court at Clearfield, in Clearfield county, until the session in January, 1887, when his term expired, together with his associate judge, John L. Cuttle, of Clearfield. Large of stature and well known throughout all the courts, honest as tried metal, Judge Hockenberry retired from the bench with the good will of all.

Near the eastern center of the township and about equidistant from Newburg, or Hurd, on the south, and Westover on the north, is a settlement never aspiring to the proportions of a town, but with a post-office, two stores, a fine church, and a school-house, and with good people, surrounded by the best farms in the county, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty souls, they were ever content, and always prosperous. This place was made a post-office, and from a name, which is always known in Chest township as one of the most reliable and influential names in that section, it received the name of McGarvey Post-office. One mile from this post-office lay the farms of Anthony McGarvey and Adam Hagey. Here they have continued to reside for many years, until now the large farm of Mr. McGarvey has been improved to such an extent as surprises his own neighbors. A large and commodious homestead, a barn covering 60 by 95 feet of surface, well stocked, and a fine truck garden surrounds the now aged Mr. McGarvey and wife. Immediately adjoining Mr. McGarvey's farm, and to the north, is the home of Adam Hagey. Both are men who are closely identified with the history of that part of the county, and their children are now residing in different parts of the county. This seems to indicate by its very nature as a town the general history of Chest township. Nowhere prior to 1887 was any advance or excitement sufficient to create a town made by coal, or other operations, but through the whole extent of the township the steady advance was continued, and never allowed to retard, and so we find in traversing the township from Newburg on the south, to McGarveys in the center, no towns, but abundance

of farm and timber land, with frame houses dotted along every road or turn-pike, and continuing on from McGarvey's to the south at Westover the same condition exists; here in 1887 was still remaining much hemlock, from which the bark was taken for use at the tanneries; quantities of land were in process of cultivation, in many instances the first clearing being just made, and from Newburg to McGarvey we go to the south of the township and find that here situated in the southern part of the township, and on the banks of Chest Creek, was the home of Mr. William Westover, and throughout that entire section of the township the Westover family resided, having first come to the place in 1837. From the large number of Westovers, their different interests, and being substantial men, the new town and post-office on the land of Joseph Fry was called Westover. Although the land of Joseph Fry when the town first started it was afterward conveyed to James McEwen, and by him was sold in lots. The town never grew rapidly owing to no effort being made to develop the coal, which was probably due to a want of shipping facilities. The first coal opened was by Jos. Fry, and used only for local purposes. Immediately adjacent to the town and surrounding it are vast fields of coal which show veins from three and one-half feet in thickness to four and one-half feet. The first house upon the site of the present town was built by T. S. Williams about the year 1840. Between the years 1857 and 1859 the Rev. Samuel Miles, who had charge of the Baptist congregation in that neighborhood, and who had worked diligently to keep them together, attempted to build a church at Westover. The effort was attended with great success; the church was built and paid for, and in after years became, and is yet, a flourishing congregation. They still worship in the old church. The Rev. Samuel Miles is now the oldest active minister of any persuasion in the county. He has seen active service in the cause of the Baptist faith, and has in some localities accomplished wonderful results. In 1887 he was an active old man, doing hard work for the cause of the church at Ansonville, in Jordan township, Pa. During the first years of the civil war, in 1861 and 1862, a school-house was built in the town, and still continues in use. William and James Westover being among the first to settle in that section, cut much valuable pine timber, as well as lumber of all kinds. They or their descendants still hold vast fields of coal, which will soon be opened. A saw-mill was built about 1840 by Mr. Jas. McEwen, and has since been repaired and refitted at different times, until now it has become the property of George Carson, and is run as a saw-mill and shingle-mill. An extensive business is carried on by Mr. Carson in this way and many men are employed. While not a mining town it is surrounded by excellent farming country, and this, together with the lumber interest, contribute to the support of a thriving business in the several branches of trade. The postmaster, Mr. J. R. McKee, is a son of W. H. McKee, esq., one of the earliest settlers in that section. A large hotel has been built by Mr. Jacob

Roland, and being licensed by the court, has a large patronage. It is known as the Roland House. Another name well known in that vicinity is that of Addleman, and here at the same place in which the business was first started, John Addleman now carries on a blacksmith shop, where all the surrounding country come to have their shoeing done. The general merchandise business is better adapted to that country than any other branch of business, and we find the large and commodious store of W. H. McKee well fitted up and filled with a large stock of goods. They supply hardware, dry goods, groceries, etc., etc., to customers, and have an old and established stand. F. S. Fry & Co. are situated in a large building on the main street, and have for sale everything that can be found in a general merchandise store. Another place of business of the same kind, it being stocked with a large supply of general merchandise, is the store of James McEwen; James McEwen, from his large connection, and his family having lived for some time in this section, is well known throughout the whole township. In addition to these establishments already mentioned is the store which was opened to help supply the increasing demand of the people by Michaels & Straw, both names being familiar names in the township for many years, and closely allied to the history of the township in whatever branch we may follow it. C. T. Moore also has a place of business, and makes boots and shoes. As a striking feature the town of Westover seems to include only such men as are generally permanently located and substantial, well-to-do business men. The citizens take a deep interest in the progress and improvement of the village, and look forward to the building of a railroad in 1888, when a large town is assured to them. Names familiar to any resident in Chest are among those already mentioned, viz., the Sniders, the Rorabaughs, McEwens, Hockenberrys, Ramsays, Lam-borns, McGarveys, Rosses, Smiths, Toziers, Westovers, Hurds, Carsons, Michaels, Sabins, McAllisters, Frys, Hayeys.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THE territory now included within the boundaries of Covington township was, prior to the year 1817, a part of Lawrence township. Covington was erected upon the petition of residents of Clearfield county, which was presented to the Quarter Sessions Court at a term held during the month of August, 1816, at Bellefonte, Centre county (Clearfield not having yet acquired a full separate judicial organization), praying for a division of Lawrence

township, and for the appointment of viewers to determine upon the advisability of such division. The court appointed William Petrikin, John G. Lowrey and John Mitchell for this purpose, who, after due deliberation, decided to cause the division to be made erecting two townships from out of Lawrence, to be called Covington and Gibson respectively. At the April Sessions, 1817, the report was confirmed and the boundaries of Covington township fixed as follows: "Beginning at the river at the Lycoming county line, thence north to the fifty-mile tree, a corner of surveys Nos. 5417 and 5418, a hemlock; thence west to a maple, a corner of lots Nos. 5348 and 5349; thence south along the line of surveys till it strikes Bald Hill Run, and down the run to the mouth thereof; thence down the river to the place of beginning, and called Covington township."

Inasmuch as Gibson township was formed at the same time, and was a part of the same proceeding, and the further fact of its not now being a recognized township of Clearfield county, a description of its boundary lines and dimensions will be appropriate in this place. Its description according to the report of the viewers was as follows: "Beginning at the fifty-mile tree, a corner of Nos. 5417 and 5418, and a corner of Covington township on the Lycoming county line, thence north to the line of McKean county; thence west along the said line to the east corner of Pike township; thence south to the fifty-mile tree a corner of Lawrence township; thence east to the place of beginning," and to be called Gibson township, and so named in honor of John Bannister Gibson, an eminent lawyer and jurist, who in the year 1816 became one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and in the year 1827, was appointed chief justice of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The territory of Covington as embraced by the boundaries given above were subsequently reduced by the formation of other townships adjoining it on the east and west sides, and although large in respect to area, it was quite small in point of population having, in 1817, not to exceed eighty inhabitants. The enumeration of its taxable inhabitants made in the year shows a total of but seventeen, and of these two were single freemen. They were as follows: Jonathan Deckion, Frederick Geisenhainer, John Hanson, Jacob Michael, John Peters, Andrew Peters, Hugh Rider, William Russell, John Rider, Frederick Rider, Michael Rider, George Rider, J. F. W. Schnars, John Troutman, Harmon Young. The single freemen were John Neff and Michael Rider. By reference to the township history of Karthaus, it will be seen that some of these were named therein as residents of that part of Covington, which in 1841, was set off to the formation of Karthaus township.

Covington, as it is at the present time, is one of the northern tier townships of the county, and like those adjoining it, is decidedly irregular in form, none of its boundaries except the north, being a right line. The township is bounded on the north by Cameron county; east by Karthaus township; south

by the Susquehanna river, and west by Girard township. The surface of the land is hilly, broken and irregular, the hills in some localities partaking of the nature of mountains. Over a great portion of the township the rocks dip gradually to the south and east away from the first anticlinal axis, but in the region of Mulsenburg and Central Point, the dip is strongly to the east toward the Karthaus canoe-shaped basin. On Bigleman Run sandstone rock is found at an elevation of over thirteen hundred feet above tide. As a north course from Flood's Hotel is pursued, the rocks are found steadily rising towards the first anticlinal axis, and at a distance of about three miles to a point beyond William Kune's place the conglomerate comes up and forms the country rock. Beyond this point and for a distance of over six miles northward, there is an uninhabited wilderness having no improvements whatever but containing an abundance of excellent timber. Along Mosquito Run and the other streams of sufficient magnitude to furnish water power, there has been carried on extensive lumber operations during the last thirty years, both by residents of the township and speculators from other places. From north to south Covington has an average length of from eleven to twelve miles, while east and west the mean breadth is only about three and one-half miles, aggregating in superficial area about forty square miles of land. The township is well watered and drained; on the south by the West Branch and its tributaries, Sandy Creek, Mowry's Run and Rock Run. Sandy is a stream of considerable size and has Bigleman Run as its main tributary, besides others of less magnitude. Mosquito Run, the name being changed from "Little Moshannon" to distinguish it from the larger Moshannon on the south side of the West Branch River, forms the drainage system for the whole northern part of the township, and is, furthermore, an important factor in the lumbering trade of the upper region. Sandy runs through the settled part of the township, and along its banks are many fine farms. It, too, is utilized for water privileges as the many saw-mills along its course (both past and present), will fully attest.

While it is evident that the earliest settlements in the township were made by those persons whose names are recorded on the roll of taxables, yet no active steps were taken toward improvement, and no material growth in population was accomplished until some twelve or fifteen years later, at which time the French settlements were begun. One John Keating owned an extensive tract of land both in Clearfield and Clinton counties, and as an inducement to attract settlers, he offered to the first twelve persons who should purchase of him fifty acres of land, an addition of twelve acres. This is, however, disputed by some well-informed persons, who state that the twelve acres were added only as an allowance for road purposes, and that the fifty-acre tracts had no allowances. The first persons to locate on the tract, as near as can be ascertained, were Nicholas Roussey and Irene Plubel, who took up lands in the year 1830, on tract number 1939. Both of these pioneers have descendants now

living in the township. Plubel died in a few years after coming to the settlement. Roussey died about twenty years ago.

The third of the French settlers in the township was Francis Coudriet, who came during the year 1831, and was followed in the same year by Claude F. Renaud. Coudriet became a prominent personage in the township, and by industry and thrift acquired a large estate. He was the first postmaster at Frenchville, and held the office about eighteen years. His son, Leon Mitchell Coudriet, is now the postmaster of the town, having held the office since about 1880.

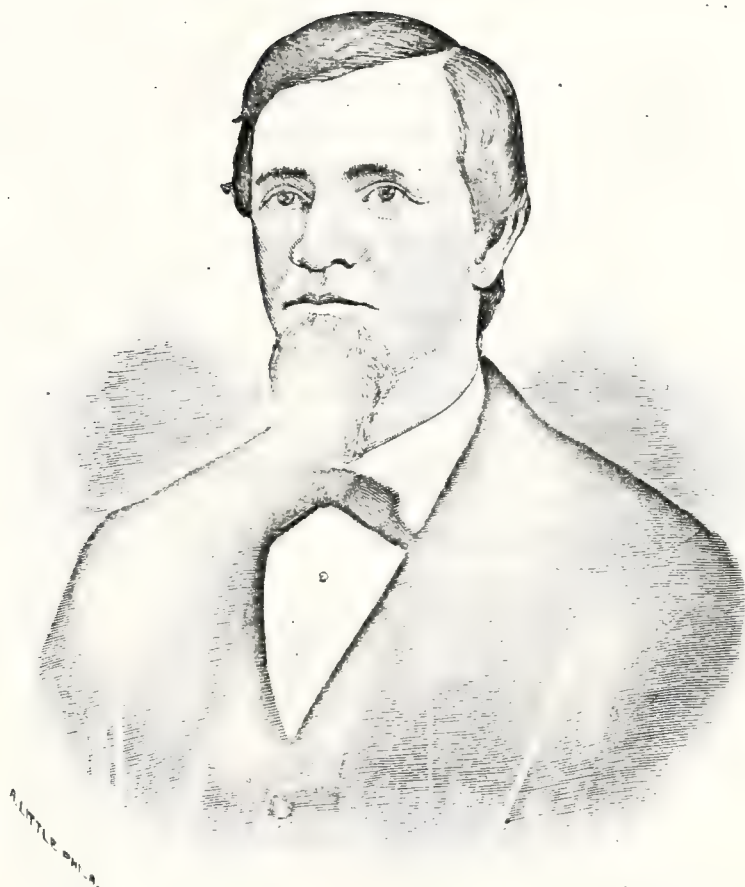
In the year 1832 a number of families came to the settlement, among them Peter Mulson, Hyacinthe Mignot, father of Charles Mignot, of Clearfield; Francis Huguene, Stephen Huguene, Peter Brenoel, Augustus Gaulin, father of Captain Peter A. Gaulin, of Clearfield; John B. Fournier, P. Bergey, and possibly others whose names are now forgotten.

During the succeeding year, 1833, there came another party of French immigrants, among them the families of John B. Barmoy, Francis La Motte, Francis Liegey, Francis Garmont, Christopher Bigleman, John Rougeux, T. R. Verbeck, M. Tourail, Francis Rolley, Francis Hugard and others. Alphonso Leconte settled here about the year 1835, and three years later, was followed by his brother, Augustus. They were thorough and enterprising business men, and did much toward improving the township. They moved to the locality afterwards known as Leconte's Mills, in Girard township, where a saw and grist-mill was built and a mercantile business established. The extensive estate left by Augustus Leconte is still owned by his heirs, and by them the business is now managed.

These Keating lands, of which mention has already been made, were very extensive and were not in Covington alone; they extended from Karthaus village west and southwest to a point opposite Millstone Creek. A very elaborate plan of these lands was made in France, showing not only the tract in detail, but containing a full explanation of the route of travel to be pursued in reaching them from New York city to Philadelphia, both by land and water, and thence overland the best and most convenient route into this county as far as Clearfield borough (then town). That part of the lands which were mapped for disposal contained twenty-two thousand acres, and besides this there was a large tract held in reserve.

The first French settlers are said to have reached this country off the coast of Maine, near Portland, where the captain of the ship desired them to land, but their tickets called for a passage to New York city, and the officer was compelled to carry them to that place, which on the map was called the "point of disembarkement."

J. F. W. Schnars acted as agent for the sale of these lands, which sale was commenced in the year 1827, or thereabouts. These French immigrants were,



J. V. Potter

of course, unable to speak English, but were accompanied by an agent, Jacob Weiskopf. The first surveys were made by Charles Treziyulney, a Polish engineer, who became well and favorably known in the county. He was appointed as one of the commissioners to lay out Pike and Lawrence townships in the year 1813, and occupied at various other times positions of trust and importance in the county.

The central point of settlement was in the neighborhood of Frenchville, by which name the locality has always been known and distinguished. It can scarce be called a village as it has no municipal organization whatever, but generally throughout the vicinity are scattered dwellings and improvements, the church, the store, and the saw and grist-mill, giving it whatever of the characteristics of a village the people may claim for it.

It must not be understood that the French occupation and settlement of this township ceased with the arrival of those of whom mention has been made; in fact this was but the commencement, and even to this day there is an occasional arrival fresh from the mother country, and not only by French immigrants, but by Germans and Americans as well. A large majority, however, were of French birth or descent, who came from that part of France known as Haute Marne and Haute Saone. As an evidence of the increase of population in the township, it may be stated that the first enumeration of taxables, made in the year 1818, showed a total of only seventeen inclusive of two single free-men, or an equivalent in number of about eighty persons, while the taxable inhabitants as shown by the enrollment for the year 1887, numbers two hundred and twenty-seven, which represents a population of about one thousand persons.

The village or hamlet of Frenchville is situate in the western part of the township, about three and one-half miles north from the river. Sandy Creek passes through the central portion of the settlement.

On the extreme east of the township is another small settlement and post-office called Keewaydin. It is about like Frenchville in point of improvement, having a church, store, school, two or three local industries and a hotel, the latter being some distance out and to the west of the village proper. The people are mainly Americans and Germans with an occasional French resident. They, too, have a resident physician in the person of Dr. J. W. Potter, who has been a prominent figure in social, professional and political life in the county for many years. The local merchant and postmaster at Keewaydin is M. Kratzer, who enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of the township.

At the present time the chief industry and occupation of the inhabitants of Covington township, is agriculture, although lumbering has been and is now carried on to a considerable extent. The chief operators at an early day were Bigler and Powell, of Clearfield, and Leon M. Coudriet, Augustus and Alphonso

Leconte, residents of the township. Francis La Motte purchased a part of the Keating lands on Sandy Creek, on which he built a saw-mill about the year 1837. He afterward erected a grist-mill a short distance further down. These mills are well remembered by the older residents of the locality. Help was scarce and expensive at that time, and, as the proprietor had several strong and worthy daughters, they were put at work in the mills, and it was a frequently observed fact that the lumber manufactured by these fair hands was of the best quality, and so far as even and uniform thickness was concerned their manufacture was not excelled. The property was afterward sold to Francis Coudriet, and the mill twice substantially rebuilt by him. At the time of his death, in 1877, it passed into the hands of Leon M. Coudriet. Francis Coudriet built a grist-mill on Sandy about the year 1864. It was supplied with two run of French burr-stones of fine quality. Leon Coudriet purchased this property at the time of his father's death.

Claude Barmont erected a saw-mill on Sandy about 1845, and operated it for a time. It is now owned and run by F. F. Coudriet, brother of Leon M. Coudriet. The Picard mill, so-called, was another of the pioneer industries of the township, built on Sandy Creek by John J. Picard. It was subsequently sold to Leon M. Coudriet, who associated his son and son-in-law with him in its management. The firm of L. M. Coudriet & Co. also had another saw-mill built on Sandy some years ago, on tract No. 1891. Above this and on the same tract stood the saw-mill of Liegiey & Beausingeaur. Still another known as Leconte's saw-mill was built by Alphonso Leconte in the year 1839, on tract No. 1892. He operated it about three years, after which it was sold to Augustus Leconte, and is still a part of his estate.

The Flood mill, at the mouth of Sandy Creek, also takes a place among the pioneer industries of the township, having been built when lumbering was in its infancy. One Lutz had an early interest in it, but it is now owned by Lawrence Flood. Flood is also interested in the hotel business near Keewaydin, having succeeded Mr. Heugeney. This hotel was formerly kept by Solomon Bauder, who sold to Mr. Schnars, the predecessor of Heugeney.

One of the first merchants of Covington was Mr. Alexander, who established a trade near Frenchville about the year 1837. He purchased land from Peter Mulson, on which his storehouse was built. He was succeeded by the Maurers, who in turn were succeeded by Levi Lutz. The latter was followed by Hagerty & Gaulin, and they by Leon M. Coudriet.

There can be obtained but little data regarding the early educational institutions of the township. A school-house was, however, established near Frenchville about the year 1838. Notwithstanding the fact that but very few of the early French settlers were familiar with the English language, and to this day French is mainly spoken in the vicinity. There has been no French school taught in the township, both parents and pupils preferring to educate

themselves in the language of the country rather than the mother tongue. An exception may be made to this statement so far as relates to the parochial school occasionally taught by the priest, and known as the priest's school, wherein the scholars received instruction in the French language.

There are at the present time five established schools in Covington township, known and located as follows: Frenchville, at Frenchville; Mulsonburg, at Mulsonburg; Fairmount, in the southwest part of the township; Mignot, in the west part, and so named in honor of the Mignot family; Union or Central Point, in the northern part of the township.

Irene Plubel came to the vicinity of Frenchville about the year 1831. After having been a resident here for something like a year and a half he was taken ill, and soon after died. During this illness Rev. Father Leavey was called to attend him. This was the first visit by a priest to the township, and on the occasion he said mass at the house of Mr. Plubel. After this, and for several years, the place was occasionally visited by different priests, and mass was said at the houses of Francis Renaud, Peter Mulson, Nicholas Roussey, and also at the house of a German named Schnell. About 1841-2 a priest named Rev. Oriack came to the mission and remained some time, and as the settlement increased, the erection of a church was begun. While the edifice was building Father Oriack said mass at the house of Francis LaMotte, and in the school-house. The church, a log structure, was situate about thirty rods east of the present church site, the spot of its erection being now occupied as a cemetery.

After a short time Father Oriack left, and his place was taken by Rev. Father Berti. He soon went away, after which Rev. Father Prendergast, of Bellefonte, occasionally visited the parish. After him, and early in the year 1846, came Father Rauder, but was succeeded after a few months by Rev. John Berbigier, who remained in charge as pastor until the year 1880, but being occasionally called away, his place was supplied at various times by Revs. Joseph Billou, M. A. De La Rouque, C. Berard, and Eugene Cogneville.

In the course of time the old log church became too small for the growing congregation, and was therefore abandoned and a new church commenced. The corner stone was laid by Right Rev. T. Mullen, bishop of the diocese. The edifice, a substantial stone building, stands on an elevated piece of land about ten rods north of the Clearfield and Karthaus road, and is distant from Clearfield twenty miles, and from Karthaus seven miles. The church was dedicated October 8, 1873, by Bishop Mullen.

In the year 1880 Father Berbigier was succeeded by Rev. H. Mullen, who is now the pastor in charge. The congregation is in a decidedly healthful condition, and numbers about two hundred families, residents mainly of Covington township.

The cemetery lot on which the old log church was built comprised two

acres of land, and was donated to the society by Francis La Motte; but Mr. Keating, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of an extensive tract of land in this and adjoining townships, reimbursed Mr. La Motte for his gift, and presented to the society a thirty acre tract, on which the present church stands.

The society of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church is practically an offshoot or branch from the Lutheran Church Society, whose house of worship was erected on Karthaus Hill, and was the result of a division of the society, not through dissension, but for the convenience of the members. The corner stone of this church edifice, at Keewaydin, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 14th day of August, 1869, and during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Croft. Upon this occasion Rev. Nixdorf assisted. The building committee were: C. Schnars, C. Brown, and George Emerick. The church was formally dedicated on the 18th day of December, 1870. The entire cost of the building and furniture for the church was eighteen hundred dollars, all of which was paid or provided for, before the day of dedication.

A substantial parsonage was built on the same lot on which the church stands, the funds therefor being raised by a sale of the old parsonage and property in Karthaus township.

After the resignation of Rev. Croft, the charge remained vacant for about two years, after which Rev. P. B. Sherk became pastor, and served two years. Then followed another vacancy of two years, when Rev. G. W. Stroup was called, and is still pastor, having served the charge since April 1, 1878. The present membership of St. John's church numbers about ninety persons.

Although as yet in a comparatively undeveloped condition, owing almost wholly to the lack of railroad communication with the outside world, there is known to exist in Covington township a rich vein, five feet in thickness, of clean, bright, shining, columnar coal. This bed is opened for home consumption, a short distance east from Lawrence Flood's hotel, at an elevation of fourteen hundred and ten feet above tide. This is distant from Karthaus and its good producing beds only a few miles. A short extension of the Karthaus railroad will reach this point, when Covington, in common with a majority of the other townships of the county, will develop her latent resources and take her place among the rich producing townships of the county.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HISTORY OF COOPER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was brought into existence by a proceeding that was commenced in the September Quarter Sessions on the 27th day of September, in the year 1882, and, after having been subjected to the various delays known only to the law, was completed and confirmed by a decree of the court dated the 18th day of January, 1884. It is therefore one of the youngest of the county's townships. The proceeding by which it was created was instituted by J. M. Holt, John Leavy, and others; and upon the presentation of their petition the court did appoint S. F. McClosky, John L. Pearce and David Gearhart, commissioners, to view the territory sought to be divided, and to report thereon their opinion as to the advisability of the division contemplated.

For the erection of the new township, only Morris township was called upon to surrender its territory, and this by a line running from west to east from the southeast part of Graham township to the Moshannon. The report of the commissioners, defining this line, is as follows: "Beginning at a post, the southeast corner of Graham township, on the line between two tracts in the name of Michael and Jacob Gratz, thence through Jacob Gratz (now O. Pardee's), south six degrees west, sixty perches to a point in the township road leading from Morrisdale to Kylertown; thence along another township road, south eight and one-half degrees east, twenty-two perches; thence south seventy-nine perches: thence seven and three-fourths degrees east, forty-two perches; thence south one-half degree west, sixty-five perches to the line between Jacob Gratz's tract and Christian Wirtz; thence along the line between said tracts, and between said Pardee and Miles Johnson, south eighty-six degrees east, thirty-three perches to a post; thence by the same northeast two perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight degrees east, thirty perches to a dead white pine, a corner of tracts in the name of Christian Wirtz and Joseph Turner; thence between said tracts, lands now owned by Miles Johnson and Adam Moyer on the west, and O. L. Schoonover on the east, south three and one-half degrees west three hundred and thirty-three perches to a post, a corner of tracts in the name of Philip Wagoner and George Habaker; thence through the Joseph Turner survey south eighty-six and one-half degrees east, twenty-four perches to a post by a marked white oak on the west bank of Moshannon Creek."

On the 4th day of April, 1883, the report was confirmed absolutely, and an election was ordered to be held July 10th, following, at which time the question should be submitted to the determination of the electors of the township, as to whether or not the division should be made. This election resulted in

the polling of ninety-four votes for, and twenty-two against the proposition, and upon a proper return being made by the officers of that election, the court, by its decree, dated January 8, 1884, erected the township of Cooper.

The only line necessary to be run in creating the township of Cooper, was that of which the description has been given, the other boundaries that divided the land in Morris that lay north of it remaining the same. Cooper township, by this proceeding, took from Morris a large part of its most valuable land, both in point of surface production and in mineral deposits.

The township was so named in honor of the Cooper family, the pioneer of which was Daniel Cooper. He came to the locality in the year 1828, and settled within a short distance of Kylertown.

The early history and settlement of Cooper township, and its progress and development prior to its erection, were made while it formed a part of Morris, from which it was taken, and for its history the reader will refer to the chapter on Morris township. Since its organization, Cooper has acquired but little history, yet, by reference to the tax-rolls of the township, there appears a noticeable growth in point of population at least. In the year 1885, there were but two hundred and thirty-nine taxables in the entire township, while on the roll for the year 1887, there appears a total of three hundred and seventy-five, showing an increase in two years of one hundred and thirty-six taxables, or an increase in population in that time of something over five hundred. This is accounted for, in a measure, by the development of its mineral and coal interests, particularly in the vicinity of the village of Peale.

This little town is situate in the extreme east part of the township, and has become the center of an extensive coal region. Its existence is due to the building of the Beech Creek Railroad, and although the town is considerable distance from the station, yet it would be of little consequence without the road, which furnishes transportation for the immense quantities of coal and lumber produced in the vicinity.

The only other hamlet or village worthy of note in connection with this chapter is Kylertown, so named from an old and highly respected family, named Kyler, that settled in the locality many years ago, and although the older stock are now dead, the township and village is well supplied with substantial representatives of the name and family.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HISTORY OF DECATUR TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed in 1828, by dividing Bradford township. Its boundaries at that time being, on the north, Bradford township (but now Boggs and Morris townships), on the east the Moshannon Creek, which divides it from Centre county; on the south Huntingdon county (now Cambria county, and Woodward township), and on the west Muddy Run and Clearfield Creek (now Woodward township).

The township was covered with a magnificent pine and hemlock forest, and early attracted the attention of settlers. The lands of the township were owned, or at least the greater portion of them, by Hardman Philips, an Englishman, who settled in, and gave his name to Philipsburg, a town in Centre county, and just across the township line on the east, and in which county he also owned thousands of acres.

Mr. Philips offered inducements to his own countrymen, and to the Protestant Irish, to settle on his lands, and as early as 1797, a settlement was made at a place now called Stumptown, a mile northeast of Osceola Mills. This settlement was known at that time as the "Goss" settlement, and derived its name from Abram Goss, who settled there at the time mentioned, and proceeded to clear out a farm from the surrounding forest.

This settlement was then supposed to be in Centre county, from the fact that Clearfield county not being then organized, the settlers were under the government, or courts of the former named county, but in reality, the township never formed a part of that county. Mr. Goss raised a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to years of maturity, and who assisted in settling the township. His son, Abram, now lives in Osceola Mills, and is surrounded by a numerous line of descendants.

Valentine Flegal was another settler in the township, about 1800. His farm occupied the site of what is now the Steiner estate. Mr. Flegal was an M. E. local preacher, and held services at "Goss's" as early as 1815. He was regularly ordained as an M. E. minister in 1838, and did good service for his Master, for a number of years thereafter. His descendants are found throughout the county, one of them living in Philipsburg, within a stone's throw of the old homestead. One of his sons-in-law, named Winters, settled on the land now forming the northern portion of Osceola Mills, and his house stood about where the junction of North Lingle and Treziulny streets intersect.

A man by the name of Crane bought a large tract of land from Mr. Philips, adjoining the settlements of Mr. Goss and Mr. Flegal. A short time afterwards he imported a number of negroes, and sold them land at a nominal

price, to induce them to settle and clear farms. The climate, however, did not suit these dusky sons of toil, and disease made sad ravages among their number. An old graveyard east of the Goss cemetery, now overgrown with brambles and briars, received their remains, and their history has passed from the recollections of our citizens. Samuel Green was the leader of these men.

Another old settler was Elijah Reece, an Englishman, who settled on lands on which is now situated the "Victor No. 3" colliery. He came there in 1816 when sixteen years old, married early, and with his young wife went bravely to work, and soon made for themselves a pleasant home. Three sons and one daughter are still living in the neighborhood, and his other child, a daughter, is the wife of Rev. Harvey Shaw, missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Mexico. Mrs. Reece died in 1873, and her husband, November 12, 1883.

John Reams settled at the head of Coal Run in 1834. He raised a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living. One of his daughters was married to Andrew Gardner, and lives in Tyrone, another one to Andrew Bachman, and the third one to William A. Bloom. His best known son is William A., who resides on the old homestead. This son is a noted hunter and marksman, and though game has become very scarce, owing to the advance of civilization, yet William manages to keep up his reputation as a mighty hunter, and numerous trophies of his skill find their way to market every winter.

Another old pioneer of this township was Henry Kephart, who settled on a piece of land two and a half miles north of Osceola Mills, before 1803. (The exact time of his settlement has been lost). The Columbia mine is situated on the old homestead site. Mr. Kephart was the father of twelve children, who in turn settled in and around their parents. They were named David, Henry, Peggy (who married William Harner), Andrew, Ellen (who married Daniel Kephart), Mary (who married Andrew Nearhuf), George, Barbara (who married Simon Crane), Charlotte (who married John Crane), William, Nancy (who married Richard Hughes), and Stephen.

Andrew Kephart died September 13, 1882, from a stroke of apoplexy, in the seventy-second year of his age. Stephen died February 15, 1887, from cancer, in the sixty-first year of his age. The rest are still living. The old pioneer, Henry, was lost in 1859, near Sandy Ridge, and was never found. He was returning from Tyrone and had come to the tavern of John Raudenbaugh by stage, intending to walk from there to his home. He started, but not arriving in due time his neighbors started out to hunt him, but without success, and from that day to this he has never been heard from.

Henry Kephart's oldest son, David, married a daughter of Daniel Hoffman, one of the pioneer settlers of Osceola Mills, and settled in that town near what is now called "Frenchtown." David's oldest son, Henry, is a well known citizen of that burg, and his son David resides within half a mile of the town, and David has a son whom he calls Harry. Five generations all told.

Jonathan Kephart, a distant relative of old Henry Kephart, was born in Reading, Berks county, and moved to this township in 1830, but not being satisfied he moved to Venango county. He had not been in the latter named county very long before he longed for the fresh green woods of old Clearfield, and returned to his first love. He drove all the way from Venango county to a point in this township, six miles northwest of Osceola Mills, in a one horse wagon, camping out nights. On arriving at the place named he was satisfied with the prospect, and after sleeping one night more in his wagon, proceeded to erect himself a house and clear a farm.

Mr. Kephart was married twice, and had seven children by each wife—fourteen in all. Nine of these children are still living, viz.: Adam, Abraham, Nathan (sons of the first wife), James and Wilson, and Jane Ann, who married Louis Fulton; Deliah, who married Harmon Klinger; Martha and Henrietta, who occupy the old homestead.

Adam Kephart and Nathan Kephart have settled near Osceola Mills, and are well known. They each have fine farms, which they have won from the wilds of nature.

John Crowell was another old settler. His farm is now absorbed by the Logan and Logan Ridge collieries. An old grave-yard is situated on the farm, wherein the old citizens buried their dead. It has not been used for some time. In fact small trees are growing on the graves, some of which will measure eight inches through.

Another grave-yard was opened on the Goss farm, and this "God's Acre," is still being used, it being the only cemetery, with the exception of the Roman Catholic, where the citizens of Osceola Mills can bury their dead, unless they take them to Philipsburg or Brisbin.

There were other old settlers in this township, but as Woodward township was taken from Decatur some years later, and the settlements were made in what is now that township, their history will appear under the head of "Woodward."

The trials of these old settlers can never be all told. They were poor, but rigidly honest. It was the custom of those who had more of this world's goods than others, to ride around and see wherein they could assist their poorer neighbors.

John Goss, a brother of Abraham, and a son of old Abraham, who made the first settlement, was noted for his charity. Every spring he would mount his horse and go around, find out where a load of hay or a load of straw was needed for cattle, or a bushel of potatoes or a sack of meal was needed for man, and the articles would be forthcoming in a very short time thereafter.

The educational and religious privileges of these people were limited. Mention has been already made of the services held by Rev. Valentine Flegal. The second son of old Henry Kephart (Henry, jr.), was ordained a minister in

the United Brethren Church, and acted as missionary for that denomination for a number of years, extending his labors, not only throughout this township, but over the mountain to the settlers in the Bald Eagle Valley, and wherever a settlement was made. His children are all ministers to-day, some in the eastern counties of this State, while one lives in Ohio, and is a bishop of that church.

About the first school-house in the township was built near the present residence of Adam Kephart; and Abram Goss, jr. (the one who now lives in Osceola Mills), was the teacher. Many a story is told by the old gray-haired men around, of old "Daddy Goss's" rule, and many a rod has he worn out on the backs of these story-tellers, according to their tell; and richly they deserved the thrashings, if one-half their stories are true. Another school-house was early built on the Crane farm, and these two comprised all the educational facilities these pioneers had for a long time, and they were enough, for up to 1830, the township had only a population of three hundred and nineteen, and only fifty-eight taxables. The Crane and Goss farm-houses were about the only houses in the southeast part of the township as late as the year 1860.

CHESTER HILL BOROUGH.

This is the name of a small town taken from this township, and is regularly incorporated. It is immediately opposite Philipsburg, and forms a suburb of the latter named place, though being in Clearfield county, it cannot be annexed to Philipsburg, which is in Centre county. Chester Hill owes its existence to the enterprise of Jacob F. Steiner, a prominent lumberman. Mr. Steiner was born in Montgomery county August 25, 1828; received his education at the Trappe Montgomery county Academy, and, at the age of eighteen, he moved to Water Street, Huntingdon county, where he remained until he was married, February 1, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Harnish. A few months subsequently he came to Clearfield county, and here began to carve out his career, which ultimately resulted in his prominence as one of her wide-awake citizens. He first purchased, of Keller, Harnish & Huyett, a tract of ninety-five acres, and during the same year another of four hundred and thirty-three acres of timber from the Hardman Philips estate. The original purchase was the old Valentine Flegal property. The first year he built a small house and barn, and in 1850 brought out his wife and began housekeeping.

At the time he made his original purchase, there was an old saw-mill on the property — one of the old-fashioned kind — which he remodeled and operated. The lumber business was his principal vocation from the time he first entered the county, and he continued it to the time of his death, which took place about two years ago. The population of Chester Hill is about two hundred and fifty.

OSCEOLA MILLS.

This is the name of another borough which was taken from Decatur township. It is pleasantly located on the banks of the Moshannon Creek, four miles south of Philipsburg, and six miles east of Houtzdale. The ground on which this town is built, rises from the creek all ways, so that it can be said that "she is set upon a hill." The town faces towards the south, and is at the foot of the heavy grade, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway, with which this road has to overcome the summit of the mountain, six miles distant, and six hundred feet above. The Moshannon Branch Railroad joins the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway at this place, and all the freight, coal, lumber, etc., shipped to Tyrone, are made up and dispatched from her suburbs.

The first settlement in the town was made by Mr. Winters, aforementioned. The second was made by Daniel Hoffman, who cleared a piece of land near the junction of Pruner and Coal streets, where he built a water-power saw-mill. This mill stood about where the tannery is now located. Mr. Hoffman ran the mill until 1844, when Thomas Mays, the father of William Mays, bought the mill, and moved his family to the place. At this time about twenty-five acres was all the cleared land there was in the town. Mr. Mays lumbered and farmed, clearing about fifty more acres, for ten years, when he removed to Tyrone Forges; but, like all pioneers, thought there were too many people living over there, and in 1857, he moved back again, and stayed here. The lumber this old mill made was hauled over the mountain, and sold in Water Street, etc., for \$10 per thousand; good pine lumber too. The return load for these wagoners would be the necessities of life: flour, tea, coffee, sugar, etc., purchased in these towns, from the proceeds of the lumber. What grain was raised on farms around here, was carried to the Bald Eagle Furnace Grist Mill, Ayres Grist Mill, two miles the other side of Philipsburg, on the "Pike," and to grist-mills, at Alexandria and Spruce Creek. The lumber that could not be sold near home, was made into rafts, run down the Moshannon Creek to the Susquehanna River, and by that stream to Harrisburg, Marietta and Columbia, where it was sold. The railroad at that time was only finished to Duncannon, and our raftsmen would ride by rail to that place, then take boat on the canal to Water Street, and walk the balance of the distance, bringing with them news of the outer world, and a bit of ribbon or other finery for their wives, sisters or sweethearts.

Mention has been already made of the descendants of Daniel Hoffman. Mr. Mays had two sons, and four daughters. His widow is still living in Tyrone, ninety-six years of age. William Mays is the best known of the family, and resides on Blanchard street. Being a carpenter and builder, his handiwork is seen all around.

Osceola Mills was laid out in 1857, and was incorporated as a borough in

1864. It received an impetus about 1860-61, when it was known that the Tyrone and Clearfield Railway would assuredly be built. At this time Messrs. Lippencott, Drum & Co., built the first "big" mill, and got everything ready to do a "big" business. After waiting a year they associated with them A. B. Long & Sons. The railroad was finished to Powelton in 1862, and was opened for business. During that year and 1863, the road was extended to Osceola, but not opened, there being some dispute between the Tyrone and Clearfield Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who were to operate the road. The latter company could not see that there was any business for the new road; and only after a great delay did they take hold of it, and push it along, the original company being at the end of their finances.

A few cars of lumber from this mill were shipped during 1863, through the kindness of the contractor of the road, David Edmiston. Mr. Edmiston had chartered a locomotive and a few cars from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in order to assist him in laying the rails, and he kindly dropped a few cars from Powelton to Osceola, and the mill firm hauled the lumber over to the road by wagons, loaded these cars, and Mr. Edmiston with his locomotive hauled them to Tyrone, and they were sent on their way.

However Messrs. Lippencott, *et. al.* became discouraged at the long wait, with the prospect of its unlimited continuation, and sold their property to Lawshe, White & Co., of Jersey Shore.

A post-office was opened here in 1861, and the first postmaster was Thomas F. Boalich. The mail was carried on the back of Aaron S. Boalich to and from Powelton for two years or more. Mr. Boalich remained postmaster until 1875, when John C. Henderson was appointed. Mr. Henderson sold out his business in 1877 to W. S. Wells, and the commission was transferred to the latter, who retained it until 1881, when H. P. R. Blandy was appointed. He in turn gave way in 1886 to Jacob Ritzman, the present incumbent.

There was not much of a town here in 1861. A shanty here and there dotted the hillside, while a more pretentious farm-house showed its gables above the tree tops; but the people were progressive, they had come to stay and to build a town, and they did it. The first thing these old Osceolans thought of was education. There was an old "shook" shop, owned by a Mr. Warner, and located where the tannery office now stands. In this shop these people started a Sunday-school. There was no school-house or other public building nearer than Crane's. Joseph Mitchell, the father of Mrs. Aaron Boalich, was the superintendent of this Sunday-school, and Mr. Boalich secretary, librarian and treasurer. The books used were carried to and fro, and thus the children were taught.

A Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Wilson, came here once in a while and preached in the old mill, and in the boarding-house. Thus things went on for two years, when the "big" mill had drawn quite a respectable commu-

nity together. A Rev. Foster (Methodist Episcopal) and Rev. Nunemacher (Lutheran) had got in here in the mean time, and services were held in the boarding-house kept by Smith Baird, who came here in 1864. Like all other backwoods settlements, the people here were passionately fond of dancing, and no better place could be found than the aforesaid boarding-house, and Smith, being a genial kind of a person (and which he retains as landlord of the Mountain House), he would allow the young folks the use of his dining room until twelve o'clock on Saturday nights, when he would quash proceedings, announce that preaching would be held there, and prepare for Sunday. After breakfast on Sunday morning the boarders were expected to carry in planks for seats, and improvise a chapel, and one of the ministers mentioned would conduct divine service. Rev. W. A. Wright, Presbyterian minister, also visited the stray members of that congregation at intervals.

The T. and C. Railway was opened to Osceola Mills January 1, 1864, and from that date the town may be said to have its beginning as a business point. A trestle one-eighth of a mile long and eighteen feet high, was necessary to connect the mill with the railroad, and this trestle was to be built by the mill company. The station of the T. and C. Railway was in Centre county, while the mill was in Clearfield county.

The mill company fulfilled their part of the contract, that of building the trestle, and they looked to the railroad company to place the iron on this trestle, as promised; but here the railroad company objected. They could not see that there was any business for them over this trestle, and they would not lay the rails until they were assured that the coal in the surrounding hills was of a marketable quality. This was the beginning of the Houtzdale Branch—in fact, when this great feeder of the Pennsylvania railroad system was first opened it was prophesied that only two trains per annum would be run over it—one in the spring to bring back the raftsmen, and another in the fall to bring in supplies.

The Houtzdale Branch was thus delayed for months. To hurry matters, the officers of the mill company met in Harrisburg, and ordered their superintendent to write to Thomas F. Boalich to get some one to dig a car of coal out of a mine that had been opened for many years on the bank of the creek, west of Trout Run, and opposite the mill, near the water's edge. This bed was opened by Thomas Mays, years before, and was bed "A." Mr. Boalich employed a miner named Lewis to get out the car load, have it hauled over by wagons to where the station is on the main branch, load it into a car and shipped to Altoona, that the company might test its quality. It was pronounced good, and the rail was laid. This coal was taken from a vein that there has never a car load gone from since, unless the Sacketts may have shipped some of it when they had the shaft in operation at Osceola in 1866—

their shaft being on this vein—but certainly none since, and was pronounced good by the experts of the Pennsylvania company.

Thus, then, Osceola Mills got a start. The first hotel was built by David Edmiston, the contractor; afterwards sold to Milo Hoyt October 4, 1864, and called the Osceola House.

Thomas F. Boalich built the Exchange, on the corner of Pruner and Curtin streets, and a man named Lipton kept a hotel on South Lingle street, which he called the Lipton House. Sundry other hotels were built, and stores and business places multiplied. A bill-mill was built one-half mile west, and a shingle-mill was built close to the big mill, and a foundry and machine shop was built in 1873 by Jesse R. Crawford, just out of the town limits on the west.

A race course and park were opened in 1872 on the northern side of the place, and altogether, another such a bustling, busy town could not be found on the northern slope of the mountain.

July, 1870, witnessed the first heavy loss by fire in the town. The big mill was burned Saturday night, the 16th, and with it went 4,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, the Moshannon Branch Railroad station, five dwelling houses, a lot of railroad cars, and the "trestle," so often mentioned before. Fortunately the railroad company had found out that there was enough freight passing over this branch road to keep the rails from rusting, and they had erected a road alongside the trestle and were about to lay the rail upon it and abandon the trestle, when it was burned, and therefore the traffic of the branch suffered no loss. The mill company soon rebuilt their mill, larger than before, the railroad company rebuilt their station, and the citizens their dwellings, and Osceola Mills resumed its wonted industry.

During the year 1871 a lodge of Odd Fellows and a lodge of Knights of Pythias were organized in the town. The following year a lodge of American Mechanics and a lodge of Masons were organized. Of these four societies only two, Osceola Lodge No. 747, I. O. O. F., and Osceola Lodge No. 515, A. Y. M. remain.

In February, 1872, Walker Bros. built a planing-mill between the town and the Centre county railroad station. This mill was burned in the summer of 1878, but rebuilt immediately. It was again burned early in 1887, but again rebuilt.

In October, 1873, Messrs. Wooster & Lull built a tannery on Pruner street, foot of Coal, on the creek bank. This industry they sold shortly after to W. S. White & Son, and they in turn, in the early '80's, to J. B. Alley & Co., the price paid the Whites being \$26,000.

The first newspaper in the town was started by Brisbin Bros. January 1, 1873, and called the *Osceola Reveille*. This paper they published until January 1, 1876, when O. E. McFadden leased the material and started to publish the *Industrial World*, a paper published in the interests of the Junior Sons.

This paper lasted just nine months, the last four issues being sold out to a political party which held opposite views to its owner, and the owner put his foot upon its further appearance. The paper was called the *Campaign World* for these four issues. The material was then leased to J. B. McFadden, a brother of the former publisher, who published it as the *Osceola Reveille*, with J. W. Scott as editor, for five years, when Scott retired, and McFadden published and edited the *Reveille* until January 1, 1886. At this time R. A. Kinsloe took up the task, and is the publisher and editor at present. The paper has always been Democratic in politics, except when published by O. E. McFadden, and then it advocated the principles of the old American party.

The religious views of the people were well looked after from the beginning. Mention has been already made of the first religious services held in the borough limits, and it only remains to add the progress of each denomination since that time.

The Methodists seem to have been the first on the ground. In 1860 this whole region, including Philipsburg, Snow Shoe and Port Matilda, was under the charge of Rev. Thomas Switzer, as senior preacher, and Rev. George Leidy as junior preacher. (Mr. Leidy is now presiding elder of the Altoona district.) These reverend gentlemen rode circuit at this time and ministered to their people as best they could. In 1863 Rev. S. Creighton was in charge of the Philipsburg circuit, and he visited Osceola Mills and preached in the houses of his communicants. In 1864 the Rev. T. H. Switzer was pastor of the circuit and he preached at the house of Mr. Catherman, but it did not prove satisfactory, as few people attended the services. He then resorted to open air services during the summer months, and when fall came he occupied the old "shook" shop as before. The town, according to the M. E. records, had only seventy-five inhabitants at that time, and but few of them Methodists. At the request of the people living at Dunbar, now Boynton, the reverend gentleman moved his quarters, that winter, to Crane's school-house, where he preached all through 1865.

During 1865 the first school-house was built in town, and in 1866 the Rev. M. K. Foster being in charge, he changed the place of holding services to that building, and preached there during 1867 and 1868.

In 1869 Philipsburg became a "station," and Osceola was connected with the Port Matilda circuit, and Revs. L. N. Clarke and W. C. Robbins were the pastors. In 1870 Port Matilda circuit was divided, and "Osceola" circuit was formed. It included Osceola Mills, Powelton, Coal Run and Moshannon, Rev. J. F. Bell being pastor. The handsome church of this society was built during this year and dedicated November 6.

In 1871 two more appointments were added to this circuit, Houtzdale and Centre, and Rev. Bell worked among these woods by himself until 1873, when the Rev. W. W. Reese was appointed pastor and the Rev. G. B. Ague his as-

sistant. They remained until 1876, when Rev. J. Heckman was appointed. He remained two years. The Rev. J. A. Woodcock had charge 1878-9, followed by the Rev. W. S. Wilson, in 1880-1-2. Rev. A. W. Guyer was appointed in 1883, and under his charge the commodious parsonage was built. In 1884 Houtzdale was made a "station," and the Osceola circuit was left to be supplied with a pastor by the presiding elder. Rev. C. A. Biddle was sent, who worked hard, had the church repaired, and added many new members to his communion. During 1871 the Union Sunday-school was changed to the M. E. Sunday-school.

In 1885 Rev. W. F. D. Noble was appointed, under whose pastorate the church was relieved of nearly all outstanding debts. Rev. E. H. Witman is the present pastor, under whose charge the church is going forward and new members are being added day by day.

The Presbyterians had a missionary in this field as early as 1860-61, a Rev. Mr. Wright. On February 6, 1868, the present church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, John A. Lawshe and Peter A. Reed being the first ruling elders. This meeting was held in the basement of the church, the building not being completed until the following year. The pulpit was filled by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland and others until November, 1869, when the Rev. Mr. Sargeant ministered for one year, after which the Rev. Mr. Condit had charge until October, 1872. From this date until the spring of 1873, the pulpit was only occasionally supplied. In the spring of 1873 the congregation began the erection of a parsonage, which was completed and occupied May 5, 1874.

On the 11th day of May, 1873, the Rev. N. H. Miller, then a theological student in the seminary at Allegheny, preached two sermons, and again on the 25th of May the reverend gentleman officiated, and all through that summer Mr. Miller supplied the church. Having graduated in the spring, a regular call was given him by this congregation, which he accepted, and on the 9th of June, 1874, he was ordained and installed. He has remained the pastor to this time.

The first record obtained of the Roman Catholic Church holding services around this section was in 1865, when the Rev. Father Fern, the German priest, of Tyrone, celebrated mass in the depot building, on the Centre county side. The Father being in the diocese of Pittsburgh and the town being in the diocese of Erie, mass could not be celebrated in town without the consent of the bishop of Erie. The Rev. Father also celebrated mass in the houses of William Quigley and Jeremiah O'Brien for sometime thereafter. Afterwards a Father Tracy administered to his people (over the creek) until the Very Rev. K. O'Branagan was appointed in 1867 missionary from Clearfield town to Ansonville. This good priest rode over his charge during all winds and weathers until 1871, when he was removed to Sharon, where he remains.

Father Tracy had established a mission at Osceola Mills, and built the little church which is still standing to the south of the present church. Father Branagan, on his appointment, added a piece to this old building, as it had already become too small, and built the parsonage. Rev. Michael Henry became priest here in 1871, but was removed in 1874, and the Rev. Martin Meagher became priest in charge. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Frank, who was stationed at the Cooper settlement. Father Meagher remained in charge some four years, officiating both here and at Houtzdale, and the adjacent country. Rev. Father Lynch succeeded Father Meagher, and he was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. Father Brady.

In 1881 the Catholic congregation commenced their present beautiful brick building, and on Sunday, the 15th day of October, 1882, the church was opened for divine service by the Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, bishop of Erie. The church is not yet free from debt, and therefore not consecrated.

There were ministers of other denominations who held occasional services here, but no other church was regularly organized. The Anglican communion had a few adherents scattered here and there, and its ministers would hold service at times in the Presbyterian Church, but there were never enough of its members here to make it a regular parish, and until their church at Houtzdale was opened the rectors of St. Paul's Church, at Philipsburg, kindly supplied all wants.

A banking house was instituted in the town in 1871 by Loyd, Caldwell, Lawshe & Co., and afterwards the firm was changed to Loyd, Caldwell & Co. This firm failed in 1873 and the institution went down. In September, 1875, the Citizens' Banking Company was formed, who successfully managed a bank until the 1st day of January, 1881, when the Houtzdale Bank was started, this latter banking company, comprising all, or nearly all, the members of the Citizens' Banking Company. The affairs of the latter company were wound up, and the bank in Osceola Mills is only a branch of the Houtzdale Bank. Its accounts are kept and its doors are open for the accommodation of the people residing in the place.

On May 20, 1875, the town was almost wholly destroyed by a terrible conflagration. The fire started from a woods fire, and first caught the Presbyterian Church, and in less than three hours' time, what had been a town in which lived about one thousand five hundred people, and which had prided itself that morning as being the town of towns, was among the places that had been. One and a half millions worth of property had gone up in smoke, and its inhabitants were scattered among the surrounding towns.

The people for a day or two were paralyzed, but they would not be kept down. The Methodist Church, being to one side of the ill fated "burg," was saved, and was speedily converted into a commissary. Provisions, money, clothing, lumber, etc., came pouring in from all quarters, and in a very short

time numerous shanties again dotted the hill side, and Osceola Mills was again accorded a local habitation, and a name. So completely had the fire done its work that not a fence, shed, board walk, stump or stick of any kind was left in the burnt district.

The new Osceola Mills is more beautiful than the old town. Her streets are shaded by fine trees. Her residences are more modern, and her gardens are more beautiful. G. M. Brisbin, Dr. D. R. Good, W. A. Crist, W. J. Jackson, T. C. Heims, and George E. Jones, have each a splendid residence and magnificent grounds surrounding their property, while the gardens of Good and Brisbin will compare with any in their arrangement, their taste, and the many specimens of the floral and vegetable kingdom to be found therein. Another fine residence is that of Henry Liveright. The drug store of H. Campbell, the bank building, the store of T. C. Heims, the Presbyterian Church and parsonage, the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches, the residences of C. C. Dickinson, A. S. R. Richards, R. J. Walker, Giles Walker, Samuel Stein, E. B. Hartman, William Mays, C. W. Heims, and Mathew McCully, will compare favorably with any in the county.

The foundry and machine shops which Jesse A. Crawford had built on the western skirt of the town, and which were burned with the rest, were rebuilt on the flat just out of the borough limits, on the southeast, and was then sold to ex-Sheriff Pie. These shops were doing a large business when they were again burnt on October 8, 1884, but rebuilt immediately. They are now much larger, and are doing an immense amount of work.

In 1878 Samuel B. Stein started a machine shop and foundry on the east, just over the line, in Centre county. He soon associated with him Dr. D. R. Good, G. M. Brisbin, and others, under the name of the Osceola Manufacturing Company. These works are run mostly on coal cutters, Mr. Stein and Mr. Smith being the owners of valuable patents for coal cutters. The proprietors attend to all kind of work given them, but their coal-cutting machinery is made their specialty.

The Walker brothers' planing-mill was also rebuilt after the fire, and to-day is in the hands of R. J. Walker, he having bought out his brother's interest.

Osceola Mills therefore has two foundries and machine shops, a planing-mill, a tannery, a saw-mill, a shingle-mill, a chair manufactory, besides smaller industries. Some fifteen coal mines surround her, and she is situated at the junction of the most important branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with prospects for a long and prosperous life. The place is connected with the outer world and surrounding towns by fourteen passenger trains daily, while millions of tons of coal and other freight pass her doors annually.

No town in the State enjoys the reputation for health inspiration more than does Osceola, and more especially so is this the case with children. While diphtheria has prevailed to an alarming extent at times in every com-

munity around us, only a few sporadic cases have appeared among us, and they of such a type as to be checked and confined to the immediate locality of their origin. The same, too, may be said of scarlet fever. Measles and whooping cough are the only diseases which have ever become epidemic here, and they never to an alarming extent.

In 1882 a handsome iron bridge was erected over the Moshannon Creek, between the borough and Centre county, by the commissioners of Clearfield and Centre counties.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

FERGUSON township was laid out on a petition of residents of Pike, Penn, and Jordan townships. The viewers or commissioners were John Irvin, David Ferguson and David Cathcart. Their report was confirmed February 7, 1839, and township named Ferguson, by the court, in honor of John Ferguson, an early settler and respected citizen.

Probably the first settlement within the present bounds of the township was made by Robert McKee, some time previous to 1819, on the farm now owned by W. H. Smith. Some time between 1806 and 1819, James Rea and James Hagarty (whose names have been mentioned in connection with the history of Knox township), with their families came to McKee's to a wood-chopping. In the evening they all returned home except Hagarty, who lingered behind talking to Robert McCracken. He did not return, and at early dawn Mr. Rea went back to see what had become of his neighbor. He found him a short distance below McKee's shanty in the woods, dead. The surroundings indicated that he had been murdered, but by whom was never clearly proven. McKee made but little improvement, and what became of him we cannot learn. John Henry lived on the same place a short time, but in 1836, John Miles, sr., came to the township, and purchased two hundred acres of land (which included the McKee property), from McCalls of Philadelphia, through their agent, Josiah Smith, of Clearfield, Pa. In 1838 he sold one-half of it to John S. Williams, upon which he now lives, and a short time before his death in 1857, he sold the balance to his son-in-law, William H. Smith, who still occupies it. John Ferguson, Thomas McCracken, John Hockenberry, William Wiley and John Campbell all came to the township, as near as we can learn, about the same time in 1823.

John Ferguson, for whom the township was named, was a son of John Fer-

guson, sr., who lived at the river where John B. Ferguson now lives, and a brother of David Ferguson mentioned elsewhere. He married Elizabeth Wiley, a sister of William Wiley, and located on the land now owned by his son, John C. Ferguson. Besides improving this land he built a saw-mill on the head waters of Little Clearfield Creek. He lived there several years and then moved to Lumber City, where he engaged in the grocery business. From there he moved to Lockport, near Lock Haven, Pa., where he died May 1, 1874, at the age of seventy-four, and his body was brought to his old home near Lumber City for burial. Four children survive: Mary Hannah, married Dr. J. M. Ross, and lives in Lumber City; Debbie, married Archibald G. Jameson, and moved to Kansas, where they are now living; Elizabeth married Lewis Hoover, son of Peter Hoover, of Pike township, and lives at Lock Haven, Pa.; John C., the only son, is a prominent citizen of his native township. He married Ann, daughter of William Price, of Pike township, and now lives at Kerrmoor, having rented the old farm. John Hockenberry lived on the farm now owned by David Read. Of his children Mrs. William Wise and Mrs. Archey Jordan, lived in Jordan township; Ann, lives near Curwensville; David and Marion moved to the West. William Wiley made the first improvement on lands now owned by John N. and Lewis B. Hill. He moved into Knox township, and made an improvement on land which is known as the John McMurry farm; and from there he moved to the State of Wisconsin, where he died several years ago.

Thomas McCracken married Rebecca Bell, daughter of Arthur Bell, of Pike township, and lived for a few years where William Price now lives in Pike township. He purchased the land embraced in what is now owned by Alfred, Philip and William McCracken. He lived there until his death, in 1847. They were blessed with a family of ten children: Mary married Gainer Passmore of Pike township; both are dead. James married Mrs. Christiana Barton, and purchased a house in Knox township, which he occupied until his death; his widow and four children survive him. Greenwood married Elizabeth, daughter of John High, sr, and lived on part of the old place, until a short time before his death he moved into Knox township; his widow lives with her son Alfred, who now owns his fathers farm. Arthur died young. W. Grier was never married, but lives alone on his farm, part of which belonged to his father. Nancy was married to Daniel Siford, but is not now living. Sarah died in infancy. David S. married Susanna, daughter of Jacob Shaffer, of Brady township; he is now a widower and lives near the old homestead. Philip married Mary Jane Raney, and lives on his father's farm. Elizabeth married John McDivitt, and lives near Lumber City.

John Campbell came here from Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, where he was born about 1797, and is the only one of the first settlers now living. He is living now on the mountain road between Janesville and Tyrone. His first

wife was a Miss Briggs, of Juniata county. Eight children were the result of this union : Sheba, the eldest daughter, married a Mr. Alleman, and moved to Virginia, where she died, leaving a son who is now dead, and one daughter, Kate, who is married to Silas Reese, and lives at Philipsburg. Rachael married a Mr. Hope, who is dead ; she is now living in Juniata county. Lavina married Nelson Young, and lives in Greenwood township, not far from her former home. Lemuel was never married ; he lives at Bower, Pa. Elizabeth died young. John married Susanna McCracken, daughter of Greenwood McCracken, deceased ; he went to the war, became a member of company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, was taken prisoner at Andersonville in 1864, and died there. Jane, a single daughter, lives with her sister, Mrs. Hope ; when she was five years old she wandered away from her father's home in the wilderness of Ferguson township, and the whole neighborhood turned out and formed lines of search which lasted several days. She was finally found at the house of Mr. Bell, who had rescued her just as she was wading into the river. Malinda, the youngest, lives in California. The children of his second wife are Mrs. John Solly, of Ferguson township, and Elizabeth, wife of Enoch McMasters, of Chest township.

David Ferguson, a brother of John, came into the township in 1839. He had previously lived near Lumber City, but a short time after his return from the Legislature of which he was a member for two years, he located on the farm where his son Alexander now lives. He built what was called a sash-frame saw-mill on the site where the Clearfield Lumber Company's large steam saw-mill is located. He was a civil engineer and did most of the surveying in in this neighborhood at that time, and taught school occasionally. He married Miss Rachel McKee, of Cumberland county, Pa., who shared with him the joys and sorrows subject to humanity, and now lies by his side in the old grave-yard, on the banks of the Susquehanna, below Lumber City. Six children are living : Alexander, the oldest son, married M. Amanda, daughter of Joseph Straw, of this township, and lives on the old homestead, which is now one of the most valuable farms in the district ; Captain John B. Ferguson married Ada, daughter of Samuel Kirk, and owns and lives on the farm that once belonged to his grandfather ; Mary Jane married Frampton McCracken, and lives at Murray ; David Luther, married his cousin, Eliza, daughter of James Ferguson ; he has been one of the largest dealers in lumber in the county, but is now in California, and I believe is making preparations to move to that State in the near future ; James H. married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Owens, and lives in Ferguson township ; Eliza, married a Mr. Mills, who died some time ago, and she is now residing at Murray.

Robert McCracken located a piece of land which he sold some forty or more years ago to George G. Williams, who came here from Centre county. These forty years of toil has transformed that woodland into probably the

finest farm in the township. Grier Bell was among the first settlers of Ferguson township and said to be the second white child born in the county. He was a son of Arthur Bell, one of the first pioneers of the county, and was born in 1799. He married Miss Hettie Roll, of Armstrong county, Pa. With an eye to the future, he secured a large tract of the best timber land in the county, and was wise enough to keep it until it became very valuable, all the while clearing the land, which is now a beautiful farm. In fact a good portion of this timber is standing yet, and owned by his daughter, Josephine, and son, Warren, it being one of the few lots of valuable timber in the county. He died and was buried by the side of his companion on the old farm where they had spent years of toil, on the 27th of February, 1886. Only three children of a large family are now living: Cortes F., married Matilda Hegarty, and lives in Ferguson township, on the banks of the Susquehanna; Josephine, married Samuel Hegarty, and lives at Hegarty's Cross Roads; Warren W., married Miriam, daughter of Abraham Snyder, of Pike township, and lives on his farm adjoining the old homestead. The Straws, Moores and Tubbses were among the families who came soon after those we have named, and compose a majority of the present population, but space will not allow a more extended notice.

The first school built in the township was built on John Ferguson's farm. The exact date of its erection is not known, but was previous to 1841. Ross Robison was the first teacher, and was succeeded by Joseph Moore, who became a prominent citizen of the township, but is now dead, and David Ferguson, whose name is mentioned elsewhere. Another house was built near or on the farm now owned by Christ Shoff, but here memory fails and nothing more can be learned. The school facilities of the township are not neglected, but have kept pace with the march of improvement. Six good school-houses adorn her hills and valleys to-day, divided into the following districts: Stony Point, Friendship, Broadway, Sugar Grove, Marron and Woods.

Marron is a post-office village consisting of a few very aged houses, and is on the road leading from Kerrmoor to Newburg. It is sometimes called Mexico, although whence the names are derived I do not know. No industries have ever been started, and, consequently, the town did not grow, and perhaps not more than three or four families have their permanent residence there. William Barret is the postmaster.

During the summer of 1884 the members of Zion Baptist Church concluded to build a house of worship at Marron, for the convenience of the members living in that section; consequently John T. Straw, Enoch Straw, Glenn Williams, George Michaels and Christian J. Shoff, were appointed as a building committee, and at once commenced the work. It was completed the same year at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars, and dedicated November 9, 1884, by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Miles, assisted by Rev. Forgeus, of Bellwood,

Pa. The building is of modern architecture, and is a credit to the denomination.

The Marron Lutheran Church was organized lately, by Rev. George W. Crist, of New Millport, with a membership of thirty. This new organization contemplate building a house of worship this year. Ample arrangements have already been made, and the work will be speedily pushed forward. In the autumn of 1861 Nicholas Tubbs and his wife left their four children, the eldest about twelve, at home by themselves to keep house while they went to a meeting that was in progress in the old school-house that is still standing in Marron. The house in which Tubbs lived stood near where Mrs. Green now lives. An alarm of fire was heard, when the whole congregation rushed out and went in the direction of the fire, and found it to be Nicholas Tubbs's house. Nothing could be done, however, and the children were roasted to death, in sight of their parents.

GAZZAM.

The village of Gazzam is located on both sides of the East Branch of Little Clearfield Creek, and is the terminus of the Beech Creek Railroad. In January, 1884, the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, through their superintendent, George H. Platt, contracted with F. S. Naugle for building twenty dwelling-houses, a large boarding-house and store-room, and by the next autumn what had been a swampy wilderness was transformed into a very respectable little town, and named in honor of Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, of Philadelphia. The mines were opened and operated under the direction of George H. Platt, general superintendent, until his death, January 1, 1887. Since that time Robert A. Shillingsford, assisted by Alexander Dunsmore, has had control. They are shipping at this time from twenty to twenty-four cars of coal per day. The mine is in sight of Ansonville, about one mile distant, and the coal is transported to the main track at Gazzam with a dummy engine on narrow gauge road.

The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company have a general store, of which A. Root is manager. Stevens Brothers also have a general store. A post-office was established in the winter of 1885-6, and opened for the delivery of mail matter the 8th day of January, 1886, with R. H. McGarvey as the first postmaster. The first and only hotel in the place is the Gazzam House, built and occupied by Zenas L. Ardray. During the winter of 1886-7 the Methodists, with their characteristic enterprise, organized a society under the direction of Rev. J. A. Miller, a local preacher. As yet they have no house of worship, but have preaching every alternate Sabbath by Revs. H. N. Murnigh and Bruce Hughes, of Lumber City circuit. The first school was opened in December, 1886, by Miss Frankie Johnston, of Bower, Pa., with an attendance

of forty pupils. A Union Sabbath-school was organized January 27, 1887, of which A. Root is the superintendent.

In 1881-2 Martin Watts, a prominent citizen of the township, and owner of several hundred acres of timber land, built a large steam saw-mill where the Lumber City pike crosses the West Branch of Little Clearfield Creek. He added to it a shingle-mill, planing-mill, lath-mill, and cider-mill and press. His sons, under the firm name of S. C. & J. P. Watts, attached their machinery for manufacturing apiary supplies. They do a large and extensive business, shipping their celebrated chaff hives to nearly all parts of the United States. Quite a respectable little town is now built up, all owned by them except two dwelling houses. Through their efforts a post-office was established at that point in 1883, and named Murray in honor of Thomas Murray, esq., of Clearfield, Pa., and Samuel C. Watts appointed postmaster. The change in the National administration caused a change of postmasters, and in the early part of 1886 R. H. Moore was appointed, and the office moved to his store in Kerrmoor, about one-half mile below.

In 1886 the sons succeeded their father in all of the business transacted at that place, and are now in operation under the firm name of Watts Brothers. They also own a general store, and have induced the Beech Creek Railroad Company to build a branch from Kerrmoor to their mill.

KERRMOOR,

Named in honor of its originators, Moore Brothers & Kerr, the metropolis of the township, is located at the forks of Little Clearfield Creek, and like its neighbor, Gazzam, sprang into existence as a consequence of the building of the Beech Creek Railroad, and has had almost a phenomenal growth, not of cheap structures as is usually the rule in such cases, but some very fine residences have been built. The land upon which the town is built was owned by Joseph and William Moore, two of the early settlers and prominent citizens of the township, and occupied by Ross McCracken, who lived here alone for many years in a shanty. In 1884 Robert and Milton (eldest sons of William) Moore, and James Kerr, ex-prothonotary of Clearfield county, under the firm name of Moore Brothers & Co., purchased the land and immediately laid it out in town lots. The first house was built the same year by Daniel Korb, and it was soon followed by the large dwelling house and storeroom built by the firm. The Clearfield Lumber Company secured the site known as "Henry's old saw-mill property," about one-half mile below the village, and proceeded to build the large steam mill from which they are shipping large quantities of manufactured lumber. Moore Brothers & Co. keep a general store. Albert Straw, son of ex-County Commissioner John T. Straw, of this township, is proprietor of a clothing and grocery store. The hardware store and tin shop is

owned by Ferguson Brothers, sons of John C. Ferguson, a prominent citizen of the place, and son of the township's namesake. B. F. Lloyd has a confectionery, and T. H. Goon a restaurant. J. S. McCreary, at one time principal of the high schools of Lumber City, has a fine residence and is justice of the peace. A telegraph and express office is established in conjunction with the passenger and freight station, and preparations are being made for a telephone connection with Clearfield and intermediate points. Large quantities of tanbark are shipped from here, as well as other points along the line, giving employment to large numbers of laboring men. Previous to 1885 the elections were held at "Broadway" in a little old log house, about eighty rods from Kerrmoor, but on petition of the citizens of the township in that year, the voting place was changed to Kerrmoor, and is held in J. S. McCreary's office. At this writing there is no church organization in the village. The Presbyterians are arranging to build a church this year. A union Sunday-school has been organized, with R. H. Jameson as the first superintendent. The school is large, well attended, and much interest manifested. Since the above writing, the school has been changed to Presbyterian, and J. S. McCreary elected superintendent.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first services held by the Lutherans in this place were conducted by Philip Geulich, a lay elder, who lived about one mile northwest of Clearfield town. He was called the father of Lutheranism in Clearfield county. The German element settling near Little Clearfield Creek were mostly of the Lutheran faith. About the year 1834, or earlier, they assembled in a private house and Mr. Geulich read sermons from his sermon book. In connection with these sermons in English he gave exhortations in German. About the same time Rev. C. F. Heyer, afterwards first Lutheran missionary to Guntoor, India, traveled over Clearfield county and preached in this locality. In 1837 Mr. Geulich made an appeal to the West Pennsylvania Synod, which resulted in that body appointing Revs. A. Babb and Peter Sahm as missionaries to Clearfield county, and counties farther west. Rev. Sahm only made one or two visits to New Millport in the autumn of 1837, but Rev. Babb (who is still living) came more frequently. These services were held in the first house in New Millport, built by David Erhard, sr., probably about 1834. Rev. John Willox, a Scotchman, was the first pastor of a regularly organized congregation. He came to the county in the year 1840 and organized the church in Christian Erhard's house, where his son, Enoch Erhard, now resides, in March, 1841, with the following members: Christian Straw, John High and wife, Sarah, Christian Erhard and wife, Jane, Abraham High, George Erhard and wife, Susanna, Elizabeth High, Mary High, Rebecca High. Rev. Willox held the first communion service in the barn on the same farm where the organization took place. He served one year. This was the first Lutheran organization in the county, and the first

church of any denomination in Knox and Ferguson townships. Christian Erhard and John High were the first elders.

About the year 1842 or 1843 a small church was built on the Curwensville road, on the hill opposite where the village of New Millport now stands, and on the lot now occupied by the parsonage. It was a small frame structure, but served the purpose ten years or more, and was then used as a school-house. Rev. J. G. Dunning took charge in the spring of 1842 and served the charge three years. He was succeeded by Rev. John A. Nuner, who remained until 1847. In that year Rev. P. P. Lane came to the charge. When Rev. Lane left the charge in 1852 the membership numbered about forty. Rev. Christian Diehl took charge in 1852 and during his pastorate the present church was erected. The corner stone was laid in 1853 and the church completed the following year. The edifice is still in good condition and its value two thousand dollars. Rev. William Rex, now of Mapleton, Pa., was the sixth pastor who ministered to this congregation, remaining about one year. After a vacancy of six months Rev. Isaac Stine came to the charge in the spring of 1858. In the same year he resigned and was followed in 1859 by Rev. Joseph R. Focht, who is still in the ministry at West End, Bedford county, Pa. In the spring of 1862 Rev. J. H. Bratton was installed pastor and served the congregation until 1864, when, on account of failing health, he resigned, and after a vacancy of one year Rev. A. R. Height was called to the charge in the autumn of 1865. His stay was short, and in 1867 Rev. J. R. Williams accepted a call. He was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. Abel Thompson, under whose supervision the new parsonage opposite the cemetery, and near the church, was built at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. He served the congregation four years and was universally esteemed for his modest and friendly demeanor. Rev. Williams accepted the New Millport charge January 1, 1884. During his pastorate he was greatly afflicted in the loss of his two only children, a daughter aged sixteen and a son aged twelve, in May, 1875. He did not long survive them. In January, 1886, he breathed his last, and his body was taken to Funkstown, Md., for interment. One month after the death of Rev. Triday a council meeting was held and Rev. P. B. Sherk, then of Karthaus, was called to the charge. He served this people for five years, or until April 1, 1881. His health failed and he was called to his reward May 30, 1882, and was buried in the cemetery opposite the parsonage. April, 1882, Rev. A. J. Bean, now serving Clearfield charge, was elected as pastor. According to resolutions of synod New Millport, Clearfield and Bloomington were formed into a charge, and Glasgow, formerly of New Millport, was added to Bellwood. Rev. Bean served in this connection until May, 1885, when Clearfield was again made a separate charge. In October of the same year Rev. George W. Crist, the present pastor, received and accepted a call to New Millport charge, consisting of two appointments. The church has now

about one hundred communicants. The present elders are Samuel Tobias, Robert High, and M. R. Lewis. The deacons are A. F. Bloom and James M. Bloom. The Lutheran Sunday-school was organized about 1877 as a Lutheran school. Previous to this time it had been called a Union school, but was carried on and supported principally by members of the Lutheran Church, and also held in their building. The school numbers about one hundred and twenty-five members and a great interest is manifested; Philip Erhard is the superintendent.

Baptist Church.—The New Millport Baptist Church was organized in the year 1873 under the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Ridge. John S. Williams and James Glenn were elected deacons, and Abner Glenn, clerk. The membership numbered twenty. Services were held in the old Methodist Church for several years, and afterwards in a shop on John S. Williams's farm. The meetings are now held in the Lutheran Church. On account of many members moving away the membership of the church shows no material increase.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HISTORY OF GEULICH TOWNSHIP.

GEULICH, the only township in the county which has for its boundary the boundary line of three other counties, lying as it does at the southeast corner of Clearfield county, it is touched by Centre county, Blair county, and Cambria county. Bounded on the north by Woodward township, in Clearfield county, the northern boundary line runs from southeast to northwest; on the east it is bounded by the lines of Centre and Blair counties; on the south by Cambria county, and on the west lies Beccaria township. The history of this township has much in common with Beccaria township, partaking of its interest, its development, and progress. Like Beccaria township, its wealth of timber, pine, oak, hemlock, chestnut, and beech has been fearfully depleted by the woodsman's ax; many contracts have been begun and completed upon its area, which only had for their consideration the different grades of lumber. At a time between 1850 and 1860 a traveler across the entire width of Geulich township, from east to west, could see nothing but the sky and pine trees. Although much later in its formation than some of the adjoining townships, its advance in farm improvement, lumber activity, etc., etc., was not widely separated from Beccaria and Woodward. Constructed as it is in surface, it shows some of the greatest inequalities in difference of altitude. At the celebrated point on top of the mountain, known as Highland Fling, eight miles from Tyrone in Blair

county, and but half a mile from the headwaters of the Moshannon Creek, it reaches a wonderful height, being between nine hundred and one thousand feet higher than Bellwood or Bell's Mills, in Blair county; while, on the other extreme, we find our way to the corner at the northwest of township, in the neighborhood of Madera, and here is Muddy Run, whose channel is cut down deep in the gullies and ravines, burrowing and searching, as it were, for the very lowest place in the area of the township. This run forms the boundary between Beccaria and Geulich townships. The headwaters are a number of beautiful springs but a short distance south of the county line; from thence the course is almost directly north till it empties into Clearfield Creek. This, the only stream of any note in the township, was for many years the only means of transporting timber to the eastern market.

In 1856 or 1858 an effort was made by the citizens in the southeastern part of Beccaria township, to form a new township. Very little encouragement was given them at first. Then came the election to determine the question of forming the new township. This election was held at the old village of Amesville, and resulted by a small majority in favor of the new township. The proper surveys being made, the boundaries having already been determined, the decree was made by Judge Burnside, who was then president judge. Judge Burnside gave to the new township the name of Geulich, out of respect for him who was known as Father Peter Geulich, well known in all that vicinity for his thrift and stability of character. Aside from the vast wealth of timber which was abundant in all parts of the township, the whole area was underlaid and is yet with rich deposits of coal, fire-clay and other minerals. As yet the coal is but slightly developed, there being no facilities for shipping. The township only includes three miles of railroad in its entire area. This is where the Moshannon Branch of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad leads off at Osceola, and running through the north end of township terminates at Vulcan, in Woodward township.

Although no railroads have as yet been constructed, the surveys are already made, and the location fixed for sufficient roads to develop on a grand scale the hidden wealth of this portion of the county. The first opening of coal was made by George Washington Davis, who came from Huntingdon county about 1835 or 1836. He was convinced that coal existed there in quantities, and being of an investigating turn of mind, he prospected largely through all that section. Finally during the time between 1842 and 1845 he determined to make an opening on Muddy Run, and about half way between the present town of Utahville and Janesville, near the turnpike connecting the two places. Here, as early as 1851, he found a six foot vein of the finest coal, free from slate and sulphur to a remarkable extent; it averaged but four or four and a half inches of bony running through it, and it is to-day considered coal of the best quality. To this bank in the early days came blacksmiths and others

who were prepared to use coal, from Tyrone, in Blair county, from Huntingdon county, and others from Centre county, and greater distance. Ox teams, mules, horses, and even cows hitched to improvised vehicles, constructed to withstand the inequalities of the mountain roads, were constantly going and coming from the adjoining counties to haul out the valuable fuel. This vein has since been carefully examined and is found to extend through the entire western end of the township, continuing in such a position as to be easily worked, and accessible with little expense, while towards the eastern boundary of the township the coal runs out, seeming to have been subjected at one time to some great upheaval; also the southern slope of coal seems in good condition, and easily accessible. Towards the western boundary the fire-clay seems but slightly accessible and indeed not so plentiful; while, as we go to the south, it is found in greater quantities, underlying the coal and easy to work. Some little iron ore presents itself along the old plank road and eastern boundary, but not in sufficient quantities to make an even surface, and therefore, from the first opening made by Mr. Davis, can be traced the same quantities of workable coal all along the western slope. Peculiar to this section has also been the continued existence of a grist-mill since 1855. An old settler in the township, William Smith, constructed a rude mill for grinding purposes, upon the site where now stands a modern mill. It was situated near the present town of Janesville, and run by water-power derived from Muddy Run. Here it received all the grinding for a large section of country including Cambria, Blair, and Clearfield counties—the only grist-mill then and for a number of years afterwards in that section; it was widely known as Smith's Mill, from which afterwards the post-office of that place gained its name of Smith's Mills. From Smith the old mill was bought by the Nevlings, who rebuilt it on a larger scale, and increased its capacity and business. After running the mill for a number of years the Nevlings sold to the Flynns, who again rebuilt and modernized the old structure; it has since continued to be run as a grist-mill under the ownership and supervision of P. & A. Flynn, until the year 1887, when it was again repaired and furnished throughout with the modern roller machinery by P. Flynn, and has again started on a long life of usefulness to the surrounding country. Upon the ground, and within the area included in the present Geulich township, many of the most influential and enterprising citizens of Clearfield county first established themselves in business, and from its territory has come the capital and reputation of a number of business men whose influence has been felt, and whose enterprise and business qualifications have been of great advantage to every part of Clearfield county and many of the adjoining counties. From here has come one of the leading bankers of the county, from here has sprung up one of the largest and strikingly successful lumber and saw-mill firms in the State, from here has come a State legislator and senator. Its citizens have contributed

some of the most efficient county officers, both elective and appointive, and here to-day are some of the wealthiest farmers in the county, who together with their general knowledge, have imbibed and nurtured an accurate knowledge of geology in their endeavors to arrive at a just estimate of their hidden wealth.

Among those who first came here, and of those who have left children to perpetuate the name, and of those who still reside here, many names are recognized as being familiar to the whole country surrounding: The Geulichs, with Father Peter Geulich as their source; the Glasgows, who were first known by Mr. John Glasgow moving in about 1840; the Cresswells, headed by John Cresswell, all of whose family are now dead or removed, so that all trace is lost of the family; the Nevling family, who are all descended from Mr. John Nevling; the Hannahs, who were introduced by the arrival of John Hannah in 1854 or 1855; Joseph Fry and family, who were among the pioneers in the wilderness; the Allemans, David and Henry, now represented by the family of Henry Alleman; Harry Hummell, an old settler, who came from Dauphin county and settled near the present Allemansville, and the Fulkersons, who are descended from Daniel Fulkerson. All these are family names which will always be known throughout the township. And again we find the Rameys to be identified with the business interests; the Flynns, who were led here by Mr. Edward Flynn, afterwards killed in the woods by a tree; the Coonrods, the Ganoes, the Kingstons, the McKiernans, the Davises, the Stevens, the Ginters, who formed a settlement or town of their own, the followers of Samuel Smith, William McCullough, Lisle McCully, Samuel Whitesides, Robert Potter, etc., etc.

During the year 1850 the first saw-mill was built by Joseph Fry and Daniel Fulkerson. It was largely an experimental mill, as the machinery was rough and unmanageable. It was, however, a success, and having been placed at the headwaters of Little Muddy Run, it was never idle. It was afterward rebuilt and refitted.

TOWNS.

Janesville has the honor of being the first town in the township, and was named Janesville from Jane Nevling, who afterward became the wife of Dr. Caldwell, of Glen Hope. The town always held the name of Janesville, but when the post-office was established it was given the name of Smith's Mills, by which name the place has since been known, Janesville and Smith's Mills always being one and the same place.

In 1851 Abraham Nevling, who had moved into the new country, built a house for his own use, and was soon followed in building by Westley and Mrs. Nevling. The Nevling family then owned all the surrounding land. This was the origin of the town of Janesville and Smith's Mills. Jonathan Boynton,

who came to Janesville a young man, poor in funds but rich in energy, was taken up and given an interest by some eastern capitalists. He continued there a number of years, and subsequently moved to Clearfield, and became president of the First National Bank. A. G. Fox then erected the first store in Janesville, and established a general store, but was soon followed in the business enterprise by Boynton & Nevling. Fox was then bought out by the Flynns, and the business was ever afterward conducted by them. The Nevlings retained control of their store business, and it has now come to be the property of G. B. Nevling & Son. Edward Flynn first came into the township from Canada, where he was soon followed by Patrick and Anthony Flynn. They soon established large lumbering interests around Janesville, and from their work many new settlers were brought into the community, until the settlement assumed the proportions of a town. From Tyrone, in Blair county, William Henderson came to Janesville and erected a tavern or hotel to accommodate the increasing number of people who became interested in the business of the country. This afterwards was sold to John Litz, and was still conducted as a hotel and tavern by Mr. Weld when destroyed by fire in 1885.

In 1868 the Smith's Mills post-office was established upon petition from the citizens, and Joseph D. Ganoe appointed postmaster, which position he has continuously held for nineteen years. A church was first erected by the Methodist congregation at Janesville, and soon became a flourishing congregation. It was followed by the Roman Catholic Church, who also established themselves, and both constructed substantial buildings. Subsequent to the building of the Methodist and Catholic Churches, a Presbyterian congregation was formed, and they also constructed a substantial church building. These were followed by a large and commodious school-house. Well furnished, handsome residences were built by Messrs. James, Anthony, Guss, and John Flynn, and others, and soon the town put on the appearance of a prosperous and well populated village. The representative business men are now Mr. A. Flynn, G. B. Nevling, and Messrs. McKeirnan, Ganoe Brothers, Chaplins, Kingstons, Prideaux, Spencer, Stites, and Conrod.

While a resident of Janesville, the Hon. James Flynn was chosen to represent this senatorial district in the State Legislature, and finished his term with the confidence and respect of the whole district, having gained great popularity. Mr. Flynn since 1885 has resided at Coalport, in Beccaria township. With the construction and building of new railroads in and around the vicinity of Janesville, the growth of the town was somewhat retarded. New towns have since sprung up, fostered by the encouraging railroad facilities, of which Janesville was deprived, and what was once a lively lumbering town is now completely cut off and allowed to go backward. With the prospected roads, once a reality, the town will again spring into life and vigor. About 1853 a company known as the Phoenix Lumber Company, which originated in Phila-

delphia and Westmoreland county, controlled largely by Jacob and John Covode, and under the management of Charles Fuller, started to build a mill one mile east of Allemansville. They brought in the first circular saw, and with abundant capital started quite a town around their new mill. This business was carried on upon a large scale for a number of years; everything that was attempted was carried through at heavy expense, but when at last they had accomplished the destruction of the best timber, the town was allowed to decline, and so it continued until now almost extinct. Under the influence partly of their company the old plank road was built in 1853. On the land where once was a flourishing town, Andrew Mulholland, one of the substantial men, now lives. The first school-house in the township was built by Joseph Fry, Henry Alleman and Daniel Fulkerson in 1855, at the place where the Oak Grove school-house now stands, near Allemansville, and on the land of Henry Alleman. Two school-houses have since been erected at or near the site of the original one. In 1855 Henry Alleman organized and conducted a union Sunday-school, from which originated the first church at Allemansville.

Allemansville.—In 1851 John Potter, who had resided in a shanty near the present Allemansville, moved away, and Henry Alleman, who had just come into the county, occupied this shanty. He afterwards enlarged it and subsequently rebuilt the house now standing on the same site. The feature most noticeable in connection with the house, is that the division line between Cambria and Clearfield counties passes through his kitchen and dining-room, and a party at table sits on one side in Cambria, and on the other in Clearfield. Mr. David Alleman erected the first house in the present town of Allemansville, in 1854, and the town was originated and built by Henry Alleman. Mr. Alleman supplied the lumber for every house in the village. In 1866 an endeavor was made to establish a post-office at Allemansville, but the endeavor was not crowned with success until 1868, when the post-office of "Allemans" was established, and Mr. Henry Alleman was appointed postmaster, which position he has continued to hold for eighteen years. In 1869 P. Sneeringer & Co., established a large general merchandise store at this place, and did a heavy business. Mr. Alleman secured a half interest, and afterward entire control, and now conducts a business in general merchandise very successfully. John Hannah has worked as a blacksmith in the village and as a wagon-maker for fifteen years. A Methodist Church was built in 1871, and the Oak Grove school-house is also near the village. Here Mr. Henry Alleman resides on a large and productive farm, and has long been the treasurer for the township.

Ramey.—The northern town of the township is that of Ramey, which is probably directly due to the effect of the branch railroad running along that border of the township. This is the only town or village in the township which enjoys the advantages of a railroad. In 1877 the post-office was made at this place, and here is a handsome Methodist Church. A large mill, and heavy

lumber business is here controlled by D. K. Ramey & Company, employing about one hundred men. The business men are Frederick Alvon, blacksmith, and James Croyle, blacksmith, S. J. Fox and others; while recently a handsome school-house has been built.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HISTORY OF GIRARD TOWNSHIP.

NO accurate data concerning the exact date of the erection of Girard township can be acquired. The records of the Quarter Sessions Court, in which this information should be found, were so imperfectly kept that no mention of the fact is there made. It appears, however, that at a term of the court held in the month of September, 1832, a return was made by Usebius Cinkade, for the deputy constable of the township; and, in all subsequent court proceedings the return of the constable for Girard township regularly appears. It is fair to assume, therefore, as a fact, that the erection was made in 1832, and prior to the month of September. Girard township, geographically, is situated on the north boundary of the county and occupies a tract extending from the West Branch to the Cameron county line. It is bounded east by Covington and west by Goshen townships. In length it extends about eleven and one-half miles (average), and is of an average width of about five and one-half miles. The surface north from the river is generally rough, hilly, and in some parts quite mountainous. The greatest altitude is reached in the western part at what is known as "the Knobs," where, according to the estimates of good authority, the hills reach a height of from twenty-two hundred and thirty to twenty-two hundred and eighty feet. The township is drained by the waters of Surveyor's Run, Bald Hill Run, Deer Creek, Buck Run, Sandy Creek, Mosquito Creek, and other streams of less magnitude.

This first settlement was made by Peter and Mordecai Livergood, brothers, who came from Chester county with their family and effects in 1818. Peter Livergood settled and began an improvement near the river, about a mile east from the mouth of Surveyor's Run, near where the old Indian path crossed the country. Mordecai Livergood located and commenced a farm near the mouth of Surveyor's Run. This run was so named from the fact that a party of surveyors, in locating lands in the north part of the county, made a camping place on the stream. Whether the name was applied by the surveying party themselves does not appear, but the stream has always been known as Surveyor's Run.

In his confession, made a short time before he was hung, James Munks, the murderer of Reuben Giles, stated that the shirt he had stolen from Giles was concealed in a hollow of a log not far distant from Peter Livergood's place. The article was afterward discovered and pulled out by a dog.

The next settlement was made in 1821 by John Irwin. He settled on the river, a few miles east from Peter Livergood's clearing. Irwin was a native of Ireland and came to this country with his parents. He continued to reside on the river for many years, and raised a family, but afterward moved to Wolf Run, east of Clearfield, where he died at an advanced age.

John Murray came from Huntingdon county, and made a settlement in the year 1821. He had a considerable family at the time, and suffered many hardships during the first few months of their residence here. The head of the family died in the winter of 1824, leaving a widow and a number of small children surviving.

About the year 1824 John Spackman and Thomas Leonard, with their families, left the older settlement up the river and located in Girard; and about the same time William Irwin came to the vicinity. Each had lands and commenced making an improvement.

Soon after came Peter Lamm, from Northumberland county. He was a millwright, and built a mill at the mouth of Deer Creek, near which he had located. This mill was subsequently changed by the addition of grinding-stones, and became a combination saw and grist-mill. No flour was made, however, but ground feed for cattle and a small quantity of corn meal.

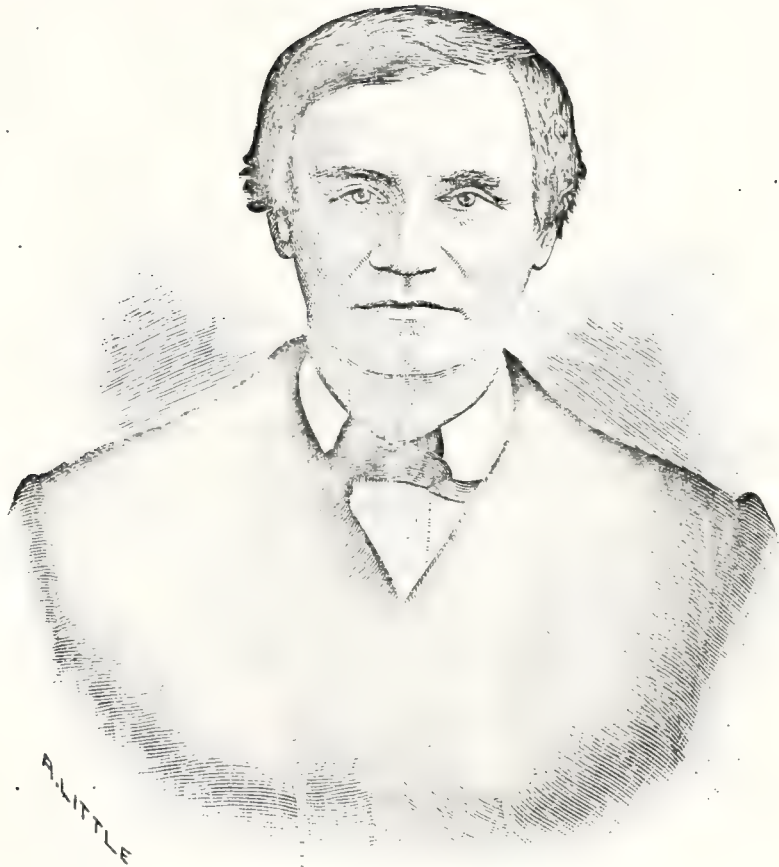
Abraham Jury came from Dauphin county. He was a potter, and supplied the residents for miles around with earthenware made by him in a shop he had erected. He burned his ware in a small kiln near the shop.

Zacheus Mead came to this township about 1826, and made a farm. The Meads were in the county earlier than this, but had lived further up.

Up to this time the larger part of the families had located along the West Branch, the main stream, but of those who came later many went into the interior, not the extreme north part, for this has not been settled, even to the present day, but following along up the streams where there were desirable lands.

That locality known as "the Knobs," an exceedingly elevated position, was settled at an early day by families, many of whose names have become frequent in the county. Among those of the early settlers not before mentioned, were the names Krise, Shope, Smith, and others.

Settlement on the east and northeast did not commence as early as on the west, although there were a few there. The eastern part owes its greatest settlement to the residents of Covington township, and in fact its success is in a great measure due to the efforts of the French people, who came in about 1835, and the years following.



Leon M. Candriet

Among the early French settlers was Alphonso Leconte, who came into the township from Covington about 1838. Three years later Augustus Leconte, his brother, came. Augustus Leconte built a saw-mill on Deer Ceeek, about two miles from the river, in 1840, but did not move there till about 1841 or '42. In this year Augustus built a grist-mill near where his saw-mill stood. Although the feed-mill built by Peter Lamm was the first of its kind in the township, the Leconte mill was the first regular grist and flour mill.

Stephen Hugueny was one of the early settlers in the French locality. He is said to have come there as early as 1835. Francis Grossaint came about the same time, or soon after. Their lands lay in the vicinity of the Leconte's Mills settlement, as it was called.

The chief pursuit of the residents of the township, especially up to about twenty-five years ago, was lumbering. At the time the first settlement was made by Peter and Mordecai Livergood the whole country embraced by the township was a dense forest, and as the whole county was more or less occupied by lumbermen, this locality formed no exception to the rule. To enumerate accurately the many saw-mills that have been erected from the time that Peter Lamm built the first one, would be an exceedingly difficult task, but a general mention may be made of some of them.

Francis Grossaint built a saw-mill in 1844. Francis Coudriet built one in 1846. All mills built up to this time, and a majority of those in years following were water-mills, by which is meant that water was used as a motive power. The first steam mill was erected on the lands of Phelps and Dodge, who were extensive lumbermen in the township and elsewhere. The second steam saw-mill was built by Irwin & Sons, on Bald Hill Run, some distance up that stream, about the year 1867 or '68. The third of this class was built on Deer Creek, on an extensive tract, and was known as the Burgett mill.

The Leconte mills, which were built as water-mills, have recently been made into steam-mills.

The early saw-mills of the township were built mainly for the purpose of supplying the local demand for building lumber, but as lumbering in after years became the chief occupation of the people of the township, as well as the speculators who came for temporary purposes, much manufactured lumber was sawed and rafted down the river. The amount of this class, however, was small when compared with the vast quantity sent down after log rafting and floating were resorted to.

There still stands in the north part of the township extensive tracts of timber, and the area of land as yet unused for agricultural purposes, from which the timber has but partially been taken, or not yet touched, is variously estimated at from thirty-five to forty square miles.

There were no regular religious services held in the township until about twenty-five or thirty years ago. There were, however, occasional meetings

held as early as 1827, when Rev. William McDowell, of the Methodist society, preached at the house of the widow of John Murray. George Philip Geulich would sometimes hold services at various houses. The society of the Methodists gradually increased, but have never yet become sufficiently strong to erect a church edifice. Services are held in the Bald Eagle and Congress Hill school-houses at stated intervals. The French residents are principally of the Roman Catholic faith, and attend church at Frenchville, where a church is erected and a resident priest is located.

After an effort of many years, a Presbyterian church was built in the township in the central part of the settled lands. This building, a neat and tasty edifice, was erected through the perseverance of Mr. John McCorkle, in the year 1873.

The first school in the township was taught by Cornelia Kincade. The building was a log structure, erected mainly through the personal efforts of the residents of the township. It was built at the place afterward called Congress Hill, so named from the very large vote polled by Alexander Irvin at that place when he was a candidate for congressional honors. At the present time there are four school-houses in Girard, each being named for the locality in which it stands, except Congress Hill school, which was named as above stated. The Congress Hill school is situate in the south part of the township, a short distance from Leconte's Mills. Buck Run school, so named from the stream Buck Run, is in the northeast portion of the settled lands. Gillingham school, named in honor of Joseph E. Gillingham, an extensive lumberman of former days, is situate in the northwest of the township, in the vicinity of "the Knobs." Bald Hill school is located in the southwest part of the township, in the vicinity of the Bald Hills, so named from their barren and bald appearance.

The schools of this township are conducted and supported in the same manner as the other educational institutions of the county, by school tax in the township, and the annual appropriation of the State Legislature, based upon the number of taxable inhabitants in the several townships. Every three years a new apportionment is made, and the revenues for school purposes increase or decrease with the taxable population.

The hamlet of Gillingham was so named in honor of Joseph Gillingham, a Philadelphian, who held a large tract of land in the township. The village, if such it may be called, comprises a cluster of several houses, a shop, and store. For the accommodation of residents in that locality, a post-office was established there several years ago, but with changes in postmastership, the locality of the office may change and become fixed at a residence some distance from Gillingham hamlet proper, but still the office has always been known by that name wherever situate.

The hamlet known as Leconte's Mills owes its origin to the efforts o



Alex Murray

Augustus and Alphonso Leconte. These families were residents of Frenchville, but seeing a good business opportunity in the eastern part of Girard township, near the confluence of Deer Creek and Buck Run, were induced to locate there. Alphonso preceded his brother by about three years, and induced him to come to that point and locate a mill and build a residence. After years of labor Augustus Leconte succeeded in having a post-office established at the place which was named Leconte's Mills post-office. Mr. Leconte was made postmaster, which position he held until 1872, when he was succeeded by Charles Mignot. In 1875 A. F. Mignot was appointed, and held for a time, when Alexander Murray was chosen. Under the present administration Dr. Gilliland holds the office.

While lumbering and agriculture have always been the chief occupation of the residents of Girard township, it is a known fact that there lies underneath the surface an extensive vein of coal. This is mined only for supplying local demand, but at an early day quantities of this product were sent down the river in arks. About the first to engage in this work in this locality was John Kyler, who bought a tract of land on Bald Hill Run, from which he shipped coal down the river for several years, but the commodity was not then sufficiently valuable to justify extensive mining operations.

From the geological report on Girard township may be gleaned some facts of interest, but reference to the geological chapter in this work will be necessary to inform the reader fully as to the general character and classes of underlying strata.

In the southern part of the township, south of "the Knobs," the Mahoning sandstone is found in all the high land. In the hills along the river the rocks seem to lie nearly flat, but a short distance from the river, going north, the measures rise rapidly toward the second anticlinal axis, the dip being at least one hundred feet to the mile.

On the road leading northwest from Deer Creek bridge are two old banks, both apparently opened on the Kittanning coal. The first, on the Robert Green place, is said to contain a four foot vein of coal.

A large number of beds have been opened from time to time in the southern part of the township, but having been abandoned and the mouth closed, reliable data as to their quality is not obtainable.

In the southern and central part near the Murray lands are beds showing from two and one-half to three feet in thickness. This was variable between the Beds C and B of the Kittanning Lower coal.

From the river going north in the direction of the Knobs, the rocks rise rapidly, and with this rise in the surface is still found the Freeport group in the vicinity. The high lands between the headwaters of Deer and Sandy Creeks and the Knobs, are capped with Mahoning sandstone, but still further north from the Knobs appears the Clarion sandstone, and rocks of the Con-

glomerate series coming to the summit of the ridge, and making a great stretch of rocky and sandy ground known as the Barrens.

The beds of the township may be summarized as follows: Freeport Upper coal (E), thin and not well defined; Freeport Lower (D), estimated at from four to five feet; Kittanning Upper (C) coal, varying from three to four feet; Kittanning Middle (C), from two to three feet, and of fair quality; Kittanning Lower (B), average about four feet, containing clay shale in localities; intra-conglomerate coal, about three feet.

The coal shipped by John Kyler in arks, referred to heretofore, was what is known as the intra-conglomerate.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HISTORY OF GRAHAM TOWNSHIP.

THE proceedings by which Graham township was brought into existence were commenced in the year 1855, upon the presentation of a petition to the May Quarter Sessions, on the part of divers inhabitants of the townships of Bradford and Morris, praying for the erection of a new township, out of parts of each of those named, and the appointment of commissioners to make the necessary division. Upon this petition the court appointed James B. Graham, John L. Cuttle and George Latimer Reed to inquire into the matter, and report according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. There seems to have been a hitch in the proceedings, and the order appointing these commissioners did not become operative until the month of December following.

By their report, the commissioners say: "We, John L. Cuttle, James B. Graham and George L. Reed, appointed commissioners by virtue of the above order issued from the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, after being duly sworn according to law, and notifying the inhabitants of the townships of Bradford and Morris, and the commissioners of the county, of our time and place for meeting, for the purpose of inquiring into the propriety of forming a new township out of parts of Bradford and Morris, do report: That we are firmly of the opinion of the propriety of laying out a new township out of the said townships, and deem the same as highly expedient; in pursuance whereof, we do report that the new township be laid out agreeably to the draft annexed, and that the same be called ———; to which (draft) we have also annexed drafts of the old townships, as they will remain after taking out the new township. All of which is respectfully submitted to your honorable court

for confirmation ; and, further, we would suggest to your honorable court, the propriety of appointing commissioners to take into consideration whether a new township should not be formed out of the southern end of Morris township, as marked on the draft, and parts of Decatur and Boggs adjoining. Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of February, 1856," G. L. Reed, James B. Graham, John L. Cuttle. On the 22d day of August following, the new township was erected by a decree of the court, and the proceedings confirmed absolutely ; and the new township named "Graham," in honor of James B. Graham, an enterprising citizen of the new township ; and the court fixes the house now (1856) occupied by Jacob Hubler, as the election house ; Jacob Hoover appointed judge, Patrick Curley and John W. Turner inspectors to hold the next election.

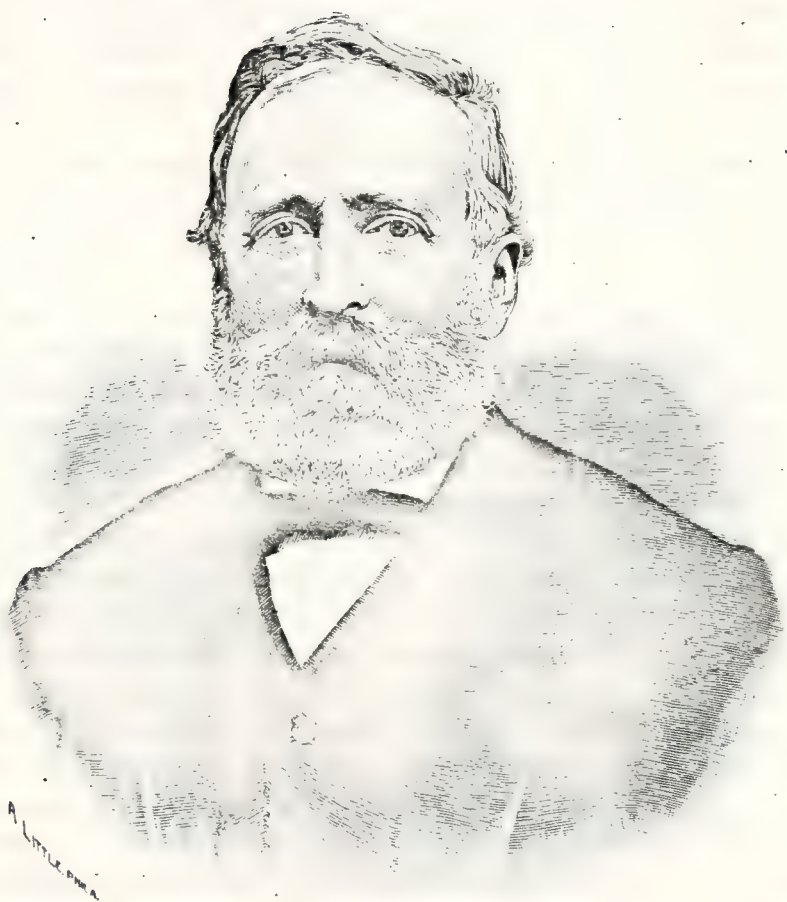
Graham township, thus formed, occupies a position in the eastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north, by the river Susquehanna ; east by Morris (now Cooper) township ; south by Morris, and west by Bradford, and a small part of Boggs townships.

James B. Graham, in whose honor this township was named, came to the county with his parents in the year 1822, but did not become a resident of this locality until some fourteen or fifteen years later. The town of Grahamton was also named for him, he being one of its most enterprising residents and business men. He built both saw and grist-mills there, and engaged extensively in the lumbering business. In 1852 Mr. Graham removed to the borough of Clearfield, and became one of its foremost business men. Among the first families in Graham were Jacob Hubler and Bassel Crowell, both of whom came here about the year 1827 or 1828. Each raised a large family of children, and cleared up good farms ; nevertheless they were subjected to and withstood all of the hardships incident to pioneer life. The Hubler farm lay near the center of the township. In those early times one of the methods used in cleaning grain—for fanning-mills were then unknown—was to use a common sheet or blanket, and by waving it, clear the grain from chaff. In 1864 Jacob Hubler was arrested for a political offense, and taken to Fort Mifflin, and there held until March, 1865, when he was released. He died in 1868. In the year 1857, the next succeeding that in which the township was erected, there appeared upon the tax-roll the names of the taxable inhabitants as follows : B. F. Ackley, M. D., Moses Boggs, William Burlingame, William Bennett, William Bagley, William Burge, John Cook, William Cole, M. and S. Catherman, David Chollar, Henry Colegrove, David Crowell, Israel Crowell, Basil Crowell, Patrick Curley, James Curley, Benjamin Chance, Frederick Conklin, Francis Colegrove, Samuel Davidson, Thomas Duncason, A. C. Dale, John Dixon, Robert Elder, Moses C. Evans, William English, Valentine Flegal, Thomas H. Forcey, Samuel Flegal, Martin French, James B. Graham, Francis Graham, Ira Green, William Riley Green, French, Hipple & Co., Amos Hub-

ler, Sarah Hunter, Henry Hamlin, George Hoover, Abraham Hoover, Jacob Hoover, John Holt, Jacob Hoover, jr., Michael Fink, Jacob Hubler, William Hall, Levi Hubler, Edward Hill, Obed Hoover, Simon Hauckebury, Joseph Ishman, John H. Irvin, Edmund Jones, William G. Johnson, Henry Kyler, Conrad W. Kyler, Isaac Kyler, Peter Keppler, John M. Katon, James Katon, Samuel Lonsbury, Benjamin Lonsbury, Abraham Lonsbury, George Luzere, Rev. J. M. Mason, Joseph Montz, Mark McGuire, George Moyer, David McDowell, John Martin, Samuel S. McEwen, Jacob Mack, George Nearhood, Henry Nearhood, Henry Nearhood, jr., J. P. Nelson & Co., William Phenix, Christian Pace, Jacob Peters, Jacob C. Pace, Jonas Powell, Harrison Ross, F. W. Russell, William Rolston, Alexander Rolston, William P. Smeal, John Smeal, George Stever, Samuel Spitler, Benjamin Smeal, jr., Benjamin Spackman, Andrew Smeal, Samuel Smeal, Robert Stewart, William Shimmel, jr., James H. Smeal, Abram Sever, John W. Turner, David Turner, Joseph Thompson, Samuel Ulrich, John Ummerman, John W. Wilhelm, Jacob Wilhelm, William Woolridge, James E. Watson, George W. Wells. The single freemen of the township, as shown by the assessment, were as follows: Richard Dodson, John Nearhood, John Woolslagle, John S. Jury, James McGuire, Luke McGuire, George Davidson, William Davidson, George P. Hall, Amos Bornaman, Henry Evans, Cornelius Crowell, Charles Taylor, William H. McClure, Curtin M. Graham, Jacob Taylor, William W. Montgomery.

In addition to these the roll further shows the names of residents of the township who were then subject to military duty. They were Patrick Curley, William R. Green, George P. Hall, William Shimmel, Amos Bornaman, Jacob Mock, Christian Pace, Andrew Smeal, Benjamin Chance, Benjamin Lonsbury, jr., George Hoover, William English, Henry Evans, Henry Hamlin, William H. McClure, James E. Watson, John Discorn, Samuel Smeal, John H. Smeal, Benjamin H. Smeal, jr., John W. Turner, David Turner, Samuel Flegal, David Crowell, Robert Stewart, Frederick Conklin, Cornelius Crowell, John H. Irvin, Andrew Hunter, William G. Johnson, William Davidson, Jones Mons, Peter Kepple, Amos Hubler, Isaac Kyler, Henry Nearhood, George Nearhood, John Nearhood, John Woolslagle, Martin Cathaman, Simon Cathaman, David Chol-lar, James McGuire, William P. Smeal, George Davidson, John S. Jury, Richard Dodson, George Lozier, James P. Nelson, William Burge, Alexander Ralston.

This will serve to show who were the pioneers of Graham township, although it represents, in the main, only the descendants of the heads of families who endured the hardships incident to pioneer life. The old residents, with but few exceptions, are dead, but there remained at the date of this assessment, and there still remains in the township, many substantial sons and grandsons bearing the family names: Hubler, descendants of Jacob Hubler; Kyler, descendants from Conrad Kyler, one of the early settlers in this locality, and



R. S. Stewart

one of its most respected residents; then there were the families of Samuel Turner, the Monos, Williams, the Hitchins, the Kepples, the Smeals, the Flegals, and others, who are variously mentioned in this work.

Graham township has never acquired any special prominence in the affairs of the county, yet it has produced some of the most enterprising and successful business men anywhere to be found within its boundaries. Of these men there may be named James B. Graham and Thomas H. Forcey, both of whom were advanced to positions of trust and responsibility, both in county and business affairs.

Conrad W. Kyler commenced here in 1843. He cleared and made a fine farm. He was made county commissioner in 1875, and faithfully performed the duties of that office. For a period of ten years he was justice of the peace of Graham township.

The chief pursuit of the inhabitants of this locality in the past has been lumbering; and there has been, perhaps, none of the townships of the county that, in proportion to area, that have produced a better quality of lumber and timber of all grades than this; but as this branch of business has declined, the people have turned their attention to agriculture, and, be it said to their credit, there are in Graham some of the best and most desirable farming lands in the entire county. The township, too, is known to have an underlying bed of workable coal, but lying, as it does, out of the regular basins, and at a distance from any railroad, this interest has not been developed to any considerable extent. No coal has been shipped to market, but such as is taken from the several openings is used in supplying the home demand.

The village of Grahamton is the trading center of the township, and occupies a position in the extreme western part, near the line of Bradford township. The leading business here is owned by Thomas H. Forcey, of Clearfield, but formerly a resident of the place. He succeeded Mr. Graham here, and greatly enlarged upon business which he then acquired. The management of these extensive interests is left to persons employed by the owner. The town has not yet sufficient population to entitle it to the distinction of a borough corporation, and, in this locality, such proceeding is deemed unnecessary.

The spiritual welfare of the people of the township is guarded by religious societies of two denominations—the United Brethren and the Methodist Episcopal—each of which denominations has two houses of worship. The former are located, one at Fairview and the other at Summit Hill. The churches of the Methodist Episcopal society are located, one at Center Hill and the other at Palestine.

The schools of the township are five in number, known and designated as follows: Fairview, Palestine, Center Hill, Black Oak, and the Johnston school.

During the early years of this locality, Graham was an almost solid Dem-

ocratic township, but through some disaffection in the party, a large number seceded and united with the short-lived Greenback party, leaving the Democrats in the township as scarce as Republicans hitherto had been, numbering only some eight or ten voters. These gradually drifted back into the party camp, forming a still solid rank of Democrats of about one hundred and twenty five votes, opposed to which are from twenty-five to thirty Republicans.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

HISTORY OF GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

THE first steps toward the organization of the township of Goshen were taken by the presentation of a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at a term thereof held on the second day of December, 1844, from divers inhabitants of the townships of Lawrence and Girard, setting forth "that the petitioners residing in the settlement called Goshen, being partly in Lawrence and partly in Girard townships, and unconnected, in a great measure, with the other settled parts of said townships, and therefore labor under great inconvenience on account of schools, they being in separate townships, and that their roads are neglected by the supervisors of both townships, more particularly of Lawrence township, who reside at too great a distance from this settlement to attend to roads in that far-off settlement; also that the election district is to them, in both townships, inconvenient; that it is very inconvenient to attend at the place of holding elections in both townships; and the right of suffrage (free and equal), is a privilege that your petitioners claim as a right. Therefore we ask that a new township be formed out of Lawrence and Girard townships, including part of Jay and Gibson townships not taken into Elk county, if the last named township is not too far distant, and praying the court to appoint suitable persons to examine into the premises and make report to the judges of the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Clearfield on the first Monday of February, 1845."

Upon this petition the court appointed J. F. W. Schnars, James A. Reed, and Isaac W. Graham, commissioners or viewers, to examine and report on the granting the prayer of the petitioners, "if to them it shall seem expedient."

The report, which bears the date January 10, 1845, is as follows: "We, the undersigned persons, appointed in accordance with the above order, having been sworn and affirmed according to law, do report, that we have examined drafts, etc., to lay out said township of Goshen as per draft (annexed), beginning at a white oak corner on the Susquehanna River, running in a northerly

direction to the Elk county line ; thence west to the line west of 5332 ; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of Lick Run ; thence down the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning." The report was confirmed May 5, 1845, and the court directed that tract No. 1921 remain in Girard township. So that, as stated, in the year 1845, Goshen became a regularly created township, separate and distinct, and authorized to administer its own affairs as prayed for by the petitioners. Its early settlement was, of course, made while it formed a part of the older townships.

Geographically, it is situated in the northern part of the county, having for its north boundary Elk county ; west, Lawrence township ; south, Lawrence township and the Susquehanna River, and east, Girard township. It may also be classed among the smaller townships of the county, both in area and population. The mean length north and south is about twelve miles, and the average width of about four and one-half miles. Its main streams, beside the river, are Lick Run and Trout Run in the south half, both of which discharge into the river, and Laurel Run, which drains the entire northern part, discharges into the Sinnamahoning, and finally into the West Branch.

So far as its early settlement is concerned that feature of its history was established long years before it became a township by a few sturdy pioneer families and woodsmen, who took up their abode along the river and the larger streams leading to the river. While the settlement of Goshen has kept almost even pace with other townships similarly situated, or having like natural resources, it has been by no means rapid. The lower portion is moderately well populated and improved, while the upper, or north part, is an entire and vast wilderness, uninhabited save by the temporary residence of lumbermen. The truth appears that not to exceed one-third of the entire township is inhabited or settled. This, however, is no drawback to or prejudice against Goshen, as it contains some of the finest and most fertile farming lands in the county. That it has an underlying strata of mineral deposits is well established, and the development of this valuable and recognized industry remains now but a question of time.

Among the pioneers in the township, or the territory that in later years was erected into the township of Goshen, was the Bomgardner family, former residents of the Kishicoquillas Valley, who took up lands near the mouth of Trout Run, in the lower portion, and near the river. In the family were several sons, strong, active and industrious, and who were well known on the river. George Bomgardner, jr., one of these boys, still lives in the township. The settlement of this family was made in the year 1820.

Joseph Thorndyke was another of the old settlers who located near the same place, Trout Run, but in the year 1822, two years later than the Bomgardner family. Thorndyke was an inveterate trapper and hunter and paid but little attention to improvements. He had no family.

John, Henry and James Irwin were sons of Henry Irwin, sr., a pioneer of the county, who lived at the mouth of Wolf Run, and afterward in Goshen. The boys were natives of the county. The parents were of Irish birth. John Irwin and Thomas Leonard are said to have been among the first land claimants of Karthaus township.

William Ross improved land about a mile below the mouth of Trout Run. The place was formerly owned or occupied by William Leonard, father of Abraham Leonard. This is the land now owned by C. H. Wood, in Goshen. Some time about the year 1835 Abraham Leonard settled on the location now of John Sankey, where he made an improvement.

Jacob Flegal, a brother of Valentine Flegal, and one of the pioneers of the county, made a farm about 1842 or 1843, not far from the head of the stream known as Flegal's Run, in the southwest portion of the township, but nearly in the center of the most thickly populated part. He afterward built a saw-mill on the run. The Flegals were an extensive family and have many descendants yet living in the township. Jacob Flegal built a mill on the site now of Brown's mill, on Flegal's Run. It afterward was sold to J. Scott Flegal, who rebuilt it and put in steam-power. About 1850 it was sold to Milton Brown, who now owns and operates the same. About the same time, or perhaps a few years earlier than the settlement made by Flegal, Isaac Graham came to the township. He had a large family, and after a residence here of some years, emigrated to Iowa. He had a brother, named Robert, who lived here for a time and also went west. Matthew Tate, still living in the township, must also be counted among the pioneers, having come prior to 1840. He bought lands on Jerry Run. Robert C. Shaw, brother of Judge Richard Shaw, and son of Archie Shaw, the pioneer of Mount Joy ridges, came to Goshen about the same time that Matthew Tate located here. Their lands were adjoining. Several of the Shaw descendants are still living in the vicinity.

As fully set forth in the early portion of this chapter, Goshen was taken from the adjoining townships and erected separately in May, 1845. At the first enumeration of taxables, made in the year following, there appears to have been then residing in the township less than forty persons who were classed as taxable inhabitants, and twelve of these were single freemen. The following enrollment made by Isaac W. Graham, assessor, will show the name and occupation of each taxable person, with the number of acres owned at the time by each, respectively, and will as well serve to show who were the residents of the township.

Robert Graham, farmer, 120 acres; Abraham S. Leonard, farmer, 127 acres; Joseph Morrison, farmer, 62 acres; William L. Shaw, farmer, 100 acres; George Bomgardner, sr., one cow; George Bomgardner, jr., 100 acres; Robert Bomgardner, 100 acres; Jacob Flegal, farmer, 100 acres; Daniel



Ellis Irwin

Lewis, 75 acres; Leonard Bomgardner, farmer, 50 acres; John Bomgardner, farmer, 50 acres; William Leonard, farmer, 1100 acres; James Flegal and John Leonard, 104 acres; Bigler, Boynton, and Powell, 140 acres and one saw-mill; William L. Rishel, farmer, 75 acres; Merrick Housler, one yoke oxen; Horatio Hall, one cow; Henry Lewis, farmer, 118 acres; William Housler, one horse and one ox; Nathaniel Brittain, one horse; Thompson Read, farmer, 160 acres; James A. Read, 260 acres; John Fenton, 50 acres; Matthew Tate, farmer, 150 acres; Robert C. Shaw, farmer, 95 acres; I. W. Graham, farmer, 139 acres; John Barr, 103 acres; Isaac Lewis, 100 acres. The single freemen were George Bomgardner, jr., Robert Graham, John Shaw, James L. Flegal, John Fenton, William Housler, William Sunderland, William Graham, William Brittain, Thompson Read, Matthew F. Tate, and John Wesley Housler. It is possible that some of the foregoing named persons were not actual residents of the township at the time the assessment was made.

It appears that at the time there was but one saw-mill in the entire township, that assessed to Bigler, Boynton & Powell. The members of this firm were William Bigler, Jonathan Boynton, and William Powell, each of whom were residents of Clearfield borough, and, with the exception of ex-Governor Bigler, are still living there.

Ellis Irwin, a former merchant of Clearfield town since about 1835, moved to Lick Run during the year 1856. He purchased property there in 1846. Martin Nichols had commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the run in 1845, and this property Mr. Irwin purchased. He completed the mill and started the lumbering business, which he has since followed. Ferdinand P. Hurxthal and James Irwin had started a mill erection and dam across the river below Irwin, but were not able to complete it. In the fall of 1847 Mr. Irwin bought this property and the dam privilege, together with lands on the opposite side of the river, completed the construction, and thus acquired a valuable water-frontage. In 1852 a general merchandise store was started there by Mr. Irwin, which he has since managed in connection with his other extensive business interests. The present Lick Run Mills post-office was established in 1872, and Ellis Irwin appointed postmaster, which office he has ever since held. Prior to this time the office had been located at the settlement known as Shawsville, a few miles further down the river, but the convenience of the towns-people made the change necessary. The office at Shawsville was thereafter discontinued.

Shawsville, so named in honor of Judge Richard Shaw, an old and respected resident of the county, is a small hamlet comprising a few houses and two or three local industries. Judge Shaw built a grist-mill at the place, at the mouth of Trout Run, in the year 1852, on the lands purchased from Stewardson, of Philadelphia. At the death of Mr. Shaw the property went, by devise, to Arnold Bishop Shaw, of Clearfield, who now owns it. In 1886 the machinery

for manufacturing roller-process flour was placed in the mill, thus making it one of the most substantial in the county.

About the year 1870, Morrow & Smith built a water-power saw-mill on Trout Run, above Shawsville. This is now the property of H. H. Morrow. The Shirey saw-mill, on the west branch of Trout Run, was built many years ago by William Mapes. On coming to the ownership of A. H. Shirey it was substantially rebuilt and afterward sold to Frederick B. Irwin who is now lumbering at that point. There also stands another saw-mill near Shawsville, built some years ago.

Goshen township has two regularly organized church societies, each of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and each having separate church edifices. The first was built about the year 1870, in what is known as the Sankey Settlement, but the church itself is known and distinguished as the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church. Among prominent members of the church and society are the families of Brice Taylor, John Sankey, Robert Flegal, John C. Smith, John A. Fulton, James Graham, Aaron H. Shirey, Matthew Tate, Thomas Taylor, and others. The church edifice is a substantial frame structure, adequate for the wants of the congregation. It has no regularly installed pastor, the pulpit being supplied by the minister in charge of the circuit to which it belongs. The Shawsville Methodist Episcopal Church was built near the hamlet of Shawsville some five or six years after the erection of the Goshen church, and for the accommodation of the residents of the township in the eastern and southeast portion. Its pastorate is supplied in the same manner as the Goshen Church, and belongs to the same circuit. Among the families prominently associated with the church, either actual members or attendants by preference, are H. H. Morrow, William Helsel, J. C. Smith, A. C. Nelson, John Nelson, C. H. Wood, Mitchel Shope, Andrew Shope, and others from Goshen, besides having a fair attendance from families residing in Bradford township on the opposite side of the West Branch.

It will be remembered that one of the reasons expressed in the petition asking for the erection of Goshen township was, that the people of the settlement were remote from the schools of the older township. Soon after the new township was formed, a school-house was built on lands of Isaac Graham, not far distant from the place where school number one now stands. This was the starting point in educational institutions in the township, and from this, as the population has gradually increased and the several sections of the township become settled and occupied, the establishment of new schools has become necessary, so that, at the present time, there are five school-houses in the township located and designated as follows: One near Irwin's mill in the south part of the township, and known as the Lick Run school; one at Shawsville, near the mouth of Trout Run and known as the Shawsville school; one in the northeast part of the settled lands at the cross-roads, known as Eden

school; one near the center of the township on the west, known as the Williamsdale school, and one in the western part of the township, and known as the West Goshen school. From the time of the organization of Goshen as a township, then having but about twenty-five heads of families residing within its boundaries, there has been a steady and healthful increase in population, so that at the present time it numbers about five hundred persons, and the enumeration of taxables for the year 1887, shows an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-two. The chief pursuit of the people is farming, although during the fall, winter and early spring lumbering is engaged in so generally in the township as to be looked upon and considered as an almost essential part of farm life; but as the timber lands are cleared good farms are made, and agriculture is becoming the main stay of the township.

An abundance of coal of fair quality is to be found in many localities, but none is carried beyond the township limits, or used otherwise than for local consumption. The coal measures occupy the surface for a distance of four or five miles back from the river, but as a north course is pursued the rocks rise more rapidly than the surface, and the lower beds extend further north than four miles from the river, except in the extreme eastern part of the township. The deep ravines cut by Trout Run and its branches, and the other smaller rivulets emptying into the West Branch, materially reduce the available coal area. The spur lying between the two branches of Trout Run is just high enough to catch the Freeport coal, both Upper and Lower—Bed D—but the ridge is so narrow, that the workable area is necessarily very small. Between Lick Run and Trout Run, the Freeport Lower coal—Bed D—lies in the summits with very little earth covering. There have been made several openings on the Kittanning Upper and Lower coals—Beds C and B—but they average only from three to four feet in thickness.

The beds of the township are summarized as follows: Freeport Upper coal—Bed E—found only over a small area averaging about three feet, and Freeport Lower coal—Bed D—covering only a small area, about three and one-half feet in the western, and increasing to about five feet in the eastern part. The Kittanning Upper—Bed C—of greater extent, and fully four and one-half feet in the eastern, and thinning to less than three feet in the western part. Kittanning Middle coal—Bed C—averaging from two to three feet. Kittanning Lower—Bed B—ranging from three to five feet, and containing much poor fire-clay and shale parting. Brookville coal—Bed A—a three foot bed, containing impure matter, and not considered valuable. Mercer coal, intra-conglomerate bed, found about one hundred and fifty feet below Bed B, showing about three feet of fair coal.

CHAPTER XL.

HISTORY OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

UNDOUBTEDLY, in the erection of the several townships of the county, there was none that met with the opposition that beset Greenwood. Had the plan been carried out according to its original conception, this township would have been called "Hoyt," in honor of the late Hon. John P. Hoyt, a former resident of Ferguson, but in that part thereof that was set off to the formation of what ultimately became Greenwood township. The initial steps looking toward this formation were taken in the early part of the year 1872. At a term of the Quarter Sessions Court held in June of that year, a petition, signed by Hon. John P. Hoyt and fifty-three other citizens, was presented to the court, asking for the formation of a new township, out of parts of Bell, Ferguson and Penn townships; and representing that the convenience and interest of the inhabitants would be greatly promoted by the erection of a new township for the following reasons:

First. Because the township of Bell is too large, the distance from the line of that part proposed to be included in the new township to the place of holding elections, being eight miles, and

Second. Because the school districts in those parts of the townships of Bell, Ferguson and Penn proposed to be erected into a new township, do not suit the convenience or interest of the inhabitants as the townships are at present formed. The children in Bell have to cross the river, and, there being no bridges, they can only cross when the water is very low, or the river is frozen over.

In Ferguson township part of the citizens residing in the vicinity of Dr. John P. Hoyt's mill have no school in their township nearer than three and one-half miles by the public road.

In Penn township there is no school nearer to D. W. Hoyt's than three and one-half miles, and N. C. Hoover's place is two and one-half miles from a school in his township. For these and other reasons your petitioners pray that a new township may be erected out of parts of Bell, Ferguson, and Penn townships.

Upon the presentation of this petition, on the 12th day of June, 1872, the court appointed James Mitchell, A. J. Draucker and Moses Wise, commissioners, to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and to report to the court with their opinion thereon.

For some reason a majority of these commissioners failed to act, and the matter came up for further consideration by the court at the September term following. At this time George H. Lytle and J. Elliot Kratzer were ap-

pointed in place of Messrs. Draucker and Wise, respectively, and they, with their co-commissioner, James Mitchell, proceeded upon their duties with orders to report at a term of court to be held during the month of January, 1873.

On the fifteenth day of January, agreeably to their instructions, the commissioners filed their report, together with drafts of the new and old townships. This report and the proceedings were, on the same day confirmed *in si* by the court, Charles A. Mayer presiding, but the new township was by no means an assured fact. The succeeding day, January 16, exceptions were filed, and by the way of remonstrances numerous signed. In February other exceptions were filed, and having become fairly involved in the meshes of the law, and its almost invariable delays, was continued from term to term, through the following courts: April 21, continued to June term, 1873; from June to September; from September to November; from November to January, 1874; from January to March; from March to June; from June to September; from September to November, and from November to January, 1875, at which time the question was finally delivered from the courts, and referred to the electors of the townships affected for final determination.

In their report, after having minutely described the courses and distances of the proposed new township, the commissioners say, that they are of the opinion that the creation of a new township, according to the lines run, would be to the convenience of the inhabitants thereof; and therefore, that, in the opinion of the commissioners, it is proper that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, and that such new township should be erected.

They further report that the largest number of taxables to be embraced in the proposed new township is taken from Bell, and have annexed a list of the male taxables to be taken from the several townships, as follows: From Bell township, R. C. Thompson, E. B. Thompson, Charles Hullihan, John Mills, J. N. McCracken, D. W. McCracken, Eli Campbell, Jacob Fryer, J. Q. A. Johnson, G. W. Dickey, Jacob Uber, John W. Bell, Henry Sharp, Marion Sharp, William Bell, James Wiley, Nelson Young, Eli Passmore, J. N. Kester, William Kester, Frampton Bell, Samuel Hullihan, James Frampton, G. M. Passmore, John Cunningham, William D. Beck, Thompson McLaughlin, G. D. McCracken, Thomas Thompson, C. A. Rorabaugh, H. D. Rowles, Frank Sawyer, A. T. Goldthread, John Robbins, William T. Thorpe, Charles Thorpe, David Mitchell, A. B. Tate, David McCracken, R. C. McCracken, William Tunblin, John W. Haslet, James K. Henry, Immanuel Hoover.

From Ferguson township: Hon. John P. Hoyt, S. H. Vanhorn, George Ross, Wesley Ross, John F. Wiley, D. D. Wiley, John A. Rowles, William Rowles, Balser Hullihan, Matthias Hullihan, Conrad Hullihan, Thomas Tubbs.

From Penn township: W. C. Hoover, Elah Johnson, William Smith, Albert Smith, James Johnson, John L. Johnson, David Johnson, Matthew W. Johnson, Wesley Horn, James Newcomer, Patrick Rafferty, Aaron Newcomer, Josiah Newcomer, Job Curry, Jesse Kester, Frank Kester.

It will be observed that from this report the township of Bell contributed of her taxable inhabitants forty-four, Ferguson twelve, and Penn sixteen toward the proposed new township.

By an order of the court made on the 22d day of January, 1875, the question was submitted to the electors, a part of which order reads as follows: "The court orders a special election of the qualified voters of Bell township, from which the largest number of taxables is to be taken; and also the qualified voters outside the said township, residing within the bounds of the proposed new township, on the question of the erection of the new township, to be called 'Hoyt' township, and appoints the 16th day of February, 1875, as the time for holding such special election." Upon this proposition the vote stood one hundred and twenty-three for, and fifty-six against the erection of the new township, a majority in favor of the erection of sixty-seven votes. On the 19th day of March, by an order of the court, the township erection was confirmed and named "Greenwood." The first election for township officers was directed to be held on the 11th day of May, 1875, at the public house of Samuel Hullihan.

The first officers elected were as follows: Justices of the peace, Isaac Kester and John W. Bell; constable, Aaron H. Newcomer; assessor, David Bell; supervisors, G. D. McCracken and Conrad Hullihan; overseers, George M. Passmore and Joseph Newcomer; auditors, Frampton Bell, three years, Z. L. Hoover, two years, Nelson Young, one year; school directors, T. J. Thompson and John S. Johnson, for three years; John A. Rowles and John P. Hoyt, for two years; James Stevenson and J. Q. A. Johnson, for one year; treasurer, Wilson McCracken; judge of election, David Lee.

Greenwood township occupies a central position among the townships in the southwest portion of the county. Being formed from parts of Bell, Ferguson, and Penn, they form, in part, its bounding townships on the west, north, east, and south. Although decidedly irregular in form, it has the general outline of a triangle. The Susquehanna River crosses it in a general course from southwest to northeast, but its course is exceedingly tortuous and winding. The principal streams tributary to the river on the north are Haslet's Run, Curry's Run, and Bell's Run; on the south side are several rivulets of no mentionable size. The country generally throughout the township is very hilly and mountainous, but along the valley of the river is much productive farming land. All the higher summits are capped with the Mahoning sandstone, indicative of productive coal measures; but as the beds of this rich deposit have been opened at but very few places in the township, the value of the coal is as yet undetermined. In the northern part the measures have been more fully investigated, and are known to be well worth operating, but that all-important factor—a railroad—is necessary for the full development of this interest. The beds that have been opened vary from two and one-half to four feet in thick-

ness. At the hamlet of Lewisville, near the center of the township, and also in the southeast corner are deposits of limestone. At the former an experiment was made with this production some years ago, but it was found to contain impurities too much to be made of any special value. Such coal as is now produced in the township is used wholly for local consumption.

The early history of Greenwood township and its settlement by the pioneers, was made while it was part of the older townships of Bell, Ferguson, and Penn. Bell and Penn were erected in 1835, and Ferguson in 1838, and they at a still earlier day formed a part of Pike.

Among the first families to settle in this locality was that of Greenwood Bell, a son of Squire Bell, who was one of the very first settlers of the county. In honor of Squire Bell and his son, Greenwood, Bell township was so named. The son, Greenwood, in the erection of this township, comes before the court and public for still further honor, in the formation of this township, it being named in his honor. Mr. Bell lived on the river near the location of Belleville, one of the small towns of the township. Here he cleared a farm and built a saw and grist-mill, they being among the first industries in this part of the county. The descendants of Arthur Bell are numerous in this section, and are recognized as being among the substantial men of the county. John W. Bell, son of Arthur Bell, and grandson of Greenwood Bell, is largely interested in business, and occupies one of the best residences in the township. Greenwood Bell married Elizabeth Roll, by whom he had ten children: Arthur, Mary, Delilah, John, William, David, Julia Ann, Harvey, Grier, and Frampton. Greenwood Bell was a man highly respected in the county, and took an active part in every enterprise of public welfare. In 1820-1 he held the office of county commissioner, serving the first year on the board with William Ogden and Alexander Read, jr.; the members during the second year, 1821, were Read, Bell, and Matthew Ogden. In 1822 he was appointed sheriff of the county, being the first incumbent of the office. He was again chosen in 1823, and served until 1826, at which time he was succeeded by William Bloom.

The pioneer worker of Greenwood township, its acknowledged leader; he who took the burden of the labor in its erection; he for whom, according to the original plan, it was to have been named, and he for whom, in conformity to the established precedent, it should have been named, was Dr. John P. Hoyt. Elsewhere in this volume is recorded a detailed sketch of Dr. Hoyt's life; therefore, at this time, it is unnecessary to make any extended mention. In the year 1846, then having had a residence in the county of nearly thirty years, Dr. Hoyt moved to a place on the Susquehanna River, about three miles above Lumber City, and in the extreme eastern part of the territory that, in 1875, was erected into Greenwood township. Here he lived, and here he died at an advanced age, surrounded by family and friends, and in the enjoyment of the comforts earned by a life of toil and perseverance. Dr. Hoyt was mar-

ried, in 1820, to Mary, daughter of Thomas McClure, a pioneer of Pike township. From 1852 until 1857, Dr. Hoyt acted with Richard Shaw, as associate judges of Clearfield county.

Another of the pioneers of this locality was William Haslet, who came here with his family, from what is now Clinton county, in the year 1828. He settled on lands now owned by William McCracken, the first farm west from the hamlet of Bower. The children of William Haslet were John, now residing in the township; Margaret, who married John Nicholas McCracken; Catharine, who married Arthur Bell; Elizabeth, who became the wife of David McCracken; Sarah, who became the wife of Templeton Haslet; Jane, who married George Wilson, and moved to Ohio; Harriet, who became the wife of Greenwood Haslet; and Helen, who married Luther Clark. William Haslet, the pioneer, was a substantial resident of Greenwood, or the territory that was formed into that township, for twenty-five years. He died in the year 1853.

The McClures were represented in pioneer days in this vicinity. "Squire" Thomas McClure first came to the county in the year 1799, from Cumberland county, but did not bring his family until the succeeding year.

The McCrackens, who are to be numbered among the pioneers of the county, and who are now a numerous family in this locality, came to the then unsettled river country about the beginning of the present century, soon after the advent of 'Squire Arthur Bell, to whom they were related; a relationship that has ever since been maintained. The pioneer of the McCracken family was James. He is remembered as having been a man of great physical strength and activity, a trait that was transmitted to his sons, and of which they made frequent use in all athletic sports. James, Thomas and John McCracken, were sons of the pioneer James. The descendants of this family are numbered among the substantial residents of Greenwood township.

Among the many familiar names of pioneer families, whose descendants now help to make the population of the township, are to be found some representing various localities or sections of the river country. There are Thompsons, Johnsons, Young, Passmore, Kester, Hullihan, McLaughlin, Rowles, Robbins, Thorpe, Mitchell, Tate, Henry, Hoover, Ross, Wiley, Smith, Newcomer, Curry, Kester, and perhaps others whose names have been lost. There is no township in the entire county, possibly, that retains among its present residents, a greater proportion of the descendants of its pioneers, and the pioneers of the immediate vicinity, than does Greenwood; in truth, they have cleared it, they have improved it, they have settled in its remote parts, and they have made it. It is as well cleared and populated in all parts as any township of the county. When formed, in 1875, Greenwood had a taxable population of a trifle more than seventy persons; in 1886, the number of taxables exceeded one hundred and fifty persons, representing a population of about six hundred and fifty. The inhabitants of Greenwood, and others from other localities as well, have

made lumbering their chief occupation during the last thirty or forty years; more recently, however, much attention has been given to agricultural pursuits, so that this is rapidly taking a place among the productive townships of the southwest part of the county.

Along the river, through the township of Greenwood, are three hamlets, neither of which are of any considerable size. They are Bower, Lewisville and Bell's Landing or Bellville. The first is farthest west. It contains a few dwellings, a store and post-office, and a saw-mill, the latter the property of John W. Bell. The post-office has been located in the vicinity for a number of years. The present postmaster is R. C. McCracken.

Lewisville was so named for Lewis Smith, an extensive land owner in the vicinity, and one of the pioneers of the county. The town lays a short distance north from the river. Its business interests are light, but in former years when lumbering was at its height, Lewisville was reckoned a "smart little town."

Bellville takes the lead among the hamlets of the township. It is situate a short distance east of the center of the township, at a cross-roads, and a little west of the mouth of Bell's Run. It has two stores, owned respectively by Greenwood Bell and Clark Arthurs; a hotel or boarding-house; a saw-mill owned by Frampton Bell. The post-office here is designated as Bell's Landing, but in conversation the town is designated as Bell's Landing, or Bellville, as best suits the fancy of the speaker.

Johnson's is a small settlement comprising a group of a few houses, and so called for James Johnson, son of Samuel Johnson, who was one of the pioneers. It is located on Bell's Run, about two miles from the river. The industries of this settlement consist of a saw-mill and a woolen mill, both owned and operated by members of the Johnson family.

At the present time Greenwood township is without a church edifice. The society of the Bower Baptist Church had a good house of worship standing near the present Bower school-house, but it was destroyed by fire about seven or eight years ago.

The agricultural element of the township, on the 12th day of May, 1876, through Dep. J. B. Shaw, organized Greenwood Grange, P. of H., with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were: Master, C. A. Thorp; sec'y, J. S. McQuown. The membership has, during the last ten years, more than doubled, there being fifty-two members at the present time. The present master is James T. Mitchell; secretary, G. W. Campbell. Meetings are held in Bower school-house.

The township has four schools located as follows: Bower grammar school and Bower primary school, at or near Bower post-office; Johnson school, near the Johnson Mills on Bell's Run, and Flat Grove school, situate in the center of that part of the township lying south of the Susquehanna River. The pres-

ent officers of Greenwood township are as follows: Justices, Clark W. Arthurs and A. H. Newcomer; constable, J. L. McCracken; assessor, W. S. Bell; judge of election, Eli Passmore; inspectors of election, J. A. Johnson and Harvey Mitchell; district treasurer, C. A. Thorpe; clerk, Blake McCracken; school directors, D. Mitchell, Ogden Campbell, J. W. Bell, Matt. Hullihan, G. W. Dickey, R. C. Thompson; auditors, Job Curry, J. Q. A. Johnson, James Arthurs; supervisors, George Heitzenrather and David Wiley; collector, T. J. Bell; overseer, L. Campbell.

CHAPTER XLI.

HISTORY OF HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was organized in 1839, lying north of Clearfield and east of Du Bois in the northern tier of townships; being bounded on the north by Elk county, the northern boundary runs along Boon's Mountain in part. Topographically speaking, it lies in the Bennett's Branch watershed, forming a beautiful and fertile valley, eight hundred feet lower than the towering mountains guarding on either side. Bennett's Branch (creek), a tributary of Sinnamahoning, flows through the entire length of the township from west to east. It is considered to be in the Third Coal Basin, and nearly one-half of the township is underlaid with coal.

Lumber.—Pine is mostly gone; considerable hemlock yet remains; also some white pine, with the usual variety of other hard wood common to the western end of the county.

Agriculture.—The valley is in an excellent state of cultivation, and about three-fourths of the township is tillable. The writer was unable to ascertain when the first settlement was made, but the best authority fixes the time in 1812. The original settlers, John S. Brockway located where Schofield's Hotel now stands, Jesse Wilson where Franklin Hewitt now lives, and G. R. Hoyt where L. Bird's house now stands. Some time after J. S. Brockway sold to Jesse Wilson, and moved further north near where Brockwayville (Jefferson county) now stands. Other persons then settled above and below Penfield. Among these was Ebenezer Hewitt, father of John and Thomas Hewitt. The old log house near Jacob Rosenkrans is, or was, the only relic of early buildings. It is now (February, 1887) being torn down and cut into firewood.

Reminiscences.—The population remained about the same for several years, as there were no special inducements to bring the people to this section. The inhabitants here, as well as elsewhere, suffered all the privations necessarily

attending pioneer life. They depended upon the forest to supply the meat, and johnnycake was the legal tender everywhere. Making shingles was about the only means the people had to raise money. These were hauled to Clearfield and sold.

Religious Services.—Religious services began almost with the settlement (see Methodist Episcopal church). Neither were the educational interests neglected, for a school-house was built at an early date near where the iron bridge crosses Bennett's Branch (Penfield). The first blacksmith shop was built in 1842 by E. D. Patterson, still living and over eighty years old. There was no important business done until the arrival of Hiram Woodward in 1854, who bought the interest of Wilson & Hoyt and began lumbering. Some one had tried to "float" unpeeled logs a few years previous, but utterly failed. When Mr. Woodward informed them of the number he intended to "drive," to express it in a more modern term, the people were greatly astonished, declared it utterly impossible, and threats were made on all sides against the undertaking; but nothing daunted, Mr. Woodward went on. The logs were put in and the people were forced to believe the truth. From that time forth lumbering has been the principal business of Huston township.

The natural question, Why this opposition? is best answered by stating that a number of the settlers at that time were "squatters," who had no ambition to rise above the "hand to mouth" mode of living. Some were so poor that they caught rats and mice to make "soap-fat." This last statement is vouched for by respectable citizens now living, as literally true.

Circumstantial evidence points toward John C. Lindermuth, Robert Roderrick, and "Coben" Winslow as having urged and "talked into" these "squatters," and later some of the better class of citizens, to oppose the driving of logs, on the plea that it impoverished the county, and hence should be opposed to the "bitter end." The supposed agitators were interested in a few "flutter" or "up and down" saw-mills in Elk county. During the winter of 1854-5 Hiram Woodward had a contract with Messrs. Reading, Fisher & Co. to put in a large "drive" of logs, and run to market in the spring of 1855. The late John Du Bois, assisted by Hiram Woodward, had a contract to drive these logs down Bennett's Branch. The opposition to "logging" had now reached such a pitch that all manner of obstructions were put in the way of the "drivers." Messrs. Du Bois and Woodward followed the "drive" on a raft on which an "ark" or "shanty" was built. Besides the regular crew, there was a woman with three children on the raft. When the raft reached the "narrows," below Caledonia—a very swift, rough, and dangerous passage—the crew found a rope or a cable stretched across the stream, securely fastened on both shores of the stream. Just as the raft shot under the rope, Mr. Woodward managed to get over it by climbing over the oar-stem. Mr. Du Bois attempted to cut it with a broad-ax, but he slipped and fell, missing the rope,

but he instantly regained his feet, just as the "shanty" reached the rope, struck again with the broad-ax, and this time succeeded in severing the rope, and passing through in safety, barring the stones which the infuriated crowd on both sides of the stream hurled at the heads of the crew, with terrible imprecations. The same spring a "jam" occurred at about the same place (narrows, below Caledonia). The same opposition "spiked" (*i. e.*, driving spikes into logs) all the logs they could conveniently get at, which would result in destroying saws and endangering the lives of sawyers. Arrests and re-arrests occurred almost continually. About the same time (in the spring of 1855) at the mouth of Sinnamahoning (on the Susquehanna River) Messrs. Du Bois and Woodward "run on to" a gang of river pirates, who had "rafted in" some of Reading, Fisher & Co.'s logs. Mr. Du Bois accosted them abruptly with "You d—n rascals! What are you doing here?" The ring-leader struck at Mr. Du Bois with a heavy pike-pole, which (had it not been caught by Mr. Woodward) would have knocked Mr. Du Bois into the river, and the "stun" of the blow, and the danger in the water among the logs, would undoubtedly have proved fatal; but as the prompt action of Mr. Woodward disarmed the ruffian, he turned on his heels and fled, pursued by his expected victims, whom he eluded, and made good his escape. Mr. Hiram Woodward was also waylaid at one time, but by a feint pretending to be well armed, his assailants became alarmed and he (Mr. Woodward) reached his home in safety. The bitter litigations were finally adjusted, resulting favorably to the "log men."

Old "Uncle Billy" Long, the great hunter, lived many years in this township. P. P. Bliss, the great singer, was born in this township when it yet belonged to Elk county. L. Bird came in 1869, engaged in the real estate business and surveying, prospered, owning considerable real estate in Penfield and vicinity.

Township Annals—There had been no township record prior to 1863, and limited space precludes quotations from the same.

The total vote in the township in 1881 was 126, and in 1886, at the governor's election, 350.

Penfield is a beautiful little town, having a population at the present writing of about 750. The beginning of the village dates from the settlement of Huston township. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to why the place is called Penfield, and whether the name should be spelled with one or two n's. One opinion prevails that it was named in honor of William Penn (the founder of Pennsylvania). Gould R. Hoyt wrote many letters, some in a poetical measure, in his endeavors to secure the establishment of the post-office (this was prior to '54), and many incline to the belief that the ready use of the "pen" in the hands of Mr. Hoyt, and the fact—the place being in *Clearfield* county—"pen" and "field" were united in making

"Penfield," at any rate the post-office department had, and does now spell it with one "n." From some cause or other the post-office was afterwards discontinued and not re-established until Mr. Hiram Woodward arrived, through whose influence it was restored in 1855, by the same name, using but one "n." The town has four general stores, one hardware store and tin shop, one blacksmith shop, one wagon and blacksmith shop, two millinery shops, two shoe shops, one furniture and undertaking establishment, one harness shop, two drug stores, one tailor shop, one confectionery and grocery, one billiard room, clothing and furnishing combined with the post-office, one hotel, and one boarding-house, also the planing-mill (ten horse-power) and furniture and undertaking manufactory of C. L. Avery. The large tannery of Thomas E. Proctor, and Hoover, Hughs & Co.'s large saw-mill are also located, the former in, and the latter near the town. For particulars see "manufacturing interests" further on. Penfield's (and the township's as well) prosperity dates from 1871 to '74, the building of the A. V. Railroad, on the line of which the place is located, sixteen miles north of Clearfield and thirteen miles east of Du Bois.

Winterburn is next in importance as a town in the township, is situated on the A. V. Railroad three miles southwest of Penfield, and ten miles east of Du Bois; it is surrounded on all sides by hills, which afford wild and romantic scenery. Prior to 1873 it was a vast wilderness, but in 1873 the railroad was built and with it the high trestle, which was named the "South Fork Trestle," after the small stream running through at this point. In the winter of 1873 Mr. George Craig named it Winterburn. Why the place is so called is not definitely known, some supposing on account of the first "clearing" being "burned" in the winter, others supposing the name to have been suggested by a place in Scotland.

About this time Craig & Blanchard, who had been in co-partnership, dissolved by mutual consent and divided the timber tract, the small stream (South Fork) forming the boundary.

In 1874 James Barton, foreman for Craig & Son, commenced clearing the land on the left bank of the stream, and getting it ready for building. The mill was built, and in operation by May, 1875.

Blanchard's mill, on the opposite bank, was begun in the fall of 1874, and commenced running the following July (1875). His planing-mill was not built until 1879. Mr. Craig saws from two and a half to three million feet of lumber annually, principally boards. He employs about twenty-eight men constantly. Blanchard's mill saws six millions annually, and in addition to boards, bills of every description are sawed. In the saw-mill, planing-mill, and lumber camp he employs over one hundred men. The houses are nearly all painted white, adding greatly to the appearance of the town. The recent deaths of both Mr. Craig, sr., and Mr. Blanchard did not affect the material

prosperity of the town, as both estates continue to run the mills on the same liberal basis as the projectors and recent owners.

The school-house was built in 1876, and the first teacher was Alice E. Bird, of Penfield, but previous to this Mr. A. H. Rosenkrans had taught a select school.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1878 by Rev. A. B. Hooven, and a Presbyterian Church in May, 1882, by Rev. J. V. Bell.

Roads and Railways.—The public roads in this township—especially in the valley—are in fair condition; probably the most important is the one leading from Penfield to Clearfield, through the woods, over the mountain; it is the only direct road to the county seat, hence its importance. The A. V. Railroad is the only railroad tapping the township, affording an eastern and western outlet.

Agriculture.—The farming of this township is restricted to Bennett's Branch Valley, but is in a prosperous condition; orchards also abound.

Manufacturing.—*Tannery.*—In the fall of 1881 Messrs. McKinstry and Clearwater, started the present plant of Thomas E. Proctor's tannery, located in Penfield, near A. V. station, but sold to Mr. Proctor, the present owner, before it was in running order; he completed and stocked it in 1882. Union crop, oak tanned (sole) leather, completely finished is made here, and sent to the proprietor's warehouses in Boston, Mass. The capacity of the tannery is three hundred hides per day, between seven thousand and eight thousand cords of bark are consumed annually, which is supplied principally by Clearfield county.

Mr. Proctor owns about four thousand acres of land in Huston township; employs about sixty-five men, and contemplates increasing the capacity fifty per cent. during the summer of 1887. Mr. Proctor has also a large general store in connection with this plant, in which he sold over \$30,000 worth of goods during 1886, fully fifty per cent. of which was sold to the general public. Mr. Proctor sells his own productions at Boston. He owns forty tenement houses (at Penfield), all lathed and plastered. Mr. Proctor also owns about twelve other tanneries in different parts of the country. The tannery at Penfield has one hundred and fifty-six tan-vats, thirty-six color-vats, twenty-six soak and lime-vats, twenty-four leach-vats, and two bark-mills. D. R. Squires is the superintendent; L. Pfleger is foreman; and W. J. Squires is manager of the store.

Saw-mills.—Hiram Woodward in 1854 built an old "flutter" mill, which he supplemented in 1870 with a steam saw-mill, but is not now running for want of logs. In the fall of 1882 Hoover, Hughs & Co. commenced their large mill on Wilson Run, one mile from Penfield, which they had in running order in April, 1883. They have a private or "log" railroad five miles in length, for the supply of logs and delivery of manufactured lumber, to A. V. Railroad

The capacity of this plant is thirty thousand 'per day; six to twenty thousand staves (for spike kegs) per day. They intend to increase the capacity of the stave-mill during the summer of 1887. A regular planing-mill is in connection. The lath-mill cuts four to five thousand per day.

This firm employs one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men and boys, including crews in the woods. The mill runs the "year round;" it has one engine with four boilers, one hundred and twenty-five horse-power. They own upwards of three thousand acres of land in Huston township, covered with (some) pine, hemlock and hardwoods; ship both to east and west. This firm owns four similar mills elsewhere, one of which is located at Brisbin, this county. W. D. Reidy, general manager; E. C. Humes, superintendent of the mills.

Mine Productions.—The Clearfield Coal Company, located at Tyler station, A. V. Railroad (Huston township), re-organized in 1881; vein three feet. This company put up thirty coke ovens in 1883; have shipped sixty to seventy tons per day; employs about seventy men and boys. The Clearfield and Elk county line crosses the plant; the company contemplates putting up sixty more coke ovens. They own seventeen hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of their plant.

This township has one newspaper. The *Penfield Weekly Press*, started December 4, 1886. Thomas Waddington, editor; A. A. Rosenkrans, associate editor.

Schools.—Educational matters, like elsewhere, moved rather slowly in the early years of the settlement of Huston township. In 1856 there were only three schools in the entire township. Teachers receiving from \$12 to \$15 per month of twenty-four days, and had to "board around." There seems to have been some "crookedness," as a member of the school-board, at about this time, burned the record and vouchers, to prevent investigation as to the disbursement of money received from the county treasurer, on unseated lands. But later on the management of schools passed into different hands, and began to prosper, as the large amount of unseated land kept the school fund in a healthy condition, and for many years Penfield boasted of a fine school building, and excellent grading of its scholars. According to the report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1886, Huston township had ten schools, seven male and five female teachers, at an average salary of \$38.42 per month. There were one hundred and ninety-four male, and one hundred and sixty-one female pupils, at an average cost per pupil per month of \$1.36.

Churches.—Before the year 1830 the first Methodist itinerant threaded his way through the forest and preached to the few settlers of "Bennett's Branch" valley (Huston township).

The church records of that distant period are not to be had, and hence this sketch will be very imperfect. In 1829 Revs. Oliver Ege and Alem Brit-

ain came from Philipsburgh and preached the Word to the people at Penfield. Since then the line of ministerial succession, with but few exceptions, has been unbroken. To these two honored names should be added those who have successively preached at Penfield down to the present time, namely: Revs. Burlingame, Jackson, Bowen, Hallock, Waring, Goodell, Riglesworth, Caruthers, Benn, Shafer, Hockenberry, Wirtz, Holland, Patterson, Fulton, Berry, J. L. Chandler, A. S. Chandler, Ash, J. R. King, Hooven, Heck, Chilcoat, and McCloskey. Revs. F. E. Hewitt and Thomas Hewitt also preached for years as local preachers. Rev. A. B. Hooven has twice served the charge, in 1869-71 and 1878-80.

During the pastorate of L. G. Heck, in 1872-4 a church edifice was built at Penfield, but unfortunately the society made their plans too extensive, and were not able to carry them out. It should be said that this is the exception with the Methodist Episcopal Church at large, as they are building and paying for two churches every day of the year.

The panic, with its pressing influence, increased the financial difficulties of the Methodist Society at Penfield; but E. M. Chilcoat came on the circuit, and there occurred in the new church a great revival, which wonderfully strengthened Methodism and also Presbyterianism in Penfield. During Rev. Chilcoat's pastorate the Caledonia circuit was divided into two charges named the Penfield and Benezett circuits, respectively. The church thus made strong by the revival, attempted to pay the church debt, but in spite of all the building was sold during the pastorate of A. B. Hooven, and passed into the hands of O. Dodge, to whom \$1,100 was due. In addition to this sum, J. H. Kooker held a claim, which, though not strictly legal, the society felt bound in honor to pay. After the sale of the church, pastor and people set to work to redeem it, and before Mr. Hooven left \$500 was paid to Mr. Dodge. During the term of A. D. McCloskey the remainder of Mr. Dodge's claim had been paid, and Mr. Kooker, having canceled half of his claim, has received the remainder, save a small sum assumed by the Ladies' Aid Society. The church edifice is a two-story building with a cupola, having within it a fine bell, weighing eight hundred pounds, a lecture-room and two class-rooms below, and an auditorium above. The present membership is one hundred and forty, and a Sunday-school in connection of about one hundred members. L. M. Brady is the present pastor. The charter of incorporation for the Penfield Church was secured in November, 1882.

Penfield circuit embraces five appointments: Webbs, in Elk county, and Mill Run, Penfield, Winterburn, and Hickory, in Huston, Clearfield county, Rev. E. M. Chilcoat was the first minister who preached in the town of Winterburn, the services being held in a barn.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian church at Penfield was organized September 3, 1872, with twelve members. The church edifice was erected in

1874, on a lot 60 by 239 feet, donated by Hiram Woodward, who also gave \$600 in cash. For most of the time, up to October, 1876, the pulpit was occupied by the following ministers: Revs. D. W. Cassett (about three months), S. T. Thompson, — Montgomery, J. L. Landis, — Fleming, and J. R. Henderson, mostly under the appointment of the Board of Home Missions. After this Rev. William M. Burchfield, of Du Bois—at that time—preached alternate Sundays till March, 1881. On May 21, 1881, Rev. J. V. Bell became the regular pastor until he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Garver.

There is a good parsonage in connection with the church, and all free from debt. The present membership is over one hundred and thirteen. A union Sunday-school was organized at an early date. The Presbyterian Sunday-school was organized in 1872. The present number of scholars is about one hundred.

This organization was somewhat instrumental in organizing Bethany Church at Du Bois, through the efforts of Mr. L. Bird.

Reformed Church.—In August, 1883, Rev. Daniel H. Leader, a missionary of the "Reformed Church in the United States," at Du Bois, commenced work on a church building in Hickory Kingdom. The corner-stone was laid in September of the same year, and the church was dedicated June 22, 1884. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. J. M. Evans, of Curlsville, Pa. The building cost \$780. The membership of this congregation is about twenty-five. A Sunday-school was organized May, 1883. R. E. Crum is the present pastor.

Free Methodists.—During 1883 or '84 this denomination effected an organization at Mount Pleasant, but the writer failed to secure data.

Orders and Societies.—Good Templars: Penfield Lodge of I. O. of G. T. was organized in 1868. Among the leaders of the movement were John H. Kooker (now in Florida), David Horning, H. A. Pearsall, and Mrs. H. Woodward. The organization at the start had from twenty-five to thirty members, and the membership soon reached eighty, but general apathy setting in, the membership fell to about forty at the present writing.

Open Temperance Society—This society was organized about 1882 by Rev. D. D. McCloskey. It continues to hold monthly meetings, and is doing good work.

G. A. R.—The T. B. Winslow Post No. 266 (of Penfield) was instituted in July, 1882. A charter was granted July 19, the same year. A "Court" charter was granted September, 1884, to this post, qualifying it to own real estate. The leading organizers were George Williams (deceased) and Dr. J. H. Kline. The post started with seventeen charter members, and soon counted fifty-five members, but this number was diminished by removals, deaths and other causes to a present membership of sixteen. The post owns real estate which it values at \$3,500; indebtedness, \$2,200.

K. of P.—This order effected an organization (in Penfield) June 29, 1883, with twenty-seven charter members; its present membership is sixty-nine. The lodge is in a prosperous condition; no debts, and a surplus in the treasury. Future prospects are good. The present officers are P. C., J. H. Bowersox; C. C., J. F. Redifer; V. C., G. W. Daugherty; P., L. C. Shreckengost; M. A., William Larkin; I. G., T. B. Turner; O. G., W. S. Frisbie; K. R. and S., T. W. Letts; M. of F., W. L. Bear; M. of E., J. M. Daily. The lodge has twelve past chancellors. The D. D. G. C. belongs to this lodge.

P. O. S. of A.—Washington Camp No. 220 was organized (at Penfield) December 2, 1886, with twenty-nine charter members. The number of members on roll March 1, 1887, is forty, number of members balloted for at above date, but not initiated, twelve. The "Camp" is growing rapidly, and is in a flourishing condition, is out of debt, and has about one hundred dollars in its treasury.

I. O. O. F.—On March 11, 1887, Penfield Lodge No. 567, I. O. O. F., was installed by Past Grand Master F. V. Vanartsdalen, assisted by Past Grand P. G. Plant. The lodge started with twelve charter members, and by dispensation twenty-seven were received and given three degrees, making a membership of thirty-nine. The following officers were elected and installed: N. G., Ed. Rubley; V. G., F. P. Simmins; treasurer, F. E. Hewit; secretary, W. D. Woodward; assistant secretary, B. A. Buck.

Noble Grand's appointments: R. S., W. De Laney; L. S., P. W. Boyle; war., L. Pflieger; con., W. S. Brown; R. S. S., E. C. Lewis; L. S. S., R. Smith; O. G., William Frisby; I. G., L. C. Shreckengost.

Vice Grand's appointments: R. S., Warren Lamb; L. S., F. B. Turner. This lodge starts under favorable auspices.

Bands.—Penfield enjoys a well organized "brass" band. The writer solicited, but failed to secure data.

CHAPTER XLII.

HISTORY OF JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

JORDAN township was formed from Beccaria September 4, 1834. Alexander Irvin, David Ferguson and Robert Ross were appointed commissioners to view, lay out and fix the lines for the new township. They viewed the proposed location, and reported favorably November 18, 1834. Their report was confirmed February 5, 1835, and the township named Jordan by the court, in honor of Hugh Jordan, an associate judge of the county, and an ex-soldier of

the Revolutionary War. The greater number of the early settlers of this part of the county were industrious, frugal and pious, and have left to their posterity a lasting monument in the shape of a model character, and some of the richest and most beautiful farms in the county. The citizens are devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits. The soil is fertile, and under the skillful tillage of the live farmers, produces abundant crops.

James Rea, the first settler of what is now Knox township, moved in 1819 to the land now owned by his sons, and thus became the first settler of the territory now embraced in Jordan township. He was the only son of Samuel Rea, who came from Ireland, and settled in York county, Pa. James was a large, muscular man, well suited to pioneer life. Some time after he settled in Jordan township, he and some of his neighbors concluded to seek their fortunes in the West. Mr. Rea was delegated a committee to go out and take a view of the country. He went as far as Iowa, but returned with a very unfavorable report, saying he had concluded to live among the hemlocks, and drink the pure water of Clearfield county while he lived. This resolution he carried out, and remained on his farm the balance of his life, which terminated in February, 1862. Samuel, his eldest son, married Lydia Ricketts, of Mount Pleasant, and located on a farm in Knox township, of which place he was a citizen until his death, January 5, 1887; Nancy married John Patterson, mentioned elsewhere, and has been dead for several years; Thomas married Hannah Bloom, whose death we have chronicled in the history of that family. He survives and lives on his farm, which is a part of his father's purchase. James married Jane, daughter of John Dillen, of Mount Pleasant. She died and he is now married to Mrs. Eliza Corrigan, of Columbia, Pa. He also lives at the old homestead. His brother, Robert, whose wife is dead, lives with him. Crawford is dead.

About 1820 John Swan, sr., left his home in New York State, where he had married Miss Phœbe Tubbs, and started to the State of Ohio. He stopped at or near where Tyrone now is, on account of some of his party being sick and not able to proceed. He stayed there for some time, being a forgerman by trade. He finally concluded to come over into what is now Clearfield county, where land was cheap. Accordingly, in company with Truman Vitz, he came into what is now Jordan township, cutting his way through the forest all the way from Tyrone. He and Mr. Vitz purchased four hundred and thirty-three acres of land, the same land now constituting the beautiful farms owned by his son John, and Major D. W. Wise. Some time after this, we cannot learn how long, Mr. Vitz moved to Meadville, Pa., and we can learn no more about him. Mr. Swan commenced the manufacture of lye soon after his arrival. Kettles holding twenty barrels, were procured at Pittsburgh, Pa. Large quantities of wood were cut and burned, the ashes were leached, and the lye boiled down and shipped in barrels down the river on rafts. This made a market for wood ashes, and his neighbors for some distance around hauled their ashes to

this immense lye factory. This was soon improved upon by building a large oven, and concentrating the liquid by intense heat into potash, which answered the same purpose, and brought better prices, with a reduced cost of transportation. He also erected machinery for grinding rock oak bark for tanning purposes. This he boxed and shipped to Philadelphia on an ark, receiving sixty dollars per ton for it. He also turned his attention to agriculture, which supplied the family with products of that kind, although in a commercial way it did not pay, for wheat brought only forty-five cents per bushel. Mr. Swan died here, and was buried at Zion Cemetery. Anson, the eldest son, for whom Ansonville was named, was never married, but lived with his friends at Ansonville, until his death in 1883; Sophronia married William Hartshorn, who is now dead, and his widow is living at Curwensville, with her daughter, Mrs. Doctor Crouch; Harvey moved to Ohio and married there. He died in 1857. Eliza married a Mr. Winslow, of New York State. Both are now dead. John married Catherine Williams, a sister of David Williams, mentioned elsewhere. They are both living on the old homestead about one mile from Ansonville. Henry married Lucinda, daughter of Benjamin Bloom, of Pike township. He is a prominent citizen of Ansonville, and has done much to build up the place. He kept the only store there for many years. He is now justice of the peace, which office he has held for twenty-seven years. Mrs. Swan died at her home in Ansonville, September 4, 1883. Harriet, a twin sister of Henry, married Edmund Williams. They moved to Illinois, where she died in 1867.

James McNeel emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, when about twenty-one years old, and settled in Sinking Valley, where he married Elizabeth Crawford, of that place. He stayed there a short time, and then came to Jordan township, and purchased three hundred acres of land, the same being now owned by his sons James, Joseph and Isaac, his daughter Mary, his grandson Taylor McNeel and John Mays. The children of the first wife were Nancy, who married James Ramsey, and moved to Illinois; Thomas married a Miss Russell. He died in Illinois. Ann married William Atleman, and moved to Centre county, where she died. Ellen married William Speer, and lived in Johnstown until her death; Marshall, the youngest, died in California in 1883. His second wife was Mary Ricketts, daughter of Isaac Ricketts, of Mount Pleasant, and to them eight children were born. Eliza, the eldest, married John Hunter, and lives on a farm near Ansonville; John married Mary Jane Glasgow, of Blair county. He is now a widower, and lives with his son, Taylor. James G. married Mary Jane Lynch, of Pike township, and lives on part of the old place; Joseph married Mary Jane McCreight, and lives on his farm, which was part of his father's purchase; Mary married Frank McCormick, of Ireland. He is dead, and his widow lives on her place, which was a part of the original purchase. Lydia married Lance Root; both are dead. Isaac married Mary Jane Davis, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., and lives near his old home.

Caroline died when twelve years old. The parents lived to a good old age, the mother surviving her husband several years, died at the old homestead about four years ago, and was buried by his side in Fruit Hill Cemetery.

David Williams came here from Centre county in April of 1833. He purchased the large tract of land which is now owned by his sons, James G., and William, and Martin, Nolen, and Mrs. Green, of Ferguson townships, from Shoemaker and Irvin. He built a shanty on the Spring Run, below the present residence, in the woods, where the trees were so thick they could not see the sun except when looking straight up through the trees. He built a grist-mill on the run the same year, which was one of the first mills in this part of the county. The millwrights were Joseph, Michael, and Silas Solly. The bolting-cloth for this mill was purchased at Lewistown, Pa., and brought here by private conveyance. Mr. Williams also turned his attention to farming and improved the land mentioned above, but still kept the mill running until it was worn out. Some parts of the old dam is all that is left to mark the spot where it was located. Mr. Williams has been dead many years, but his widow, who was, previous to her marriage, Mary Glenn, is still living at the age of seventy-seven, and attends to all the household duties herself, living with her son William, who owns and cultivates the farm. He was never married, and is the support and companion of his aged mother. James G. lives on a part of the old farm. He married Matilda, a daughter of Alfred D. Knapp, who improved the farm now owned by James McKeehen, and afterward moved to Iowa, where he now lives. Martha married Alexander Henderson, and lives in Illinois. Lucinda, John, and Austin are dead.

Robert Patterson came with his parents from Ireland and settled first in Virginia. From there they moved to Maryland, and afterward to Centre county, Pa., where he married Elizabeth McCormick. He then came to what is now Clearfield county, and lived for some time in Lawrence township. From there he moved to Beccaria, afterwards Jordan township, probably about 1823 or '24, and took advantage of the offer made by Morgan, Rawles, and Peters, of fifty acres gratis, by buying the other fifty acres of a hundred acre tract, at four dollars per acre. The land in that vicinity is yet known as "Morgan's Land." Mr. Patterson possessed a knowledge of books, as well as of clearing land and cultivating it, and put his talents to use by farming during the summer season and teaching school in the winter. Of his children, Agnes married Thomas Witherow, who died some years ago. She is still living with her sons in Knox township, at the age of eighty-two. Jane married Christian Erhard, whose name we have mentioned in the history of Knox township. She died in 1882 at her home in New Millport, leaving several sons and daughters, who are mostly citizens of the latter place and vicinity. Joseph married Margaret Erhard, a sister of David, and lived on his farm in Ferguson township until his death, three years ago. His widow died April 15, 1887, at

the home of her daughter, Mrs. David Johnston, at the age of eighty-four years. Robert married Catherine, daughter of John Thomson, sr., of this township. He lives on his farm in Knox township. Mrs. Patterson died some years ago, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Eliza High, lives with him. John married Nancy, daughter of James Rea, mentioned elsewhere. She died several years ago, and he married Margaret, daughter of John Hunter, of Jordan township. She is also dead, and he is now married to Mrs. Nancy Bright, and lives on his farm in his native township. James married Rebecca McCormick, of Armstrong county, and is at present living on a farm in Beccaria township. Jemima married James Wilson and lives in Jordan township.

Abram Bloom came from Northampton county, N. J., to Northampton, county, Pa., and from there moved to Jordan township in 1831. He located on the land now known as the Lafayette Bloom Farm, near Fruit Hill Church. He lived here a few years and returned to Northampton county. Three of his children now live in the township. William T. lives on his farm near Fruit Hill, and carries on the undertaking business in Ansonville. Isaac lives near Johnston's school-house, and has been justice of the peace for a number of years. Abraham, jr., lives on his farm in the township. When I commenced to write this sketch I reported Mrs. Thomas Rea the only daughter here as living, but ere I had it completed she was called to her eternal home. Jane married Joseph Caldwell, but is now a widow. Elizabeth married Metzgar Price. They are both living in Pike township.

The Johnstons are numerous in this township. They are all descendants of Robert and James, two brothers, who came to this country from Scotland fifty or more years ago. Robert settled on the tract now owned by his son David. Seven children survive him. Robert M. married Priscilla Wise, a sister of ex-Treasurer D. W. Wise, of this township. He lives on his farm, one of the most valuable in the township. John C. has been in the mercantile business in Ansonville for many years. His first wife was Christina Curry, who died about five years ago. His present wife was Mrs. Martha Witherow, widow of Henry Witherow, deceased, and daughter of Frederick Shoff, of Beccaria township. He is now in partnership with John McQuilkin in a meat market in Ansonville. David married Martha Patterson, and lives on the old homestead. James married Mary Jane, daughter of John Witherow, deceased, of Knox township, and lives on his farm near Ansonville. Mary married Reuben Caldwell, and lives in Knox township. Belle married Isaac Bloom, and Elizabeth married Samuel Witherow, both well-to-do farmers of this township. Mark was killed by a tree while chopping a clearing. William was killed by a runaway horse while returning from Charles Lewis's smith shop. James Johnston located where his son James now lives, near Johnston's school-house. Some thirty years ago, one Saturday afternoon, he attended a meeting of the session at the Fruit Hill Presbyterian Church. By a previous arrangement

he had intended to go home by way of John Thomson's, having some business with Mr. Thomson, but for some reason changed his mind and concluded to go over a day or two later. He was riding horseback, and just after he passed where R. M. Johnston now lives, a dead chestnut tree that stood by the road side fell, mashing the horse and his rider to the ground. Why it so happened that he changed his mind and went home by that road, and why the tree fell on that calm still day just as Mr. Johnston was going by it, are questions which mortals cannot answer. Two sons, James, jr., and Robert survive him, and both live in the township. Mrs. John Glasgow, of Glen Hope, is the only daughter living.

John Thomson, sr., came here from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1832. He purchased land and made an improvement in sight of where Ansonville is now located, being now in possession of Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield. Soon after settling here he wrote to his only son, John, who had preceded him to this country about two years, and was living at Pottsville, Pa., that the Carsons wanted to sell their improvement. Young John at once packed his effects, came to Jordan and purchased the Carson place. He married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Lord, and settled down to improve the farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. As a result of his labor we find one of the most beautiful and valuable homes in the county, owned now by his son Joseph, a prominent citizen of the township. Of the thirteen children, six are now living. Joseph and Benjamin live in Jordan township; Thomas married Lucinda, and Jerry, Harriet, daughters of John Swan. They, with their brother David, live in Colorado. John, the eldest son, married Nancy Lynch, and lives in New Mexico. John Thomson, sr., died in 1872 at the ripe old age of ninety-six years; his son, surviving him but ten years, died in 1882, aged seventy-six.

Zion Baptist Church.—Rev. Samuel Miles preached occasionally in this part of the county as early as 1835. The meetings were held in private houses at first, but afterward the old school-house that stood near where the old Zion Church now stands, was used for church purposes. In 1841 Rev. Miles organized the society with the following members: David Williams, Thomas Davis, Hannah Davis, George W. Peters, Mary Peters, and Harriet Swan. This little society of six members soon increased in numbers, and steps were taken toward building a house of worship, which was completed some time between 1843 and 1846. The location is about three miles from Ansonville. The church is yet used on funeral occasions, as the Baptist cemetery adjoins the church-yard, and a majority, or perhaps all of the persons that were instrumental in the organization of the society here repose in this rural city of the dead. In 1872, by vote of the congregation, the place of worship was moved to Ansonville. The present commodious and substantial brick structure was reared that year under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Van Scoyic. The building complete cost eleven thousand dollars, of which George G. Williams, a

member then in moderate circumstances, contributed more than two thousand dollars. Rev. Miles remained with this congregation twenty-four years without intermission. During the seven years he lived at New Washington, Pa., he preached here occasionally, and in 1880 became the regular pastor, and is at this writing.

In 1862 Rev. Runyan preached here some six months, and the next year Rev. Lovell, who afterward united with the Swedenborgian denomination, preached about the same length of time. Rev. Thomas Van Scoyic, the wealthy minister of Mount Pleasant, served the charge most acceptably from 1865 to 1875. He was followed in 1876 by Rev. E. C. Beard, who remained four years. In 1884 a house of worship was erected at Marron, in Ferguson township, for the convenience of the members in that district, but it is only a branch of the parent society, and not a separate church. The deacons are George G. Williams, John Swan, sr., and Robert L. Miles. Arthur B. Straw is the clerk.

Rev. Samuel Miles, mentioned above, came from good old Baptist stock from away back, the name being closely identified with the history of that denomination. The subject of this sketch is the oldest active minister in the county, and perhaps in the State. He can trace his genealogy back to 1701, when Richard Miles left his home in Wales, emigrated to America, and settled at Radnor, Delaware county, Pa. Samuel belongs to the fifth generation since their settlement in this country. He claims to be a citizen of the United States in a peculiar sense. He is the son of John and Mary Miles, and was born in the United States arsenal, on the Schuylkill, at Gray's Ferry, about three miles from Philadelphia, but now in the city, November 12, 1806. He was one of a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters. All of the sons were Baptist ministers except John, mentioned in the history of Ferguson township. Samuel came with his father to Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., where his grandfather had preceded him, purchased the land, and laid out the town. He entered the ministry, and was ordained at Milesburgh in 1834. His first work was at Beech Woods, where he located the same year, but also preached at Luthersburgh, Curwensville, Clearfield, and in Jordan township. He went to Venango county, Pa., in 1838, where he remained two years. From there he came to Jordan township in 1841, where he has remained ever since, with the following exceptions. He spent two years in Brooklyn, Ia., where he lost his companion, whose name, previous to her marriage to Mr. Miles, was Mary Ann Lipton, of Milesburgh. In 1866 he returned to Pennsylvania and located at Reynoldsville, where he served as pastor nine years, and during his stay here married Miss Elizabeth Robinson, his present wife. From there he moved to New Washington, Pa., where he remained seven years, and then returned to his former charge at Ansonville. Since that time he has built a comfortable home in that village, and will probably remain there the

balance of his natural life. He has been moderator of the Clearfield Baptist Association many years, and it is said has possibly preached more funeral sermons than any minister in the country. His fame in that particular ministration is widespread. John, his eldest son, one of the first merchants in the village of Ansonville, married Ellen Wright, of Pike township. He moved to the West and died there. The other sons living are: Robert, hardware merchant, of Ansonville; George I., of Chest township, and Joseph, who lives in Kansas. The daughters living are: Kate, Anna, and Hannah, of Jefferson county, Pa., Mary, of Zanesville, O., and Eliza, of Argentine, Kan.

The Roman Catholic Church, in Jordan township, was built, as near as we can learn, about 1845. It is located on the Gilligan farm, about two miles from Ansonville. It is still in fair condition, although somewhat neglected. Rev. Father McEntee, of Coalport, holds service once a month. The membership is not large.

Ansonville is pleasantly located on the elevation or dividing ridge between the headwaters of the South Fork of Little Clearfield Creek and Potts Run. The land now occupied by the village was once owned by the Swans, and the place was named in honor of Anson Swan, a deaf and dumb brother of John and Henry Swan. The population of the place, including Strawtown or Bretzinville, approximates three hundred. The first building in the place was built by a Mr. Singer, who is not now here. It is situate between R. L. Miles's store and the Presbyterian parsonage, and was at first occupied as a store by John Miles and James Foutz, being the first in that vicinity. The house is still standing in a fair state of preservation, and is now occupied as a dwelling. The present owner is Mrs. W. T. Bloom.

In 1853 Henry Swan built a large store-room on the corner opposite the Ansonville Hotel, and occupied it as a general store until 1874. Soon after this it burned down, and the lot remained vacant until 1884 or 1885, when Dr. A. E. Creswell purchased it and built the large store-rooms and dwelling since purchased by C. D. McMurry, and at present occupied by him as a general store, and by H. Gilliland as a clothing store.

The hardware store in the building erected by W. T. Bloom in 1885 is doing a good business. Robert L. Miles is the proprietor and knows how to handle that class of goods successfully.

In the summer of 1883 Nate Arnold, of New Washington, Pa., built the large store-room nearly opposite the Baptist Church. It is now occupied by Barney Rubinowitz as a general store. A large skating-rink was built the year following, but it was only remunerative while the craze for that sport lasted; it is now seldom used. Bloom Brothers are the proprietors.

The Ansonville Hotel, the only one in the village, was occupied for several years by J. A. Dillen. It was purchased about two years ago by W. W. Norris, who, on account of the large influx of people in 1885, repaired it and built

a large addition to it. He then sold to Sanford McNeal, who now entertains the traveling public.

Cal. Davidson, the contractor and builder, and George W. Bollinger, the stone-mason of the town, are located here, and have lately built for themselves neat and attractive homes. Dr. S. J. Miller, a graduate of the University of New York City, located here in March, 1886. He is the only physician in the place, and enjoys a large practice. About three years ago Ansonville had three physicians—A. E. Creswell, J. K. Wrigley, and J. A. Murray. Dr. Creswell is now located in Florida, Wrigley in Maryland, and Murray at Mahaffey, Pa.

As near as we can learn, the Ansonville post-office was established some thirty years ago. Eliza Chase, now Mrs. W. T. Bloom, was postmistress. Henry Swan had the office from 1864 to 1868, and was succeeded by Joseph Thomson, and he by Arthur B. Straw. J. C. Johnston succeeded Mr. Straw, and had charge of the office several years until 1886, when C. D. McMurry, the present incumbent, was appointed.

The place supports two brick-kilns—one owned by John W. Leonard, and the other by Frank Wise. John Klinger is the only blacksmith in the place, and has been a citizen of the town for several years. In April, 1886, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, organized a lodge; it convenes in the neat little hall owned by John Leonard, and is in good working order.

The Ansonville *Gazette*, a weekly paper, was started by Wilson Dillen, who was editor and proprietor, in the early part of 1886. Unlike the omnibus, it seemed there was not room for one more, and the venture was not successful, consequently was abandoned six months after its introduction. Mr. Dillen is now filling a lucrative position in Colorado.

A portion of Gazzam is located in the township, and is the seat of the coal operations. The prospects are that the mining interest will soon usurp, to some extent, the agricultural. The mineral under some of the best farms has been sold, and operations will, no doubt, be extended as the demand increases for this product, which is said to be of a superior quality. Miles Bloom owns the principal private bank, which is the largest and best vein yet opened, and from it the local demand is supplied. Besides the mills already noted, we find two others now in operation; one is owned by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, and is located on the Little Clearfield Creek, above Gazzam; the other is owned and operated by Straw, Ferguson & Straw, and is located near James McKeehen's.

In the not far distant future, Jordan township will be divested of its former immense wealth in oak, pine, and hemlock timber.

Schools.—The first school-house built in the township was erected in 1820, near where Mrs. Lafayette Bloom's house now stands, and not far from where the Fruit Hill Presbyterian Church was afterwards built. The house was built

of logs. A square pen-shaped arrangement was built inside to do service as a flue. The windows were made by cutting one or two logs off in the side of the building and pasting greased paper over the hole to keep the wind and cold out. The writing desks were made by driving pins in the walls of the building and fastening thereto a slab with the flat side up. The seats were also made of slabs, with the round side up. The first teacher of this school was David Cathcart, who afterward located in Knox township, where he purchased a large tract of land, part of the timber of this land being recently sold by his sons for a considerable amount of money. He had a large family of children, most of them now living in Knox township.

Robert Patterson, sr., whom we have mentioned elsewhere, also taught here, and some say, was the first teacher, but others, that Cathcart was the first. We find also that John Watson taught here, but are not able to learn what became of him. Some years after a little log school-house was built near where Major Wise now lives. Asil Swan, an uncle of John and Henry, was one of the first teachers. The house has long since gone the way of all old houses, and history fails to record any of the exploits of its graduates. The old log school-house that stood near where the old Zion Church now stands is also one of the things of the past. Rev. S. Miles taught school and preached in this house as early as 1843, and the house was built previous to that time. The school facilities have been improved as well as the land, and at this time six schools are required to accommodate and educate young America. They are divided into districts as follows: Ansonville, Fruit Hill, Johnston's, Whitmer, Patterson, and Green's Run. The directors are John Swan, jr., Reuben Straw, James Raney, Joseph McNeal, James McKeehen, and David Johnston. Mr. A. M. Buzard taught the first select school in Ansonville during the summer of 1884, with forty students in attendance. He also taught the two succeeding years with an increased membership, and was assisted by Harvey Roland. Mr. Buzard is at present in the drug business here, and the school is taught by J. F. McNaul, of Curwensville.

Fruit Hill Presbyterian Church.—In 1835 Revs. David McKinney and Samuel Wilson were sent as missionaries to Clearfield county, and preached in private houses—Jordan township being part of their field of labor. The organization at Fruit Hill was effected August 23, 1839, by Rev. Samuel Hill, minister, and Thomas Owens, elder. The members enrolled at the organization were John Thomson, jr., William W. Feltwell, Esther Feltwell, Isaac McKee, James Johnston, Isabella Johnston, Thomas Witherow, Agnes Witherow, Thomas McNeel, Nancy McNeel, James Rea, Mary McNeel, Robert McCracken, jr., James Dickson, Jane Dickson, Rebecca High, John Orr, Catherine Patterson, Hannah McKee, Margaret McCullough, Robert Johnston, Mary Johnston, Donald McDonald, Elizabeth Patterson, and Rachel McCracken, with Robert Patterson, sr., James McNeel, sr., John Thomson, sr., and Robert McCracken as the first elders.

About two or three years after the church was organized preparations were made to build a house of worship. I am told that only fifteen dollars was subscribed, and that by Rev. Betts, of Clearfield. The balance was paid in work done by the members, who also furnished the material. The church was finally completed in 1845. It was a plain, wooden structure, and was used by the congregation until 1877. During that year the present large brick structure was completed at a cost of between nine and ten thousand dollars, and dedicated in the autumn of the same year by Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Birmingham, assisted by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell, and others. Rev. William Murphy came to the charge in 1846, but only served a short time, Rev. Alexander Boyd being installed pastor in 1848 or '49. James Hamilton also preached to this congregation for some time, but whether as a supply, or regular pastor, I could not learn. The charge must have been served by supplies for several years, as the next regular pastor of whom we have any account is Rev. William M. Burchfield, who was installed pastor in 1863, having served as a supply for some time previous. He is now living at Du Bois, Pa. Rev. Newall supplied the charge some three years. The next regular pastor was Rev. David H. Campbell, now of Mount Union, Pa., who stayed with this people about ten years. December, 1886, Rev. E. P. Foresman received and accepted a call, and is the present pastor. The membership now numbers two hundred and thirty, perhaps the largest country church in the county. The present elders are William A. Bloom, John G. Wilson, Reuben Caldwell, and Robert M. Johnston. The trustees are Joseph Patterson, Conrad Bloom, David Johnston, John T. Patterson, James Hunter, and Joseph R. Thomson. The Sabbath-school is under the direction of the pastor, who is superintendent. On account of a number of the members living at too great a distance to attend, the school has but one hundred and twenty-five members.

Berwinsdale is located at the head of North Whitmer Run, on the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad, which was built during the year 1886. It is the second town both as to age and size in Jordan township. The first improvement at this place was a saw-mill, built by David McKeehen about 1847. The property was afterward successively owned by Joseph Patterson, sr., William Irvin, Henry Swan, Hezekiah Patterson, and Swan & Co., the present owners, who came in possession in 1883, at which time the town began to grow, and now has a population of about one hundred souls. Besides the large saw-mill for manufacturing rough lumber, the company also manufactures building materials such as shingles, lath, siding, and flooring. They also have a chop-mill in operation. A general store is kept by Barney Rubinowitz, being a branch of his Ansonville store. The post-office here was established in 1883, and named after the village. Anson Swan was appointed as the first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1886 by Michael Smith, the present incumbent, who is also engaged in the mercantile business. The shipping of bitu-

minous coal, which was commenced in April of this year (1887), is likely to become the principal industry. During the winter of 1886-7 Rev. J. A. Miller, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held a protracted meeting, and organized a class, of which Mr. Rush is the leader, and Revs. Henry N. Minnigh and Bruce Hughes, of Lumber City circuit are the first regular pastors. This is the first and only church organization in the place. They worship in a small house fitted up for the purpose, but subscriptions are out and a church will probably be erected in the near future.

CHAPTER XLIII.

HISTORY OF KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

THE initiatory steps toward the erection of a new township from off the eastern part of Covington, were taken during the summer and fall of the year 1839, by the presentation of a petition as follows: The petition of divers inhabitants of the township of Covington, in said county (Clearfield), humbly sheweth. That your petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a division of said township. Beginning at a point at or near J. F. W. Schnar's landing on the river, and thence a northerly course to the termination of said township. Your petitioners thereupon humbly pray the court to appoint proper persons to view and lay out the same according to law, and they will ever pray. The signers of the petition were thirty-four in number. A remonstrance was presented to the court at the same time, setting forth, among other things, that the petition was "only got up and presented by a few, interested alone by selfish principles and views without any regard to the interest of many of their neighbors," and pray that the court may not grant the petition of those who pray for it. It was subscribed by forty persons, then residents of Covington township. The court by an order dated the 4th day of September, appointed A. B. Reed, A. K. Wright and Thomas Hemphill commissioners to view and determine upon the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

By their report, dated the 3d day of December, 1839, the commissioners did find a division of Covington township to be necessary, and recommended a new township to be taken off the lower or easterly part of said Covington, beginning at a white oak, corner of a certain survey number 1494, on the bank of the river, thence the several courses and distances agreeable to the plot or draft annexed to the report. The west boundary of the new township is an irregular line, made with the evident intent to satisfy all parties, leaving those

in the mother township that desired to remain there, and setting off the lands of others to the new formation. The report was confirmed by the court February 3, 1841, after a series of hearings, reviews and like proceedings known and peculiar to law. The final proceeding bears this endorsement: "3d of February, 1841, confirmed by the court, and by request named 'Karthauss,' in honor of P. A. Karthauss, esq., proprietor of a portion of that section of the county," "Moses Bogg," "James Ferguson."

Geographically, Karthauss township lies in the extreme northeast portion of the county, having as its south boundary the devious winding Susquehanna; on the east lies Clinton country, and on the north Cameron county. Covington township, from which it was formed, bounds Karthauss on the west. The marked geographical and topographical feature of the township is the Horse-shoe Bend, at which the current tends directly south, then bends around and runs nearly direct north, all within a small area. At the loop on the south side of the river the Moshannon empties almost at the center of the bend. No township in the entire county is more irregular in form than this, and no two sides are parallel. Its greatest length, north and south, is not far short of eleven miles, while its average length is about seven miles. From east and west measurement the township extends a distance of about six miles, but the average in this direction is only about four miles. The surface of the township, generally, is hilly, broken, and mountainous, the altitude above tide-water averaging something like fourteen hundred feet. The township is well watered by the West Branch on the south, and the auxiliary streams, Mosquito Creek, Salt Lick and Upper Three Run, the first and last being fair sized mountain streams having several smaller tributaries.

The pioneer history of Karthauss township was made many years prior to its separate organization, and while it was still a part of Lawrence township. Before Lawrence was erected, the township of Chincleclamousche embraced the territory that subsequently formed Lawrence, Covington and Karthauss, excepting, however, a small tract that was added to the county subsequent to its erection in 1804, which tract was taken from Lycoming by an act of the Legislature and annexed to this.

The West Branch appears to have been the main thoroughfare of travel to and from the entire valley, except for such of the pioneer families as came from the south part of Centre county, and from the valley of the Juniata. One of the earliest settlers in Karthauss or the lands that were afterward embraced by it, was G. Philip Geulich, who located there during the month of April, 1814. He first came to the county in 1811, with Charles Loss, as representatives of the Allegheny Coal Company, by whom they were sent to ascertain if the reports concerning an abundant supply of superior coal were true. They first came to Clearfield Creek, where they remained during the winter. Upon their report the company purchased the land known as the Ringgold tract, on Clear-

field Creek, and another tract comprising some three or four thousand acres on the Moshannon. After having fulfilled the object of his visit, Geulich was determined to return to Huntingdon county, but was finally persuaded to proceed to the lands on the Moshannon, and make an improvement. About Christmas time, in the year 1813, in company with Joseph Ritchie, he attempted to ascend the West Branch, but finding the river so filled with snow and ice, was compelled to return. Having procured two boats and a supply of provisions, and accompanied by John Frazer and James Bowman, another attempt was made, this time successful, and at the end of a three days' journey the party landed at Karthaus, on the bank of the Moshannon, on the 8th day of April, 1814. Here they built a cabin, after which several weeks were spent in clearing lands for the future operations of the Allegheny Company at that point. Geulich did not remain long in this vicinity, owing to a misunderstanding with one Junge, upon which he determined to return to the east. When about ready to leave, the families of Frederick W. Geisenhainer, and John Reiter came to the neighborhood, and they urged him to return to the Ringgold tract on Clearfield Creek, which he did. Here he lived until 1818, acting as agent for the company, until their lands were all sold, after which he purchased the Kline property, and still later resided at the county-seat. In 1829-33 he was treasurer of the county.

It may be said, and with much show of reason, that the early settlement of Karthaus township was materially hastened by the knowledge of her extensive coal and iron deposits. Bituminous coal was in great demand at the time, and this demand gave rise to the development of the Karthaus field and shipping therefrom, at a very early day, considerable quantities of coal in arks down the West Branch. A substantial ark could be built having a carrying capacity of several hundred bushels, and thus loaded was transported to Columbia, where it sold readily at thirty-seven and one-half cents per bushel. Geisenhainer and Reiter and those who accompanied them, settled on lands about a mile and one-half back from the river, where they built a log house and barn. They found, not far away, a bed of coal four feet in thickness, which supplied their wants at home and enabled them to mine some for the market. This they shipped down the river in arks, each containing about fifty tons; unfortunately, however, but little of this ever reached the market, as the channel was obstructed with rocks and sunken trees, that proved fatal to many a cargo of the then valuable commodity.

In the year 1815, Peter A. Karthaus, his son, and J. F. W. Schnars, under the guidance of one Green, a hotel-keeper from Milesburg, Centre county, came to the vicinity. Green was on foot, and the others had two horses between them. They followed the old Indian path, and, after leaving the Alleghenies, found but two habitations on the route hither; those of Samuel Askey and John Bechtold. Worn and tired, they arrived one evening at John Rei-

ter's house. There they found David Dunlap, a mill-wright by occupation, engaged in building a saw-mill on the coal company's land, at the mouth of the Little Moshannon. Some years later this mill was arranged with country-stones, and the grinding for the settlement was done at this place. This proved a great convenience to the people, who had been compelled to convey all flour and feed, either from the Bald Eagle Valley or from Clearfield town, nearly twenty-five miles distant, with no thoroughfare other than the old Indian path.

J. F. W. Schnars, who was the companion and friend of Peter A. Karthaus, was a German by birth, born in the year 1785. In the year 1810 he came to Baltimore, and found employment with Karthaus, who was an extensive merchant, engaged in foreign and domestic trade. In 1829 Schnars was chosen county commissioner, and still later county auditor. He was commissioned postmaster of his township in 1832, and held that office a score and a half of years. The family name is still extensive in the county, represented by the descendants of this old pioneer.

Peter A. Karthaus and his son, returned after a time, to Baltimore, but again came to this vicinity, bringing his family. He became the owner of a large tract of land in the township, and by his efforts and enterprise in business, did more toward the settlement and improvement of it than any other person. In recognition of his services, worth and integrity, the township was named in his honor.

In the year 1815, Junge and Schnars purchased lands of Karthaus and Geisenhainer, and commenced extensive improvements and settlements thereon. About the same time several other families came in; among them, Hugh Riddle, Jacob Michaels, William Russell and others, former residents of Bald Eagle, Centre county. They made purchases, and at once began improving the lands.

Soon after the first settlements in the township, a deposit of bog ore was discovered near the head of Buttermilk Falls, some four miles down the river from Karthaus. The lands were purchased from Judge Bowdinot, of Burlington, N. J., who owned them, by Geisenhainer & Schnars. The tract comprising three parcels was conveyed to Peter A. Karthaus. In the year 1817 he, with Geisenhainer, built the old furnace at Moshannon Creek. The ore was conveyed up the river in flat-boats and canoes, and there made into iron. Connected with this a foundry was built, and hollow iron wares, stoves, and other articles manufactured. The river was cleared of obstructions that had proved fatal to the coal transports, and the manufactured iron wares were shipped to market. The people interested in the enterprise lacked experience, the place of manufacture was so far distant from the market, and the expense and danger incident to river traffic was so great that the enterprise was finally abandoned. Many of the families induced to settle here on account of the favorable reports concerning locality, became discouraged at the prospect and returned east.



J. C. McCloskey

For a time, instead of an increase there seemed to be a general and sudden decrease in population, but after the excitement had died out and the agricultural advantages of the locality became established, the tide of immigration and settlement again set this way, and the increase again became general and healthful.

The locality became so well populated and progressive that, in 1839, an application was made to the Quarter Sessions of the county for the erection of a new township, which in the following year was ordered and confirmed by the court. The detail of these proceedings are fully set forth in the early part of this chapter.

In the year 1845 Richard Coleburn, the assessor of the township, was directed to make an enumeration of each of the taxable inhabitants then being residents. From the roll so made by him, the names of such taxables are made to appear, which will show who were the residents of the township at the time. George Bucher, a tailor; William Bridgens, George Bearfield, sr., Reuben Bearfield, laborer; Jacob Cooms, Levi Coffin, farmer; Ann Coleburn, George Conaway, sr., Dickson Cole, laborer; Richard Coleburn, farmer; Mark Coleburn, laborer; Matthew B. Conaway, Benjamin Clark, sawyer; John Gaines, James Gunsaulis, Samuel Gunsaulis, farmer, having, in addition to his two tracts of land, one hundred acres bought of P. A. Karthaus's "plough deep;" Jeremiah Gaines, Robert Gaines, farmer; Lawrence F. Hartline, farmer; George Haun, farmer; Levi Harris, laborer; John Harris, laborer; James Hunter, laborer; Andrew Eisenman, Jacob Eisenman, weaver; John Eisenman, farmer; Michael Eisenman, farmer; John Irvin, "lumberer," having a saw-mill; Peter A. Karthaus, no occupation, but having a saw-mill and grist-mill; Robert Lowes, laborer, having one hundred acres of land bought of Keating; Ellis Lowes, farmer; Jacob G. Lebs, manager; Benjamin B. Lee, carpenter; Francis McCoy, "one saw-mill, burned down;" Elizabeth Michaels, John Michaels, farmer; Edward Michaels, laborer; William H. Michaels, farmer; Daniel Moore, farmer; James Meny, laborer; Thomas Michaels, farmer; John Price, farmer; Isaac Price, farmer; Joseph Rupley, farmer; J. F. W. Schnars, saw-mill; Charles Schnars, sawyer; Gottlieb Snyder, farmer; Francis Soultzman, blacksmith; William Teets, laborer; John Vought, farmer; John Wykoff, carpenter; James White, farmer; Washington Watson, laborer; Joseph Yothers, farmer. The single freemen then living in the township were: Frederick Coffin, William Carson, Thomas Moyers, John Haun, Charles Haun, John Hicks, jr., Prudence Knyder, John Condly, John Uzzle.

From this it appears that there were residing in the township in the year 1845, fifty-four property owners and nine single freemen. As further shown by the roll, there were several who had formerly been residents, but appears to have gone away since the assessment next preceding 1845. Among those are found the names of Sarah Apple, Samuel K. Bevan, H. O. Brittain, Cornelius

Conaway, Charles Durow, Henry Harris, Simon Hall, Michael Mays, Jacob Miller, Peter McDonald, John Reiter, Matthew Savage, William Soult, all of whom were regular taxables, owning either real or personal property, besides a few single freemen, as follows: William Barefield, Andrew Kiem, and John Summerville. From these facts it can fairly be assumed that the population of Karthaus township, in 1845, did not exceed two hundred inhabitants.

The great interest taken by all persons during the lumbering period in that production, materially increased the temporary or floating population, and after the tracts were exhausted and agriculture became the regular avocation of the inhabitants, many who had come with the intention of leaving as soon as the lumber districts were cleared, were induced to remain and permanently reside in the township. At that time, if the record is reliable, there were in the township only four saw-mills and one grist-mill, owned as shown above. During the period of ten years, from 1850 to 1860, lumbering reached its maximum, after which it began gradually to decline. There still remains standing in the northern part of the township vast tracts of excellent timber, and the business is still carried on to a great extent by farmers and lumbermen from various quarters.

At a term of the Quarter Sessions Court held May 18, 1853, a petition was presented by sundry residents of Covington and Karthaus townships, asking that the line dividing them be altered so as to set off to Covington lot No. 1900. The court appointed William Smith, Joseph Yothers and Solomon Maurer, commissioners, to ascertain and report upon the advisability of the alteration. By their report dated September 5, 1853, they set off to Covington four hundred seventeen acres and seventy-six perches to Covington. This report was confirmed absolutely December 19 of the same year.

The village of Karthaus, although it has never acquired any considerable population, was laid out on the map of the Keating lands which was made as early as 1827, or perhaps earlier. As shown it lay on a sharp bend of the river at the mouth of Mosquitto Creek, and on tract No. 1901. It contained nineteen hundred and one acres of land.

New Karthaus, as it is called, is a small village lying further east, and was built up chiefly through the extensive coal and lumbering interests developed there. The company's store, owned by the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Gilliland & Heckendorn, F. Sebastian Bosch, and Dr. Potter's store comprise the mercantile interests of the place. The extensive saw-mills owned by Williamsport lumbermen, and the recent coal-mining works started by the Berwind-White Mining Company, are the leading manufacturers of the township. In the year 1885 the Karthaus mines of John Whitehead & Co. commenced operations on the banks that were known to exist in Karthaus township, and this, with the extensive coal producing interests of the same firm at Three Runs, furnish employment for a large number of persons. The latter,

which is known as the "Cataract," was opened in 1885, on lands of Weaver & Betts, six miles below Karthaus. Both of these mines are now operated by the Berwind-White Company.

At the small hamlet of Three Runs, lying on Upper Three Run Creek, is a general store and a saw and grist-mill, all owned and operated by E. I. and Joseph Gilliland, the former being also postmaster at that place.

The other business interests are represented substantially by the general store of Merrey, McCloskey & Co., at Salt Lick post-office, but in that part of the township known as Bellford, and the shoe store of Godfrey Fisher at Salt Lick.

Karthaus township has three organized church societies known as the Karthaus Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, and Karthaus Hill and Karthaus Evangelical Lutheran Churches, respectively.

The Karthaus Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was built during the year 1870. The corner-stone was laid September 6, and the dedication ceremonies performed on Christmas day of the same year. It is a plain plank frame building, thirty-six feet wide and fifty feet deep, and cost, complete, \$2,175.

The first trustees were Richard Colburn, Henry Yothers, and Daniel Moore. The stewards were Henry Yothers, Andrew Rankin, and Daniel Moore. In 1875 there were but nine members, from which to the present time, the membership has increased to eighteen. Since the organization of the society and the building of the church edifice the following pastors have served the society: Revs. Thomas Greenly, W. S. Hanlin, John Geers, Joseph Gray, George B. Ague, J. F. Craig, Isaiah Edwards, H. S. Lunday, L. S. Crone, J. R. King, W. A. Carver, W. F. D. Noble, and J. Brunner Graham. The church is erected in the central part of the township, about two and one-half miles from Karthaus, and to the northwest from that village. At the present time the society belongs to the Snow circuit of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

The Evangelical Lutheran, or as it was originally christened, the Mount Carmel Evangelical Lutheran Church Society of Karthaus and Covington townships was organized on the 4th day of February, 1854, with fifty-four members from both townships. The society in their application for organization adopted the formula for government and discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States as recommended by the general synod, as their church constitution. The following officers were elected on the 6th day of March, 1854: Elders, J. F. W. Schnars and Joseph Yothers, sr.; deacons, Gottleib Schnyder and Solomon Maurer; trustees, William F. Bremker, George Scheidler, and George Henry Meyer; acting chairman, Rev. P. S. Nellis. During the pastorate of Rev. P. S. Nellis, who was the first minister of the society, a tract of land, ten acres in extent, was donated for the purpose of a parsonage by A. V. Cularius, and a pastor's residence built thereon at a cost of about five hundred dollars. This parsonage was subsequently

sold, and is now owned by Christian Hertlein. The avails of the sale were used for the erection of a new parsonage, which was built during the pastorate of Rev. S. Croft, and is situated in Covington township, at Keewayden. In the year 1857, after a service of over three years, Rev. P. S. Nellis resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. C. Fetzer, whose services continued about three years. In November, 1860, Rev. John Muner took charge of the mission, his salary being in part paid by the Allegheny Synod. After two years he retired, and Rev. W. H. Schock supplied the charge for one year. In September, 1864, Rev. J. M. Emerson took charge, and remained over four years. Rev. Emerson was succeeded in the month of May, 1862, by Rev. Samuel Croft. During his ministrations two church edifices and one parsonage were built, the Karthaus Hill and St. John's at Keewaydin being those erected. After the resignation of Mr. Croft the charge was vacant for about two years, after which Rev. P. B. Sherk became pastor. The present pastor, Rev. G. W. Stroup, came four years later. The present membership consists of ninety persons.

The corner stone of the Luthern Church edifice was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on July 4, 1870, Rev. Croft officiating and Dr. H. Zeigler assisting on that occasion. The building was completed during the same year, but the society was considerably in debt until 1880, when the last payment was made. The edifice cost about \$1,800.

The corner stone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Karthaus village was laid on the 12th day of July, 1885. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Stroup, was assisted on that occasion by Rev. Kerlin, of Alexandria, who preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Isaac Knider, of Bellwood. The edifice when entirely completed will cost, as estimated, about one thousand dollars.

The township of Karthaus has five well appointed schools located throughout the township, and distinguished as follows: The Karthaus school, situated at the village of Karthaus; Oak Hill school, located in the western part, near the Lutheran Church; Three Runs, situated on Three Runs Creek, in the extreme east part; Salt Lick, situated on the stream bearing that name, and about a mile from the river; the New School, so called, located in the Reiter Settlement, in the southeastern part of the township.

Karthaus Lodge No. 925, I. O. O. F., was chartered December 4, 1875, with eleven members, who, with the offices to which they were elected, respectively, were as follows: Noble grand, H. Yothers; vice-grand, A. A. Rankin; secretary, Thomas Maurer; assistant secretary, F. S. Nevling; T., George Emerick, and as addition charter members, Joseph Clark, W. S. Loy, H. R. Meeker, George Shire, Enoch Madlem, and S. E. Emerick. The lodge now numbers about sixty-five members. Meetings are held at Karthaus village every Saturday night.

The Patrons of Husbandry are also represented with a flourishing grange society, which numbers among its members the substantial agricultural ele-

ment of the township. The society, which is known as "Oak Hill Grange," meet regularly on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

The geological formation and the mineral deposits of Karthaus township are among its most noticeable features. The so called Karthaus basin extends northeast from Karthaus village down the river for a distance of several miles; the large upper bed of Karthaus entering the hills above the neighborhood of Three Runs. At the latter point, a bed of coal, varying from three to four feet, has been opened, disclosing a layer of lime and fire-clay associated with the coal. A short distance northeast from the village of Karthaus, on the Hackendorn farm, and also near Schnar's mill, are five-foot beds, which were opened and worked some years ago.

The Karthaus Bed D, as shown by the opening made by Whitehead & Co., and now operated by the Berwind-White Company, has a thickness averaging from four and one-half to six feet, and sometimes reaching seven feet. The first shipments from this locality occurred in 1885, and the shipment of coal from the Three Runs locality, and known as the "Cataract" mines, was also commenced about that time, the Karthaus Railroad having been constructed to accommodate this as well as the lumbering industries of the township.

The iron ore beds of Karthaus were fully opened and operated many years ago by the Karthaus Iron Company, but the furnaces have been out of blast for many years, and the mines have long since fallen shut. An analysis of this ore (mottled brown, nodular concentric, crust hematitic), shows, carbonate of iron, 19.46; peroxide of iron, 34.80; carbonate of lime, 4.50; silica and insoluble matter, 30.40; alumina, 1.70; water, 8.20; metallic iron in 100 parts, 33.95.

An analysis of the minerals of Karthaus, made in the year 1838 by Professor Johnson on the six-foot coal bed, showed, specific gravity, 1.250 to 1.278; loss of water in distillation, .60; carburetted hydrogen and other volatile products, 26.20; earthy residuum, after incineration, 5.05; carbon in the coke, 68.15. Another analysis of this coal made for the first geological survey of Pennsylvania, shows as follows: Volatile matter, 24.800; coke, 75.200; ash, 4.700.

The result of four analyses of the Karthaus "Kidney ore," made by Professor Johnson, showed, metallic iron, 38.330, 50.600, 36.100, 34.54, respectively. The specific gravity of pig metal obtained, by such analyses, was respectively, 7.726, 6.240, 7.102.

The abundance of these minerals, their excellent character, and their proximity to each other, all in the same hillside, naturally point out this Karthaus region as a place of the future manufacture of iron as well as an increase in the already large production of coal for the market. The building of the Karthaus Railroad from Keating, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway, has opened the way into the township and not only invites the operations of the

mining world, but brings there a class of consumers of farm products that insures prosperity to the agricultural interests as well. It is not within the province of this work to indulge in any speculations or prophesies concerning the future welfare of the locality, but the vast improvements accomplished within the last few years, and those in contemplation for the near future, all point significantly toward the future success of all her people.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HISTORY OF KNOX TOWNSHIP.

THE first proceedings toward the organization of Knox as a separate and distinct township, were had in the year 1853, upon the presentation of a petition to the September Sessions of that year, asking for a new formation out of parts of Jordan, Pike, and Ferguson townships. For this purpose the court appointed Henry Wright, Abraham Bloom and Daniel Robbins, commissioners, to view and determine and run the lines agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

At a term of court held in May, 1854, the commissioners reported the following boundaries for the new township. Beginning at the southwest corner of Philip Klonager's, where John McManary now (1854) lives, thence north fifty degrees east about one mile to Little Clearfield Creek; thence down said creek about six miles to the southwest corner of Nancy Boggs's tract; thence along the line between said tract and Isabella Jordan's to the Donald tract; thence along said tract to the Daniel Turner tract; thence along that tract to Clearfield Creek; thence up said creek about eight miles to a well known ash corner; thence north forty degrees west one mile to the southwest corner of the George Ashton tract; thence south eighty degrees west one and one-half miles to the southwest corner of John Dorsey's tract; thence north forty degrees west along six tracts six miles to the place of beginning, the Philip Klonager tract, to be called Knox township.

On the 19th day of May, 1854, this report was confirmed absolutely, and the "Turkey Hill" school-house fixed as the place for holding elections. Isaac Thompson was appointed judge of election, and Amos Read and Thomas McKee were appointed inspectors.

The new township was ordered to be called "Knox," in honor of the late president of the court. The first settlement in the township, and one of the first in the county, was made by James Rea, in 1806. He came here from Huntingdon county and located where Robert C. Hunter now lives. At that

time it was almost impossible to keep some of the domestic animals, especially sheep, on account of the wolves and bears that prowled about the settlers' shanty in great numbers.

The nearest grist-mill at that time was between Tyrone and Birmingham. Some time after a mill was erected at Moose Creek, and thither Mr. Rea transported his grist on the back of an ox.

In a short time James Hegarty, who was murdered soon after near where William H. Smith now lives, settled what is now the William Witherow farm. Thomas McKee improved the land now owned by Robert Witherow's heirs, and Thomas Jordan located where Thomas Witherow now lives. John Carson, also one of the first settlers, procured the premises made vacant by the death of James Hegarty.

In 1824, Peter Erhard, who lived by the Susquehanna River, near Curwensville, was drowned while crossing the river on horseback. About six or eight years previous to this time he had located some land in what is now Knox township, part of which is now owned by his grandson Enoch. By the aid of his four sons this land was improved, and shortly after the death of the father the sons moved to this land, and in connection with it bought the tract upon which the village of New Millport is situated. The three eldest sons, Christian, David, and Philip, were interested in the latter purchase, and soon erected a saw-mill, probably the first improvement on Little Clearfield Creek. It was built a few feet above where the iron bridge is now located. (The abutments of this bridge were built by Knox and Ferguson townships, and the iron put on by the county commissioners in 1884 at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.) This first mill was built sometime between 1820 and 1825, and after it had served its purpose and time, another was built near where the grist-mill now stands. This was soon followed by the grist-mill which is yet standing in a fair state of preservation. It has been the central point for custom work for miles around, and is still doing a good trade.

Saw-mills did not pay the operators in that early day, for although surrounded by thousands of acres of immense pine forests, the facilities for transportation were so poor and the demand so limited, that lumber was scarce worth the cutting, and millions of feet that would now be worth forty to sixty dollars per thousand feet, was rolled into heaps and burned.

George, a younger son of Peter Erhard, is still living, in his eighty-fourth year; he improved the farm upon which his son David now lives; was county commissioner from 1857 to 1860.

New Millport—The only village in the township is situated on the banks of Little Clearfield Creek. The first dwelling-house in the village was built by David Erhard, sr., about 1834, near the mill-race on the lot now occupied by D. W. Cathcart's stable. It has been a town of slow growth, but the building of the Beech Creek Railroad through it in 1885, gave it a new impetus; the old

houses were repaired, and new ones built, until its appearance has so changed, that a resident of former years would not know the place. Quite a number of houses have been built on the Ferguson township side of the creek.

The first industries being mills, suggested the name—Millport, and the word New, was added when the post-office was established here, to distinguish it from Millport, in Potter county, Pa. The first postmaster was D. E. Mokel, appointed in 1855 or 1856, and succeeded in 1861, by Martin O. Stirk. H. J. Sloppy was appointed in May, 1867, and held the office until 1876, when John Fox was appointed. He resigned in 1879, and was succeeded by M. R. Lewis, who kept the office about one year, when he recommended George C. Arnold for the place, and he was appointed. A short time before his death he resigned, and Elmer E. Fink was appointed and took charge of the office July 1, 1883, and in April, 1886, Philip Erhard, the present incumbent was appointed. In January, 1887, the office was burned with all its equipments. The first store in the place was kept by W. G. Butler, in a small shop about 12 by 18. In 1853 William H. Smith and John S. Williams, formed a partnership, purchased Mr. Butler's stock, and erected the house now used as a dwelling-house by Joseph Erhard. They kept store two or three years, when they purchased the farms upon which they now live. In 1856 M. O. Stirk came here from Lancaster county, Pa. He dealt largely in timber and real estate, bought the grist-mill and land connected therewith, erected a store-room, and drove a thriving business. He married Mary Ellen, daughter of Dr. John P. Hoyt, of Ferguson township. In 1866 he sold out and returned to his former home. He was succeeded in the mercantile business by William Wise, sr., and John Fox, who carried on business a short time when the firm name was changed to William Wise & Son. They were succeeded in 1870 by David and Joseph Erhard, who about two years after built the room opposite the M. E. Church, and which was burned to the ground on the 22d day of January, 1887, being then occupied by P. and A. T. Erhard, as a general store.

In the fall of 1883, A. Judson Smith built the large two-story building corner of Main and Bridge streets. It is now occupied by him as a general store, and the only one at present in the village. In the spring of 1879 Philip Renard purchased the grist-mill and grounds from John Fox. He then erected a saw-mill to run by steam-power, and built a large dam to furnish better and more power for the grist-mill. In 1885 the saw-mill was rented by J. W. Jones & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. They are now operating it in connection with a lath and shingle-mill. During the summer of 1885, a large brewery with a capacity of twenty barrels per day, was erected by D. W. Cathcart & Co. It was of short duration, however, for the next year the incendiary applied his torch, and it went up in smoke. A railroad station and telegraph office was established here in January, 1886, and preparations are now being made for a telephone. The first and only physician in the town is Dr. W. C. Park, who

came here from Armstrong county in 1883, and established himself, and is enjoying a large and remunerative practice.

The first school-house in the township was located across the run from where David Erhard now lives. It was built about 1842. The first teacher was Benjamin Roberts, who afterwards became a citizen of the township, and improved the farm now owned by Robert Patterson. The township now contains six schools divided into districts as follows: New Millport, May Hill, Turkey Hill, Cove Run, Pleasant Ridge and Oak Ridge, paying salaries to teachers ranging from twenty-eight to thirty-two dollars per month. Conrad Baker is the president of the board of directors, and A. J. Smith secretary. The other members are J. P. Owens, William Cox, D. G. Bauman and Martin Bloom.

The bituminous coal in the township is not yet developed, except by a few banks for home consumption, by John Fox, David Erhard, William Joy, William McDonald, R. D. Fink, S. C. Snyder and Peter Mays. The C. B. C. Company are now in possession of a good share of the coal land in the township. The first voting place for what is now Knox township, was about two and one-half miles above Glen Hope, near where Fred Shoff lives. It was afterward moved to Glen Hope, near to Dr. Caldwell's farm. Next it was moved to Ansonville, and then after Knox township was erected, to Turkey Hill, where the voters now deposit their ballots.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—There are two churches in the township, both Methodist Episcopal. The New Millport M. E. Church was organized, as near as we can learn, about 1845. Meetings were held in the woods, and in Wiley's school-house, and afterwards in the little church on the hill, mentioned in connection with the history of the Lutheran denomination, until 1852, when we find by the records, that on June 29th of that year, David and Christian Erhard deeded to Robert Thompson, sr., Richard Curry, Simon Thompson, George W. Curry and George Galer, trustees, a certain lot in the village of New Millport, for "thirty dollars in specie." Witnesses, W. G. Butler, John Arnold and John Miles, sr., and acknowledged before Isaac Thompson, J. P. Upon this lot a church was built the same year. It was considered a good house at that time, and served its purpose well until the summer of 1884, when it was replaced with the neat and handsome edifice that now adorns the spot, at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars. The new house was dedicated September 21, by E. J. Gray, D. D., president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, assisted by Rev. E. Shoemaker, the pastor, and Revs. Samuel Miles, of the Baptist Church, and W. F. D. Noble, a former pastor. The records, giving the names of members in the first organization are lost, but of the number were Richard Curry, who was the first class-leader, Robert Thompson, sr., Catharine Thompson, George Galer, Simon Thompson, Samuel Orr, Isaac Thompson and George W. Curry. The following ministers with some others

whose names we could not get, have served this church. Revs. Timothy Lee, Linthecum, Gideon H. Day, Joseph Ross, Stauber, Scott, D. Hartman, George Berkstresser, George Guyer, Alem Brittain, J. A. Hunter, Watson, Joseph Lee, Hugh Linn, Gau, H. S. Mendenhall, W. A. Houck, J. W. Buckley, Joseph Gray, J. B. Moore, W. R. Whitney, R. H. Colburn, M. L. Ganoe, W. S. Hamlin, R. H. Wharton, Furman Adams, Isaiah Edwards, S. Stone, W. F. D. Noble, E. W. Wonner, H. A. Minnigh and Bruce Hughes. The two last named are the present pastors. When first organized this appointment belonged to New Washington circuit, until after the division of that circuit, when it was a part of Glen Hope circuit. In 1870 Lumber City circuit was formed from a part of Glen Hope circuit, and New Millport was then a part of Lumber City circuit. The latter will soon be divided again, and New Millport circuit formed. The society at present numbers thirty members. William H. Smith, the present class-leader, has filled that position (with a slight intermission), for about twenty-seven years. The present board of trustees are W. H. Smith, T. S. Norris, A. J. Smith, J. M. Strunk and E. E. Fink. A. J. Smith is steward and district-steward. For several years all denominations attended the union Sunday-school until 1860, when the Methodist Episcopal school was organized. The movement was opposed by some of the members who were loath to leave the old school, and thus it did not start out under the most favorable auspices, but it finally overcame these difficulties, and is now doing good work and has seventy-five members. A. J. Smith is superintendent.

Mount Zion M. E. Church.—In the spring of 1870 Rev. M. L. Ganoe now presiding elder of Danville district was appointed to Lumber City circuit and at once took up an appointment at Turkey Hill. He gathered the few scattered Methodists together in June of that year and formed a class with H. B. Shulgarts as leader of the following members: H. F. Rowles and wife, Price A. Rowles and wife, Andrew Kline, James L. McCullough and wife, and Benjamin Bloom and wife and daughters Emeline and Fanny. Meetings were held in the school-house and in the adjoining grove until 1874; during the pastorate of Rev. R. H. Wharton the present house of worship was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, and was dedicated in the fall by Rev. James Curns. The society has prospered and greatly increased its numbers. Pastors were L. M. Ganoe, W. S. Hamlin, R. H. Wharton, Furman Adams, Isaiah Edward, S. Stone, W. F. D. Noble, E. Shoemaker, Emanuel W. Wonner. The present pastors are H. N. Minnigh and Bruce Hughes.

CHAPTER XLV.

HISTORY OF LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was created upon the petition of divers persons, residents of Chincleclamoose township, averring that they labor under great inconvenience for want of a new township, and praying the appointment of three commissioners to make the necessary division. This petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county at a term thereof held in the month of April, 1813. Upon the petition the court appointed Roland Curtin, Charles Treziyulney and Joseph Miles, viewers, to determine and make the necessary division.

After having viewed the locality, the commissioners determined upon the division and reported to the court the following boundaries for the township of Lawrence. Beginning at a white pine on the west branch of the river Susquehanna, a corner of Clearfield and Lycoming counties, thence north to the north-east corner of Clearfield county; thence along the line of Clearfield county west to the intersection of the old line formerly known as the line between districts Nos. 3 and 4; thence along the same south until it strikes the Little Clearfield Creek; thence down the same to the mouth thereof; thence down the Big Clearfield Creek to the mouth; thence down the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the place of beginning, and to be one township called Lawrence township.

The territory embraced by this township included all the lands of the present townships of Lawrence, Goshen, Girard, Covington, Karthaus, as well as the lands still further north that were subsequently set off to Elk county, and which still later were made into Cameron county.

The remaining part of old Chincleclamousche township was, at the same time formed into a township called Pike. Here ceases all record of the original township of Chincleclamousche, a name that had designated this locality since the French and Indian war.

Although the territory embraced by the formation of Lawrence has been curtailed by subsequent township erections, it still remains one of the largest of the county. It is bounded north by Elk county; east by Goshen, Bradford, Boggs, and Knox; south by Bradford and Boggs, and west by Pike, Pine, and Huston.

No more accurate record of its early settlers can be made than by a full statement of the taxable inhabitants made by Samuel Fulton, assessor, under and by virtue of an order of the county commissioners, bearing date the 21st day of February, 1814, and signed by Hugh Jordon, Robert Maxwell and William Tate, commissioners.

The names of the taxables appearing on the roll are as follows: Elinor Ardery, John Andrews, Arthur Bell, Henry Buck, Samuel Beers, Arthur Bell, Robert Collins, George Conoway, Hugh Caldwell, Alexander Dunlap, James Dunlap, Hugh Frazier, John Frazier, Thomas Forcey, Samuel Fulton, William Hanna, Jacob Haney, Martin Hoover, Samuel Hoover, George Hunter, Esther Haney, John Hall, John Hoover, Henry Irwin, Hugh Jordon, Samuel Jordon, Thomas Jordon, Thomas Kirk, Thomas Kirk, jr., John Kline, Nicholas Kline, William Leonard, Rudolph Litch, Lebbeus Luther, David Ligget, Richard Mapes, John Moore, Reuben Mayhew, Adam Myers, Moses Norris, Matthew Ogden, Daniel Ogden, John Owens, William Orr, Joseph Patterson, Robert Patterson, Thomas Reynolds, Alexander Reed, Thomas Reed, Archibald Shaw, Elisha Schofield, John Shaw, Richard Shorter, Mary Shirrey, Robert Shaw, Ignatius Thompson, William Tate, Robert Wrigley, George Welch, Herman Young, Peter Young.

The single freemen were: Andrew Allison, Samuel Ardery, Benjamin Beers, Benjamin Carson, jr., Alexander Dunlap, Christian Eveon, Jacob Hoover, Cæsar Potter, John R. Reed, Hugh Reynolds, William Shirrey, Hugh McMullen.

The settlers living in the Sinnamahoning district were enrolled in a separate list. It will be remembered that the settlement down the river was made into an election district, and the voting place was fixed at the mouth of the Sinnamahoning, at Andrew Overdorf's house. The taxables of this district were: Stephen Barfield, Robert Barr, Daniel Bailey, Jacob Burch, Dwight Cadwell, Thomas Dent, Richard Galat, Joseph Gaugey, Levy Hicks, William T. Hardy, Ralph Johnston, Thew. Johnston, James Jordon, John Jordon, Henry Lorghbaugh, jr., Joseph Mason, Amos Mix, James Mix, William Nanny, John Overdorf, Andrew Overdorf, Andrew Overdorf, jr., Samuel Smith, Charles Swartz, Curran Sweesey, Benjamin Smith, Jacob Miller, Leonard Morey.

The single freemen in the Sinnamahoning district were as follows: James Mix, Joseph Gaugey, James Sweezey, John Ream, John Biss, William Lewis, William Shepherd, George Lorghbaugh, William Calloway, George Derring.

The first reduction of the territorial limits of Lawrence township was made by the formation of Covington and Gibson, in the year 1817, by an order of the Centre County Court of Quarter Sessions.

In 1845, at a term of court held February 4, Goshen township was erected from Lawrence, Girard, and part of Jay and Gibson townships.

The early history of this township antedates, by many years, its civil organization. Within its boundaries there was located the old Indian town of Chincleclamousche, the remains of which were discovered by Daniel Ogden, the pioneer, at the time of his settlement, in 1797. Still further back than this we find the country overrun and occupied by a fierce tribe of Indians known to the first white adventurers as the Lenni Lenapes, who made their central sta-

tion on the river Delaware, and whose descendants occupied this whole region for a hundred years or more. Later on came the Shawnese, a supposed branch of the Algonquins, whose language they spoke. Then again, during the seventeenth century, the confederated nation of Iroquois, or the Five Nations, as they were commonly known, swept over the entire province of Pennsylvania, as well as the country north and south of it, driving out the occupants or completely subjugating them, and making themselves conquerors, and their chiefs and sachms rulers and monarchs of the entire country. During the progress of the French and Indian war this vicinity was occupied by the French with view to erecting a fort, but this scheme seems to have failed. They did, however, assemble at the village of Chincleclamousche and organize an expedition against Fort Augusta, the key to the whole northwestern part of the province.

Here it was that Captain Hambright came with orders to destroy the Indian town, and make battle against the inhabitants, but finding the town deserted returned to the fort with his men. On a subsequent visit the town was found to be destroyed, and the Indians fled to the protection of the French forts on the western frontier.

During the Revolutionary War no record is found concerning specific depredations at this point, but the Indian paths, several of which led through the township, were thoroughfares of travel to and from the points east of the Alleghenies.

Daniel Ogden was the first permanent settler in this township, and made the first improvement therein. The subsequent settlers up and down the river are mentioned in other chapters of this work, which, together with the tax-rolls, will inform the reader as to the pioneers in this section.

The chief industry at that time was farming and clearing land, and as new residents followed, each in succession was compelled to make a clearing for a cabin and farming purposes.

The necessity of lumber and material for building led to the erection of saw-mills at various places, and as the lands became cleared and crops gathered, grist-mills became a like necessity.

According to the tax-roll made by Samuel Fulton, assessor for Lawrence and Pike townships, in the year 1814, there were several industries already established in the township of Lawrence, some of which can be located with accuracy.

Samuel Beers was assessed as having a tan-yard. Beers lived on Clearfield Creek, and had a small tannery near his house. This factory was so small that it was assessed as nominal only.

Martin Hoover had a saw-mill and was assessed therefor fifty dollars. This amount would scarcely buy a cheap saw at the present day. Hoover's mill was located on Montgomery Creek, near where J. L. McPherson's steam

saw-mill is now built. Hoover's mill was built some years prior to 1814, as a water-power mill on a small scale, and the water of the creek was then sufficient to furnish power. The present McPherson mill, having a very much greater capacity, is provided with boiler and engine. This is one of the oldest mill locations in the county.

Esther Haney, widow of Frederick Haney, was assessed this same year for a saw and grist-mill. They were located on Montgomery Creek, near where the Widow Smith now lives. The saw-mill was assessed at fifty dollars, and the grist-mill at thirty dollars.

Thomas Haney, son of Frederick, had a saw-mill on Moose Creek, about where is now situated the hamlet called Paradise. This mill has long since gone to decay.

Reuben Mayhew was the local shoemaker, and his trade assessed at ten dollars.

To Matthew Ogden attaches the credit of having built the first grist-mill in the county, on Moose Creek, about half a mile above its mouth. Some years later he built a saw-mill further down and moved his grist-mill to that point, near the site now occupied by Shaw's mill. In 1821 Ogden built another grist-mill on Clearfield Creek, on lands now owned by John F. Weaver. This was operated for many years, but is now entirely destroyed.

Thomas Reynolds had a tannery in Clearfield town, that was built about the year 1810, but no business of account was done there until some five or six years later. The building was erected near where J. B. McEnally's residence now stands on First street.

Another tannery was built about 1820, just back of the present Boyer residence on Second street, by Jacob Irwin.

There used to stand many years ago, a mill at the mouth of Montgomery Creek, near the site of the Smith place, up the river. It was supposed to be one of the Hanney mills, but by some persons it was supposed to belong to Peter Young. The latter had a mill, but its precise location is uncertain.

In 1814-15, the Elder mills were built on Little Clearfield Creek by James I. Thorn, who came to the county for that purpose. The building consisted of a saw-mill, a fulling or woolen-mill, and a tavern. The woolen-mill was the first of its kind in the county, and the tavern among the first. Elder never resided in the county, but was largely interested in lands at that place. He is remembered as exceedingly kind and generous. He had many cattle at his place, and frequently loaned unbroken cattle to farmers, and allowed them to break and use them for their keeping.

The record given above concerning the old mills and other industries of the township has been confined to that portion of the settlement comprising the county about the county seat, those who first held their elections at the house of Benjamin Jordan and afterward at William Bloom's. The whole election district in this locality still retained the name of Chincleclamousche.

In the Sinnamahoning district we have a record of the taxables made in the year 1815, showing a total of forty-one. The roll also mentions two saw-mills, one assessed to Thomas Dent and the other to John Jordan.

In 1813, a year after commissioners for the county were authorized to be elected therein, the population had increased sufficiently that a post-office for the county was found necessary, and this was established at the house of Alexander Read, better known as "Red Alex." The neighborhood on the ridge where the Reads were numerous, was known as Readsboro, and the office was designated by that name. It was continued there until about the year 1819. The old State road passed through the place, and it was then the most central point, notwithstanding the fact that the site for the county seat had already been established at the old Indian town some two or three miles distant. Before this office was established all mail matter came from Philipsburg, on the extreme east line of the county, once each week.

At the time the county seat was fixed there was no improvement on the lands of Abraham Witmer, except such as had many years before been made by the Indians. The old cleared fields remained grown up with weeds and buffalo grass. It is said that Daniel Ogden cut this grass and used the lands. This may be so, but Ogden did not own any part of the lands, nor claim to own them. His settlement was nearly a half mile further south, up the river.

When Lawrence was made a township there were but few residents at the county seat proper, that is, Clearfield town. The first conveyances of town lots were made to Matthew Ogden, Robert Collins, and William Tate, in the year 1807. The donation of lands for county building and other purposes was made at the time the county seat was fixed, but the deed was not executed until 1813.

Improvement and settlement in the town were naturally slow. The whole tract embraced by it was plotted and lots were held at prices greater than the average pioneer could afford to pay. At the time the assessment was made in 1814, there appears less than a dozen lots sold, and of these William Tate had three and Thomas Reynolds two.

The court-house was erected by Robert Collins about this time, and purchases became more frequent, the roll of 1816 showing in taxables and erections throughout the entire township.

The township of Lawrence was declared, by an act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1821, to be a separate election district, and the freemen were directed to hold their elections at the court-house in Clearfield town. This place is yet used for election purposes, although the borough is now, and for about forty years, has been a separate election district, and elects its own officers. Having from this time a distinct and complete organization, settlement became more rapid, and consequent upon such settlement and growth and the development of its resources, this has become one of the leading townships of the

county. The surrender of lands for the formation of Covington and other townships, while it reduced its area and population, made it more compact and more readily improved.

From the time that lumbering was first commenced on the river and its tributaries, Lawrence has occupied a position of prominence in the county. The seat of justice, located in the southern central part of the township, became the natural trading and distributing center for the country roundabout. While up to this time coal mining for shipment has not been carried on to any considerable extent, yet there is an abundant supply for that purpose and the local demand as well.

The chief pursuit followed by the people of the township, outside their regular occupation as farmers, was lumbering, and although many of the mills constructed for the manufacture of this commodity have been destroyed or removed, yet some remained and were among the established industries of the township. In making a record of such as are prominently recalled, those of the present borough of Clearfield are omitted from this chapter and included in that relating to the borough, although they may have been established before the borough organization was completed. The same relation may be maintained regarding the several grist-mills of the township, and with the saw-mills may be treated upon under a common head.

Among the early mill erections was that built by Hopkins Boone, John and Maxwell Long and William Porter, on Clearfield Creek, about a quarter of a mile above the old Clearfield bridge, in or about the year 1833. The proprietors were considerably involved and the property was sold to Lewis Passmore about ten or twelve years after its erection. The latter sold to John W. Miller, who removed the building and machinery for the erection of a saw and grist-mill on the creek opposite the old Elder mills, and were known as the Miller mills. They went to decay many years ago.

The first erection in the vicinity of that now known as Porter's mill, was made about 1836, by Philip Antes and George Leech, with an interest owned by Christopher Kratzer. The saw-mill on the east side of the river was first built. The property went to James T. Leonard on forced sale, but was afterward deeded to the Antes boys, and by them to William Porter and Philip C. Heisy. Porter bought the Heisy interest. The first grist-mill on the place was erected by William Porter in 1877, at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars. It burned in 1882. Another mill was immediately erected in its place, larger and of greater capacity, at a cost of about seventeen thousand dollars. Recently the roller process machinery has been introduced into this mill. It has lately been purchased by ex-Sheriff W. R. McPherson.

On the site of the present Ferguson mills in the year 1842, George B. Logan and Thomas Read, built a saw-mill on the south side of the river, and about 1850, built a grist-mill on the north bank. A division of the property was



RICHARD SHAW.

made by which Logan took the grist-mill, and Reed the saw-mill, but subsequently Logan became the owner of the whole property. About 1860 he sold to the Farmers' Company, but that was not a successful organization and the property came back to Logan again. A few years ago it was sold to George E. Ferguson, the present owner and proprietor. The dam across the West Branch was constructed at the time the first mill was built.

On the site formerly occupied by Matthew Ogden's pioneer mill on Moose Creek, there was built by Alexander Irvin, in the year 1830, a substantial grist-mill. Irvin sold to Richard Shaw, who operated it until his death, when it went to Richard Shaw, jr., and has since been owned by him. This mill is commonly known as the "Red Mill."

About the year 1842, William Bigler and William Powell built a saw mill in the south part of the township, and afterward christened it the "Doniphan Mill," in honor of Colonel Doniphan of Mexican War fame. After Mr. Bigler's election to the office of governor of the State, the property went to the firm of G. L. Reed & Co. It has also been owned by Weaver and Betts, William Brown, Daniel Mitchell and again by Weaver and Betts, whose property it now remains.

The Ringgold Mill, so named for a distinguished officer of the Mexican War, was built by George R. Barrett and Christopher Kratzer, in the year 1847. It was erected on Clearfield Creek about half a mile from the railroad bridge, the cost thereof being about seven thousand dollars. During the extremely high water on the creek that year, the mill was carried down stream to the river, and thence down to Karthaus bridge, where all trace of it was lost, no part ever being recovered. A new mill was immediately erected on the site of the former structure. Both of these were among the very best in the lumber country, the first being an unusually fine mill. It was a double mill, having two saws, and manufactured a large amount of lumber for that time. The dam built by the owners was very objectionable to raftsmen on account of its height, and many were the rafts and arks that went to pieces in attempting its passage. The property was afterward sold to Wilson Hoover, and burned while he owned it.

The first erection on the site now occupied by the Diamond Mill, was made by Richard Shaw in 1847, who built a saw-mill at that place. He gave the property to Archie Shaw, who built the Diamond grist-mill near the saw-mill. The property is now owned by the widow of Richard Shaw.

Israel Nichols built a saw-mill on Moose Creek not far from where the water company's dam is built, about the year 1847. He owned and operated it up to about 1868, when it was sold to G. L. Reed and A. L. Ogden, the present owners.

Martin Nichols had a saw-mill near the site now occupied by George Orr's blacksmith shop. It was built about fifty years ago, but was torn down many years ago.

Lawrence township can to-day boast of but two church edifices. The borough of Clearfield being centrally located in the township, the convenience of the people is as well suited to attend church there, as to have edifices erected through the various localities of the township. The "Center Church," so called, of the Methodist Episcopal Society, was built about the year 1827, on lands donated by Philip Antes, about three miles south and west from Clearfield town. Among the early members of the society there can be recalled the families of Philip Antes; Moses Boggs, Elisha Scofield, Isaiah Goodfellow, Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. John Fullerton, Moses Norris and others. Services were conducted there about the time of the erection of the building by Rev. Allen Britton and Rev. John Anderson, and other ministers as the conference provided. Regular services were held once each month, provided the ministers in charge could reach the place in time. The circuit points which they were compelled to visit on their regular trips were Karthaus, Girard, Centre and other posts along the river, and frequently they would be delayed. In 1860 the old church was torn down, and on the site was built a more substantial edifice, having an audience-room with a basement below; built plainly, yet in a substantial manner. Services are held twice each month, by the pastor in charge of the M. E. Church at West Clearfield borough.

The house for religious worship located in the northwest part of the township, and known as the Church of God, or Disciple Christian Church, was built in the year 1870. The original intention was that it should be a union church, to be used in common by members of various denominations, but, owing to some misunderstanding, the plan was not fully carried out. The persons interested in the building failed to pay for its erection and material used, whereupon it was sold to enforce the lien. It was subsequently purchased by a member of the Disciple Society not a resident of this county. The first service was held here in 1870, when the church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Plowman. He was succeeded by Rev. Linn. The present pastor in charge is Rev. Thomas Young, who conducts services once in two weeks.

Although Lawrence is one of the pioneer townships of the county, and in all matters of county progress and advancement, she is not entitled to first honor in matters of education so far as the first school erected is concerned, but from the best authority obtainable, the second school-house was built in the township in the year 1806. This was located north and east from Clayville town nearly opposite the mouth of Clearfield Creek. Here the redoubtable Samuel Fulton taught, and was afterward followed by Miss Davis and Miss Goon. An old school was built about twenty rods above the covered bridge at Clearfield town, on the west side of the river within the limits of the present borough of West Clearfield. The exact date of its erection is unknown. Among the early teachers there can be remembered the names of John Campbell, Miss Brockway and Benjamin Merrell.

One of the first school-houses on the "ridges" was built about 1823 or 1824, about eighty rods from the present Pine Grove school. Daniel Spackman and George Catlette were among the first teachers there. About two miles above on the farm of Ignatius Thompson, a log school was built in 1826 or 1827. Mr. Thompson and Jonathan R. Ames were the first teachers there. On the lower end of Thompson's place another school was built about 1832. Patrick Hagerty taught there two or three winters. In 1831 the first school was built on the site of the present Pine Grove school building. The first teacher was John Hoover, the second James Cathcart. At the mouth of Wolf stood a log house built for a dwelling, but was used for school purposes.

At the present day there are in Lawrence township fourteen schools located respectively: Driftwood, in the southwest part of the township on the river; Hazel Green, in south part near Dougherty's; Pine Grove, at the forks of the road above Amos Read's; Clover Hill, near Clearfield Creek, near the Tate Settlement; Mount Carmel, near Morgan's in the south part of the township on the ridges; Centre, on the west side of the river below Porter's mill; Montgomery, one mile from Clearfield on road to McPherson's; Mount Zion, in Orr neighborhood in west part of the township; Paradise, on Penfield road; Pleasant Dale, in north part of township; Mount Joy, in north part near cemetery; Waterford, near railroad bridge over Clearfield Creek, in the east part of the township on the Waterford turnpike; Wolf Run, so named from the stream on which it is situate; Hillsdale, at a small hamlet east of Clearfield borough.

Lawrence Grange No. 533 of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized May 12, 1875, by O. S. Cary, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county. The charter members were J. R. Read, W. P. Read, Miles Read, Alexander Read, Geo. L. Read, W. S. Read, Alexander Read, jr., M. J. Owens, W. T. Spackman, James Spackman, R. S. Spackman, Mary W. Read, Mary M. Read, Ellen A. Read, Sally E. Read, Rebecca M. Read, Mary C. Read, J. Blair Read, Maggie Owens, J. Alice Read, Mary E. Spackman.

From the time of its organization to the present, the following persons have officiated in the capacity of master, the presiding officer of the society: 1876, W. P. Read; 1877, James Spackman; 1878, J. A. Read; 1879, W. S. Read; 1880, Miles Read; 1881, J. B. Read; 1882-83, W. A. Porter; 1884, H. L. Dunlap; 1885, Leander Denning; 1886, J. R. Caldwell. The officers for the year 1887 are as follows: master, W. K. Henderson; overseer, H. L. Dunlap; lecturer, Miss L. R. Read; steward, W. P. Read; asst. steward, L. E. Spackman; chaplain, Miss S. J. Blair; secretary, Miss S. E. Read; gate-keeper, Miles Read; lady asst. steward, Miss J. M. Read; Pomona, Mrs. M. W. Read; Ceres, Mrs. Ellen Read; Flora, Mrs. M. E. Spackman. Lawrence Grange has at the present time a membership of fifty-three.

Mount Joy Grange, No. 584, P. of H. was organized August 10, 1885, with the following charter members: J. B. Shaw, W. B. Owens, Abraham

Humphrey, Joseph Owens, R. J. Conklin, M. V. Owens, J. B. Ogden, J. Conklin, William Lansberry, L. C. Shaffner, Thompson Read, G. W. Ogden, Matthew Ogden, George Shaw, F. Bumgardner, Clara E. Shaw, Sarah A. Shaw, Rachel Shaw, Anna B. Read, Mary Conklin, Anna G. Shaffner, Mary L. Ogden, M. J. Ogden, M. E. Owens, Martha J. Owens. The first officers elected were: J. B. Shaw, master; Matthew Ogden, overseer; J. B. Ogden, secretary. From the date of organization to the present time the succession of masters has been as follows: M. J. Owens, Matthew Ogden, William Lansberry, John Shaw, Jackson Conklin, M. V. Owens, Zach Ogden, G. W. Ogden. Mount Joy Grange is one of the substantial and progressive subordinate grange orders in the county. The home of the order is in the north part of Lawrence township, and in its membership is found the best and most thrifty farmers in that locality. From an original number of twenty-five members, there has been such an interest felt in its welfare and such benefits derived from the order, that within two years the membership has increased to ninety. The present officers of Mount Joy Grange are: Master, R. J. Conklin; overseer, Henry Ogden; lecturer, J. W. Wallace; steward, W. H. Moore; assistant steward, W. B. Owens; chaplain, Jackson Conklin; secretary, M. J. Owens; treasurer, Oliver Conklin; gate keeper, G. W. Ogden; Ceres, Annie M. Conklin; Pomona, M. E. Owens; Flora, Lizzie Butler; lady assistant steward, Delia Conklin.

The coaling interests and deposits of Lawrence township are as yet undeveloped, but sufficient quantities are known to exist, and in veins of sufficient depth to warrant mining for the markets. The local demand is readily supplied from numerous banks throughout the township, and a company has been formed for extensive operations near Mitchell Station, on Little Clearfield Creek. The company comprises the following well known residents of Clearfield borough: John F. Weaver, William W. Betts, William D. Bigler, A. Bowman Weaver, and James Kerr, the last named, Mr. Kerr, being general manager of the works. The vein of coal, which has proved to be of excellent quality, is four feet in thickness, and topped by an eight inch vein of cannel coal, a superior quality and very valuable. The O'Shanter Coal Company, for such is the name of the company, are preparing for active operations. A branch track, seventy-five hundred feet in length, is being built to connect with the Beech Creek Railroad. This discovery and development will stimulate further operations by other parties and in other localities, and by so doing add materially to the prosperity and welfare of the township. The coal exists, and its full development is now simply a question of time.

In the west part of the township, near J. L. McPherson's, has been found a superior quality of glass-sand, and in quantities sufficient to interest some prominent persons. An analysis has shown it to compare favorably with the best glass-sand found or used in this country. Negotiations are now pending,

which, if consummated, will develop an industry hitherto unknown to the county, and of great value to the parties interested.

WEST CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

At the June Sessions of the year 1883, a petition was presented to the Court, signed by forty-four residents of that part of Lawrence township lying on the west side of the West Branch, opposite the borough of Clearfield, praying that the town be incorporated as a borough. The petition was referred to the grand jury for such action as they deemed proper.

On the 5th of June the grand jury, after a full consideration of the matter, reported favorably, and recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, whereupon the court, on the 24th day of September, 1883, confirmed the judgment and report of the grand jury, and appointed the place for holding elections at the school-house in the borough, and declared West Clearfield borough to be a separate election district.

A petition was subsequently presented requesting that the limits be changed, and the farm and woodlands be excluded, which request was refused. Upon this a rule was granted whereby the burgess and council were required to show cause why the borough limits should not be so amended, and its territory reduced. The question was revived and argued several times, and not yet finally disposed of.

At the first election for borough officers, the following were chosen: Burgess, Aaron G. Kramer; councilmen, O. B. Merrell, Samuel I. Burge, J. A. Miller, Reuben Hackman, James H. Dale, and Philip Reece; clerk, O. B. Merrell; justices of the peace, J. C. Barclay and Ashley Thorn; constable, J. H. Larrimer.

In 1884 Aaron G. Kramer was elected burgess, and school directors as follows: Henry Markle, James H. Kelley, George W. Orr, Aaron G. Kramer, S. P. Shank, and James H. Dale. In 1885 Ashley Thorn was elected burgess, and O. B. Merrell, clerk.

The present officers are: Burgess, J. C. Barclay, appointed in place of A. J. Grier, resigned; clerk, O. B. Merrell, in place of Aaron G. Kramer, resigned; councilmen, O. B. Merrell, S. I. Burge, Philip Reese, Patrick J. Ducet, Charles Wheeler, and James H. Dale; justices, J. C. Barclay and J. N. McCullough; constable, J. H. Larrimer; high constable, A. J. Gearhart; assessor, Reuben Hackman; treasurer, S. E. Kramer; auditors, C. H. Geulich, Newton Nichols, and W. T. Humphrey; overseers, J. I. McBride and M. J. Fetzer.

The borough has two schools, the latter built in 1885 and not yet entirely completed. The old school not being large enough to accommodate the scholars, the new became a necessity.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized about fifteen years ago. The society was composed mainly of residents in the vicinity of West Clear-

field town, who desired a place of worship nearer their homes than the Clearfield Methodist Episcopal church. The society, although burdened with a considerable debt during the early years of its existence, is now in a prosperous condition under the pastoral charge of Rev. G. P. Sarvice.

West Clearfield is a small borough of about four hundred inhabitants. There are no manufacturing industries within its borough limits, but a short distance north stands the red mill and Primpton's foundry and repair shops, both being in Lawrence township.

The grounds of the Clearfield Agricultural Park Association, comprising about twenty-eight acres of land, lie within the limits of the borough.

Three or four small stores and a blacksmith shop comprise the business interests of the place.

THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT CALLED PINE.

The territory embraced within this district was erected into a qualified township under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed and approved the 10th day of April, 1873, for the purposes therein named. It has no history save the act by which it was created. There are but one or two squatter families living in the district. A clearing of a few acres in extent was made on the turnpike road leading to Penfield, and a log house was built thereon and occupied by L. J. Smith. The act referred to is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted &c., That all of the provisions of the act of this general assembly, approved February 14, 1863, entitled 'An act to lay out and make a state road in the county of Clearfield,' which authorizes the appointment of commissioners to take charge of said road, and appropriate certain taxes on lands therein named, to the improvement of said road, and which give authority to said commissioners to assess taxes on said lands, and collect the same, be and the same are hereby repealed, to take effect forthwith, and in the room and stead thereof, the lands named in the said act are in part erected into a new township, under the control and government of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, as hereinafter provided, and all of the said lands not included in the said township shall be and they are hereby restored to the jurisdiction and control of the municipal authorities to which they respectively belong, except that tracts numbers 3586, 3595, 3606, and 3586 be and they are hereby annexed to Union township for all purposes.

"Section 2. That all that part of the township of Pike and Huston, in the county of Clearfield, composed in part of the lands named in the act described in the first section of this act, beginning at the southeast corner of the township of Union, thence through tracts numbered 4252, 4251, and by the west lines of tracts numbers 4258, 4257, 4256, and 4254, north to the northwest corner of tract number 4254; thence east by the north line of number 4254, to the west line of tract number 5670; thence by said west line of number

5670 north to the northwest corner of said tract number 5670 ; thence by the north line of said tract and tract 4265, east to the east line of Lawrence township ; thence south to the southeast corner of tract 5783 ; thence west by the south lines of tracts 5783, 5784, 4253, and 4252, to the southeast corner of Union township, and place of beginning, shall be and is hereby separated from the said townships and created into municipal district, to be called Pine, which, when it shall have twenty qualified resident electors therein, may be, on their petition, or that of a majority of them, declared a township by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county without proceedings by view.

"Section 3. That the said unseated district shall be and it is hereby annexed to and made a part of the township of Lawrence for all purposes, until erected into a township, except as hereafter provided.

"Section 4. There shall be annually appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, three commissioners to take charge of the roads within the said district, who shall have all the power and be subject to all the liabilities imposed upon and possessed by supervisors of highways in the assessment and collection of road taxes on the lands and property in said district, and in the repair of all roads now in existence therein ; and the said commissioners shall have power to assess school taxes on all property in said district, not exceeding the rates now allowed by law, and may collect the same by return thereof as unseated taxes to the commissioners of said county, and by their warrant ; and the said taxes shall be by them paid into the treasury of the county of Clearfield, to the credit of said unseated district of Pine.

"Section 5. The said commissioners shall be appointed annually at the January term of court of said county, and for the remainder of this year the said court may appoint them at the June term ; and the said court may fix the amount of surety and approve the security, and shall have control of and general authority to compel obedience to their duties by any process of said courts ; and the county auditors of said county shall annually settle the accounts of said commissioners at the regular county settlement."

CHAPTER XLVI.

HISTORY OF MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

THE territory that was, in the year 1836, erected into a new township called "Morris," has, since that formation, been reduced by the erection of Graham and Cooper townships ; the first reduction having been made in the year 1856, by the erection of Graham. This proceeding took place over thirty

years ago, and as that number of years has passed the township has acquired considerable history, and may be readily separated from the mother townships of Morris and Bradford, out of which it was taken. Cooper township, however, being of such recent erection, has its history to make in future, except regarding its growth and development since January, 1884, at which time it was separated from Morris; therefore so far as its early history and settlement is concerned, the mention made thereof comes properly under this head, and will be treated as a part of Morris. The township of Cooper is made the subject of a separate chapter, and devoting to that chapter its growth since formation and the development of its vast mineral interests, together with business interests as at present represented.

The proceedings by which Morris township was brought into existence were commenced in the year 1835, in the same manner in which the other townships of the county were formed, viz., the presentation of a petition on the part of divers inhabitants of Bradford township setting forth that they labor under great inconvenience for want of a new township, and praying the court to appoint three commissioners to view and lay out the new township. This request was presented to the May term of the Quarter Sessions Court, and by the court Alexander B. Reed, James Ferguson and John Irvin were appointed to make the necessary division, provided the same was deemed prudent. By their report, which bears date the 7th day of July, 1835, they say:

"We the subscribers, appointed by the court to divide and lay off the township of Bradford into a new township, or townships, at the May Sessions, 1835, do report the draft or plot (annexed to report), to be agreeable to the prayer of the petitioners and the order of the said court."

At the September term of the court the report was confirmed *ni si*, and, on the 3d day of February, 1836, it was confirmed absolutely and regularly declared to be a separate township of the county. On the draft made by the viewers, in the handwriting of the court there appears these words: "This township named 'Morris' in honor of the Honorable Robert Morris, a distinguished patriot of the Revolutionary War."

The township, as laid out by the viewers was perhaps as irregular in conformation as any in the county, and at the same time it was numbered among the larger in superficial area. It extended from a point opposite and west of Philipsburg on the south, to the West Branch on the north, a mean distance of something like thirteen miles, and while it has no parallel sides, its average width was about six or seven miles. This, of course, is an estimate of its area before any of its territory was taken for the formation of other townships. The West Branch River formed the north, and the Moshannon the east boundary. Having such extensive water boundary, of course Morris township was well cut by smaller streams tributary to the larger ones named above. Among these tributary to the Susquehanna were Big Run, Wilhelm Run, Alder Run, Roll

ing Stone Run, and Basin Run. Those that discharged their waters into the Moshannon were Crawford Run, Weber Run, Moravian and Little Moravian Runs (neither, however, being the stream that is correctly so named), Grass Flat Run, Brown's Run, Big Run, Hawk Run, and Emigh Run. It will be seen that some of these are duplicate names, corresponding with names of other streams in other townships. The truth is, that many of these names were not applied until recently, and then by persons not thoroughly acquainted with the county or its numerous small rivulets, hence the fact.

This township, inclusive of Cooper, is bounded north by the Susquehanna River and Graham township; east by the Moshannon, which stream forms the division line between Clearfield and Centre counties; south by the Moshannon and Decatur township, and west by Decatur, Boggs and Graham townships.

In the year next succeeding that in which Morris township was erected (1837), James Allport made an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, and before relating the facts of early settlement, it is well to show who were residents there at the time of the erection. Many of these early settlers will be found mentioned in the sketch of the township provided by one of the respected residents of Kylertown, and will appear in this chapter further on. The enumeration or assessment roll contained the following names: James Allport, Robert Ardery, Henry Beams, Abraham Brown, John Brown, David Cooper, John Coonrod, William Dillon, George R. Dillon, Joseph Denney, Samuel Davison, David Dale, William Everhart, Martin Flegal, Valentine Flegal, David Flegal, Samuel C. Hall, George Hoover, Thomas Hancock, Vincent Holt, Nicholas Heister, John Hoover, William M. Hunter, John W. Irvin, Leonard Kyler, Jacob Wise, William Shimmel, George Shimmel, sr., Philip Shimmel, Jacob F. Runk, John Ready, Christian Roubly, John Roubly, John Beams, Jacob Beams, Jonas Bumbarger, Henry Bumbarger, Jacob Gearhart, Valentine Gearhart, David Gearhart, Peter Gearhart, John L. Gearhart, David Gray, Peter Gray, Jeremiah Hoover, Samuel Hoover, Evans Hunter, Reuben Hunter, Abraham Kyler, John B. Kyler, Henry Lorain, John Merryman, Joseph Morrison, Jacob Pierce, William Ricord, Joseph Senser, Frederick Senser, Moses Thompson, Samuel C. Thompson, Samuel Warring. The total amount of the assessment for the year 1837, as shown by the roll made by Mr. Allport, was \$14,318.

In the year 1861, nearly twenty-five years after the above enrollment was made, John Rayhorn became the assessor of the township, and as such made a list of the persons residents of the township, who were subject to militia duty. His list is copied here, and by an examination thereof, it will be seen that a large proportion of the names are new and not to be found in the first list of taxables made by James Allport. It also serves to show how rapid must have been the growth of this locality, notwithstanding the fact that but a few years before Graham was formed, thus taking a large tract from Morris in its formation.

The militiamen of the township as reported by John Rayhorn, assessor, were as follows: John Will, George Kehner, Michael Leibatt, Daniel Beams, Joseph Fulmer, Christian Hartle, Robert Rosenhoover, John Miller, John Weaver, Adam Knobb, John Stipple, William McKee, David Wagoner, G. L. Clapland, George Steincarichner, John Wait, Jacob May, John Steer, John Keen, Vincent Flegal, Miles Pelton, W. E. Williams, George Wise, John Troy, William Rothrock, David Shimmel, Harry Gleason, Elwood Dehaven, Reuben Wait, Peter Munce, C. P. Wilder, Leonard Kyler, David Kyler, Zachariah Jones, David Cramer, Jesse Beams, George D. Hess, Daniel Zones, John Hoover.

It is observed from the foregoing roll that there was a strong element of German settlers that came to the vicinity subsequent to the erection and prior to the year 1861. This locality was, before this growth, largely populated with Germans, or descendants from German parents. They were, and always have been a thrifty, energetic and progressive class of people, and make admirable citizens.

The early settlement and history of Morris, and the territory now included by Cooper township, as well, is told by the following sketch which was written by one of the highly respected residents of Kylertown; a man occupying a prominent position in that locality, and whose authority is undoubted. It is thought desirable to relate the facts as furnished, making only such changes in form and style as are absolutely necessary. The history of the various localities is included in this sketch, and it will be noticed that the ground is well covered, and the fact fully stated, although in form and style it is hardly that usually employed.

Morris township is located on the eastern border of Clearfield county, Pa., and is noted for its great bodies of pine, oak and hemlock timber; also a great portion is well adapted for farming purposes; it is also underlaid with fine and large veins of bituminous coal, which are beginning to be largely developed. Amongst its first settlers was Captain Jacob Wise, who located in the southern end of the township, cleared up a farm, and also carried on blacksmithing. He raised a large family of children, some of whom are still living in the vicinity where they were born. The "Captain," as he was always called, was endowed with quite a military spirit, and figured conspicuously in military gatherings in his day, and many a good joke that came from him was enjoyed by his many friends. He lived to a good old age and his death was much lamented by his many friends and neighbors.

Another of the old citizens of the township was Samuel C. Thompson, who came here and located near to Captain Wise's, and cleared up a fine farm. He raised a large family. Being a man of good education and fine judgment, he was soon after elected justice of the peace, and filled that position to the general satisfaction of all; he was re-elected and served as justice for fifteen years in Morris township. His land being underlaid with a vein of excellent bitumin-

ous coal, he opened up the bed and supplied the home demand with coal ; the only coal that could be used for blacksmithing in the whole neighborhood for many years. Being a popular man, he was elected to the office of county commissioner, and filled the office with honesty, and with credit to himself and township. He sold his farm and timber land to J. C. Brenner, and W. F. Reynolds. They sold it to R. B. Wigton & Co., who are now operating the coal very extensively. After selling his farm he removed to Nittany Valley, where he purchased a farm near Hublersburg, Centre county. After settling on his farm in Centre county he was again elected justice of the peace, and continued in office until his death. He left surviving him Mrs. Thompson, widow, and a large family of children to mourn his decease. The land belonging to Captain Wise was sold to D. W. Holt & Co., who opened up the coal, commenced and carried on a very successful business for a number of years. Then he sold to R. B. Wigton & Co., who have enlarged and increased the business, until that company is among the largest coal shippers in this part of the country.

The next, and one of the most enterprising men that has ever been in this township, is D. W. Holt, now a citizen of Philipsburg, Centre county, but who is still operating in the coal business very largely in Morris township. Mr. Holt was formerly a citizen of Bradford township, this county, but as an enterprising lumberman, came to this township and purchased a part of the pine timber known as the Allport timber. After the second year's operation in square timber, he built a large steam saw-mill and engaged in the manufacturing of sawed lumber for a few years. He married Miss Catharine Allport. Some time later he purchased the Captain Wise property, and commenced operating in the coal business, and was the first to ship coal from Morris township. Shortly after he purchased a valuable property in Philipsburg, and extended his coal and lumber operations in different parts of the neighborhood very extensively, and can be classed as one of the most, if not the foremost of enterprising men in all this vicinity.

There is at this time in successful operation nine different coal mines in this township, viz.: The Decatur mines, operated by John Nuttall; the Morrisdale mines, by R. B. Wigton & Son; Empire mines, by John Ashcroft; the Allport & Sock Somin, by D. W. Holt & Co.; Pardee mines, by Munson & Single; Mull & Jones, by Mull, Jones & Co; Wallace mines, by Wallace, Wrigley & Co.; the Ladue mines, by A. B. & G. W. Ladue, all of which are doing a prosperous and thriving business.

Another old and prominent citizen of old Morris township was James Allport, who contributed a great amount to the good of the citizens, and also to the general public; he has long since passed away, but his memory is loved and revered by those who still remain and who knew him.

We will here, as a matter of history, and for those who have gone before us, speak of William Hunter, a very good citizen and kind neighbor, who was

among the pioneers of Morris township, who has departed this life, but who has left many who can testify to his moral worth.

Mention also may be made of the names of David Dale, George R. Dillen, and John W. Irvin, who were among the pioneers that have been consigned to mother earth.

Another name which was prominent amongst the early settlers of Morris township, was John Hoover, sr., a worthy and respected citizen, who came to Morris township from Union county at an early day. He raised a large and industrious family, the sons of whom are still among the people of Cooper township (a part of Morris), which derived its name from David Cooper, one of the first settlers of that part of Morris township known as Cooper Settlement.

David Cooper was another of those old stalwart pioneers who crossed the great Allegheny Mountains to make his home in Clearfield county and Morris township, which was then a dense forest with scarcely the mark of human habitation, but which is destined to be one of the richest counties in the State of Pennsylvania.

The sons of John Hoover, sr., helped to clear up a farm near to the village now known as Allport, and there passed on northward in Morris township to what is known as Hickory Bottom Settlement, where they purchased for themselves land in the woods, and by industry, sobriety, and fair dealing have become the owners of excellent farms—the best in this part of the county.

Among those who settled in that part of the township known as “Cooper Settlement,” was Leonard Kyler, sr., who, with David Cooper, settled at or near the present thriving village of Kylertown, where each of them opened for themselves large and productive farms, part of which has been sold off in town lots, on which the village of Kylertown is now located. Leonard Kyler’s family consisted of two sons and three daughters. The sons were John B. and Thomas Kyler, the latter being the founder of the now flourishing village of Kylertown. John B. Kyler became the son-in-law of David Cooper, and purchased the Cooper farm. He divided a part of it into lots, which now forms a considerable part of the village. John B. Kyler lived on the Cooper homestead, and raised a large family. He survived his wife several years, and died about four years ago, much lamented by his many friends, as he was a kind and generous neighbor and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He leaves six surviving children to mourn their loss. One of these children is Leonard Kyler, of Kylertown, a progressive merchant and hotel-keeper.

Another of the old and worthy citizens of Morris township was Abraham Kyler, familiarly called “Uncle Abraham.” He was uncle of John B. and Thomas Kyler. He located, at an early day, in the southern end of the township. He was for many years a successful farmer, an honest and upright man, and died an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. A few years before

he died he sold the principal part of his large farm to Edward Perks, who took possession of it and farmed it successfully a few years, when he was elected sheriff of Clearfield county. After serving one term he sold his farm and removed to Philipsburg, Centre county, where he engaged in the banking business for several years, when he died, leaving a loving wife and children, and a host of kind friends to mourn his untimely death.

The principal business of this township was, for many years, farming and lumbering. The Moshannon Creek, which forms the line on the eastern border of this county, adjoining Centre county, is a large and rapid mountain stream, well calculated for floating or driving lumber, by which there has been many millions of the finest white pine lumber in the State driven to market, together with as many more millions of feet of hemlock of an equally fine quality.

For a number of years there was considerable rafting done on the Moshannon, but it never proved very profitable to those engaged in the business of running either sawed lumber or square timber; but taking lumber to market in this manner has gone by.

The Beech Creek Railroad Company has built one of the best railroads that ever coursed the hillsides of any county, now in successful operation along the course of the Moshannon Creek, which is carrying our lumber to market more successfully and with more profit to its owners, beside the immense trains of coal that pass over this road almost hourly, day and night. It may be well said that the people of this part of the county, as well as the southern part, owe much to the founders of the Beech Creek Railroad Company, as they have given them an outlet and a well managed road for transporting coal, lumber, and other products to the market.

The lumbering business has been carried on very extensively for some years, and is still continued by some in driving logs out of the smaller streams that discharge into the Moshannon Creek.

Among the most successful parties in this business was Messrs. Blanchards, which firm have been gone from here several years.

In addition to the mining operations which were previously spoken of in this chapter is the Kyler colliery, near Munson's Station, on the Beech Creek Railroad, operated by Mr. Fishburn, who is running about thirty coke ovens day and night, employing about one hundred men in all.

The next coal operators in this township is the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, which is operating their three double drifts at Grass Flat, with over two hundred men; also their other mines at or near the new but enterprising town of Peale. This hamlet contains over three hundred houses, with many other fine and commodious buildings. There is also another colliery opening on Wells's Run, on the lands of Messrs. Weaver & Betts, with a branch of the Beech Creek Railroad extending to it. This is under the supervision of Mr.

Summerville, a practical operator, formerly of Snowshoe, Centre county. This vein of coal here opened, is one of the best in the region, and is perfectly free from slate for a depth of three feet and six inches. They have only recently commenced shipping from this mine, and are sending out from fifteen to twenty cars per day, but expect, during the present year, to increase their shipments to fifty cars per day. They are working night and day, and are putting in men as fast as they can make room for them.

There is also a large steam saw-mill, with planer and shingle-mill attached, near this point, and on the Branch Railroad, in sight of the dump of these mines. This coal company, operating at the mouth of Wells's Run, expect to build at least fifty coal ovens this coming summer, which will increase the business of this point very largely. The extension of this Branch Beech Creek Railroad for a distance of three miles is expected in the near future, which will open up a large body of coal belonging to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company. This branch, when extended, will pass through what is known as the "State Tract" of land, which is the best lot of hemlock and oak timber now in this end of the county. It is owned by Messrs. O. L. Schoonover, and James L. Stewart. They have commenced making and shipping railroad ties, and also a large amount of bark. The Wells's Run Branch Road, when extended to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company lands, will pass within one mile of Kylertown, and will make an outlet for other large bodies of coal in that vicinity.

The location of this beautiful village is directly on the summit, or ridge, dividing the waters leading to the Susquehanna River and Moshannon Creek. Among its prominent citizens is James Thompson, who has resided in the town for over twenty-five years. He is the oldest son of Samuel C. Thompson, who is mentioned in the first part of this chapter. James Thompson was born in Centre county. His parents came from Centre county to Morris township in 1830. He lived with his father until he arrived at manhood, and while at home he received a good common school education. He taught school for a number of years; then worked at the carpenter's trade. After that he was employed as clerk by Joseph C. Brenner, at the village of Morrisdale, in this township, where Mr. Brenner carried on the mercantile business for a number of years. He also started a branch store at Kylertown, and James Thompson took charge of the store and carried on the business for a time. Mr. Brenner closed his business in Kylertown and moved to Williamsport, where he engaged in the lumber business. From there he removed to Philadelphia, where he went into the notion business, and died in 1886. E. C. Brenner, the eldest son of Joseph C. Brenner, was a citizen of Kylertown for over twenty years. He removed here to settle the business of his father. He was appointed postmaster at Kylertown during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, but, being a Republican in politics, was removed, and succeeded by

Peter Moyer, Democrat, under the administration of Grover Cleveland. E. C. Brenner was one of the best and most obliging postmasters that there was in the county; the loss of him as postmaster, and his estimable family, on his removal to Philadelphia, is much regretted. He was elected justice of the peace, and served in that office over two years. He made an upright and impartial officer, and was much respected by the general public.

Mention may be made here of the name of another of the old citizens of Morris, now Cooper township, James Hughes, who lives one half mile east of Kylertown. He came to this vicinity in 1841 or '42, and located where he now lives, having resided on the same farm for forty-five years. He married a daughter of David Cooper, and raised a family of four children — two girls and two boys, after which his wife died; but, like many men, after a respectable length of time, he married Mrs. Sarah J. Hall, a widow, of Lancaster county, Pa. She, as well as her husband, had a family of children, all of which have been raised and started in pursuit of fortunes for themselves. Mr. Hughes was one of the early settlers who helped the old, and noted surveyor, Joseph Quay, in surveying this and adjoining townships. He being endowed with a most remarkable memory, can to-day, at the age of sixty-six years, point out more lines and corners of tracts of land than any other man in all this region of country, and to-day holds a paying position as agent, to look over and examine lines and lands of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, since their purchase of coal lands in this part of the county.

One of the first settlers in this part of the county, which is now in Cooper township, was N. J. Folmar, who is still living but in very feeble health. He lives on the same premises that he improved when he first came to the township. He has seven sons and one daughter, who are all living and married, and are located near the old homestead. Each has a farm in the heart of a fine settlement, near the town of Peale, which affords them an excellent market for all their produce.

Jacob Raymond, sr., is another old pioneer of the German settlement, who came here in 1844, bought land and settled near the Catholic Church, of which he is a member. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, who are all living near the old homestead, each having provided himself with a comfortable home, and are respected by all who know them.

In the year 1843, Frederick Neabel, a prominent German, came to the Cooper Settlement (now the German Settlement). He bought land and commenced clearing up a farm, and lumbered in the winter. He made the first timber road to the Susquehanna River, at a point known as the Big Basin, to which place he hauled his square timber to be rafted and run to market. In this manner he succeeded in paying for his land. He raised a respectable family of children. He lived and died a prominent member of the Catholic Church, and was greatly lamented by a large circle of friends.

Amongst the oldest settlers of the German Settlement may be here mentioned the names of Joseph and Michael Steindechner, who immigrated to this locality about 1844. They bought land and cleared farms and raised large and respectable families, and were strict members of the Catholic Church. Nearly all of them are still living on the farm where they settled. Michael moved west about twenty years ago. He was the only man that ever distilled whisky in this township, but it was not a very choice article of liquor, even for pioneer whisky.

Michael Rader, Christian Hartle, and Robert Rasenhoover were among the first settlers of this part of the township. They settled here about 1844, and all of them, by hard labor and industry, have become the owners of elegant farms; moreover, each has raised a large family. They are still living on their farms, and enjoying the benefit of their early labor. In this section of Cooper township the land is well adapted to agriculture, and there is a large number of excellent farms in this part of the country.

There is what might be called a middle division of this Cooper Settlement, which was first improved by Henry Beam, who came to this locality about 1836 or 1837, and who withstood many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life in opening up his farm. He raised a large family; was a very successful farmer. He died a number of years ago. Three of the sons of Henry Beam are still living in Cooper township, each of which opened a farm near the old homestead. Jesse and Daniel Beam are still living on their farms, which are very productive, and they are respected for their industry and sobriety. Jacob Beam, the oldest son, also opened up a large farm of two hundred acres, from which he has, by hard work and strict economy, accumulated quite a fortune. He also owned a large and fine lot of pine and oak timber, which he sold, together with his land and coal, to Messrs. Weaver & Betts, of Clearfield, for fifteen thousand dollars. He then purchased a fine residence in the village of Kylertown, where he now resides, and is seventy-two years of age.

Sebastian Santcroft was an old citizen of Kylertown, and located in it in the year 1850. He was a stone mason by trade, and was a very useful and respected citizen for over twenty-five years. He has gone, with others of the old citizens, but he is still remembered by his many friends. He was a conscientious member of the Catholic Church. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter, who still live in Kylertown.

Morris was a large township, and was established and confirmed by the court in the year 1836. In 1884 it was divided, Cooper township being formed out of part of the original Morris township.

In 1839 there was but four school-houses in Morris—one in the southern end, which was built on the farm of Abraham Kyler, and was used for a church as well as for school purposes; one at Old Morrisdale, now known as Allport;

one on the farm of John Brown, also occasionally used for church or religious meetings; one in the German Settlement, known at that time as Cooper Settlement. These houses were built before the common school system came into operation, and could be used in common for school and religious purposes also. As the township became more thickly settled, and when the free school system became adopted it became necessary to have more school-houses. At the present time there are fourteen schools in the two townships—that is, Cooper and Morris. These are so much crowded on account of the large number of children, that more are to be erected during the present year, as owing to the great increase in the coal business, the population of the township grows very rapidly. Some of the school rolls show over one hundred and twenty-five scholars to a school.

The first religious services in this region were held by the Lutheran denomination. They held their services in the old school-houses of that day, and the people thought nothing of traveling from eight to ten miles to attend meetings. The first church that was erected in this township was a hewn log building, and was built as a Union church by the members of the different denominations. The edifice was built at Old Morrisdale (now Allport), and stood for many years as a monument to the good feeling that existed among this people in an early day.

The next church (Methodist) was built of hewn logs, and was used for school and religious services. It has since been replaced with a fine church building in a beautiful grove—as fine a situation as could be found in Clearfield county. It is named the Sylvan Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. There is, in course of building, a Methodist Episcopal Church at Allport; also one at Morrisdale Mines.

The Presbyterians have a church in Kylertown, located on a very pleasant spot; also a very fine parsonage in the same place.

The Second Adventists, or Messiah's Society, have a church edifice located one and a half miles east of Kylertown, on the road leading from Kylertown to the German Settlement.

On the same road, about one mile farther east, the United Brethren have a comfortable church building.

About three miles farther east, and in the heart of the German Settlement, the inhabitants of which, with very few exceptions, are Catholics, there stands a very comfortable church with a large farm attached; also a good parsonage building erected thereon.

The politics of Morris township from its origin until within the last ten years, has been largely Democratic, the majority being about three to one; but since the mining business has increased so extensively, the political complexion of the township has changed considerably in favor of the Republican party. In the early days of Morris township, and for a number of years, there

was but one Whig or Republican vote in the entire township, and when the line was correctly run, this man's residence was found to be in Decatur township; therefore there was one or two elections that the returns showed a solid Democratic vote.

To be sure, up to about ten or fifteen years ago the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the region included by these townships was that of agriculture and lumbering. During the early days lumbering was carried on only to an extent sufficient to clear the land and place it in condition for cultivation; therefore lumbering at that time was a necessity. When this country was attacked by the sturdy, determined down-easters in search of the wealth that these prime forests contained, the people of this, in common with that of other localities, turned their attention to the then growing industry, and farmers became lumbermen; the plow was neglected for the woodman's ax; in place of well tilled farms, logs and lumber were spread over the region. This proved far more agreeable work than toiling from early dawn until dark on the farm, and then perhaps, the crops proved light. In the lumber business the case was quite different. The work, though hard, seldom required to be forced or driven, and as there was always a demand for this commodity, good prices and ready cash rewarded the efforts and labor of the people. At last, however, there came a change. The lands, once stripped of their timber, were no longer a source of revenue or profit. The farms were run down for lack of cultivation, and the prospects for the future looked doubtful to the average resident; but again there came another favorable change—one destined to grow and continue to grow indefinitely. The vast coal fields of this county were opened, examined, and found to be very valuable. Again there came the speculator, and with him the railroad. As the business increased in the famous Osceola-Philipsburg region, this country became the scene again of busy life and activity, and to-day, from Karthaus to Beccaria, and from Geulich to Huston the great recognized industry is coal mining and shipping. The territory embraced by the two townships, the subject of this chapter, lies almost in the center of the vast basin, and although of but comparative recent development, when compared with the region south of it, it is none the less important and not less valuable. This valuable mineral deposit will be found fully described in the chapter in this work No. XIII, devoted to the geological formation of the county.

CHAPTER XLVII.

HISTORY OF PENN TOWNSHIP AND THE BOROUGHES OF LUMBER CITY AND PENNVILLE.

THE lands of this township occupy a position in the county, rather to the west of the center, and about midway north and south. As at present constituted, its boundary lines are irregular and decidedly broken; the townships, Bloom on the north, and Greenwood on the south, evidently taking certain tracts of land belonging to individuals who were desirous of holding them within a single township, rather than dividing them by a township line. On the right, and partially on the southeast, Penn reaches to the west branch of the Susquehanna River; and herein, again, there appears to have been a desire of possessing a water front that has been so much sought in the formation of every township that might possibly be so bounded as to reach a large stream, and without any effort at symmetry or uniformity in boundary lines; and in this case, at least, Penn derives an advantage, for without her limited river front, she would have no stream of any considerable magnitude, through the waters of which could pass her abundant lumber production. Penn township was erected in the year 1835, at the same time, and in the same proceeding by which the other townships of Burnside and Bell were created, and Chest reorganized, the latter surrendering a major part of her then existing territory to the erection of Burnside and Bell.

Penn was taken from Pike, which originally embraced all the lands west of the Susquehanna River.

The petition presented to the Quarter Sessions Court, appears to have been made through the efforts of the inhabitants of the country further up the river than the locality of Penn, and contemplated the formation of but a single township out of parts of Pike and Chest. The prayer of the petitioners was as follows:

"To the Hon. Thomas Burnside, esq., president and his associates, judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the peace of Clearfield county, now holding court for the same, December term, 1834.

"The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Pike and Chest townships, most respectfully sheweth, That they, with many others, labor under many disadvantages, as well as the *publick* in general, by the said townships being so large, many of us being from twelve to fourteen miles from the place of holding the elections, and the supervisors having to go all over them. In many cases parts of the road are nearly neglected, to the great injury of the *publick*; and in truth, the loss of money by having to travel so far, that half the day is spent before they get on the ground to work. We therefore pray your Honors, to

appoint suitable citizens to lay off part of said township in a separate township, if they shall deem it meet, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

This ancient document bears the signatures of thirty-five of the most substantial residents of the upper part of the county, and their names will appear in full, in the history of those townships, to which they more properly belong.

Upon the presentation of the petition, the court made the following order: "Clearfield county, ss.: At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Clearfield, held at Clearfield town, in and for said county on the 2d of December, 1834, before the judges of said courts, upon the petition of the inhabitants, citizens of Pike and Chest townships, was read, stating that they labor under great inconvenience on account of the said townships being too large, and many of them being from ten to twelve miles from the place of holding elections, etc.; and therefore praying the court to grant them relief by appointing proper persons to divide and lay off a township or townships out of parts of Pike and Chest townships; and, whereupon the court, upon due consideration of the premises had, do order and appoint David Ferguson, Alexander B. Reed and James Alport, to view and lay off the said township or townships, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners, and shall make report thereof to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, together with plots and drafts thereof. By the Court, December 2, 1834. Jos. Boone, clerk."

The petition, and the order granted and made thereon, were followed by a further petition to the court, which bears more directly upon the subject matter of this chapter. It was as follows: "To the Hon. Thomas Burnside, president, and his associates, judges of the Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, etc., to be holden on the fourth day of February. The representation of the subscribers, inhabitants of Pike township, humbly sheweth, that they labor under great inconvenience on account of their remote situation from the place of elections; and, therefore, pray your honors, to appoint commissioners to divide Pike township and part of Chest into three townships, on the river, so that the middle township shall include the whole of the Grampian Hills settlement, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray." This supplemental petition was signed by Richard Denvir, John F. Irwin, John Hauckenbury and Benjamin Fenton. It was referred to the three commissioners above named, for such action as they deemed prudent.

The report of the commissioners was as follows: "The undersigned commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county to divide and lay out from parts of Pike and Chest, new townships more convenient for the inhabitants of said townships, after having examined the petitions and remonstrances referred to them by the court, and consulting with the people, do report the diagram (annexed to the report) to be agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners, and for the general benefit of the inhabitants of the same. Witness our hands this fourth day of February, 1834. A. B. Reed, James Alport, David Ferguson, commissioners."

Annexed to this report appears this request. "The undersigned, without presuming to dictate to the honorable court, most respectfully suggest the names affixed to the numbers, as appropriate ones for the respective townships. No. 1, Cherry Tree, 'Burnside;' No. 2, Bells, 'Bell;' No. 3, Grampian Hills, 'Penn;' No. 4, Chest Creek, 'Chest.' Signed by the commissioners."

The map or draft of this newly formed township bears the following endorsement in the handwriting of the court. "Penn." "In honor of the proprietor of No. 3, Pa." "By the court, T. B."

Penn township as, by these proceedings laid out and as at present constituted, is perhaps, as irregular in its boundary lines, as any township in the county. Its present boundaries are as follows: north by Brady, Bloom and Pike; east by Pike and Ferguson; south by Ferguson and Greenwood; west by Bell and Brady townships.

The township contains some very high lands, especially in the northern and western part, where the summits rise in places to an altitude of two thousand feet above tide-water. From the river front, on the south, back for a short distance, there is considerable level land, but with a gradual inclination upward as a north or northwest direction is pursued. The township is well watered, although not possessed of any streams of note except where the Susquehanna River skirts its south boundary. The creeks tributary to the river that have their course through the township are Curry's Run, in the extreme west part; Poplar Run, having its course about two miles east from Curry's Run; Bell's Run, which practically intersects the township, and runs a generally south course just west of the center; Little Anderson Creek, the course of which is opposite to that of the other streams, running a north and east direction, and is tributary to the greater Anderson Creek, into which its waters are discharged in Pike township on the east. Besides these, there are other and smaller runs and rivulets incident to a mountainous district.

At an early day, and less than ten years after the erection of the county, the lands along the river were nearly all taken up and occupied, so that subsequent pioneers turned to the most available of the hill, or ridge lands, whereon to erect their habitations and make their farms. In this locality, as elsewhere, there was but little to attract the notice of settlers, as the entire region was densely wooded, and every effort at improvement or cultivation was attended with great labor and considerable expense, and ready cash was an exceedingly scarce article at that time.

The locality known as the "Grampian Hills," was one of the first settled of the upland districts of the county. It may be said to have been divided, so far as settlement was concerned, into two localities, the one toward the river, on the lower lands, near the base of the "Hill," and that more remote from, and back of the bottom lands, or the "Hills" proper. The lowlands were occupied by the Bells, the Fergusons, and the Fentons, and was subsequently taken

up by John Bennett, Nun England, William Hepburn, Joseph Spencer, Francis Severns, and Samuel Cochran. From 1805 to 1808, a large tract here was claimed by Charles Smith, but his claim was without foundation, and therefore unsuccessful.

The Bennett improvement was divided among his heirs. The England lands passed to the ownership of other parties, and most of his family left the county many years ago. Job and George England (sons of Nun), left and went to Ohio; Isaac, who will be remembered by the older residents, as a substantial, industrious and enterprising person, moved to Morris township. William Hepburn, of Scotch descent, was a man possessed of many peculiarities, and yet, withal, a good citizen. He died leaving a family, John and Samuel C., sons, and Catharine, who married James Thompson, late of Curwensville, being his children.

In the year 1808, Joseph Spencer came with his family, and took up lands that had been purchased from Benjamin Fenton, some four hundred and more acres in extent. He is remembered as an honest, industrious, and therefore successful man. He divided his farming and wood lands into four parts, of one hundred acres each, and gave one to each of three sons, retaining one tract for his own use. For nearly eighty years have these tracts, with a single exception, been held by members of the family, or their direct connections. Joseph Spencer, the pioneer, was of the Society of Friends, and a man highly respected in the county. His descendants are numerous in the county.

Francis Severns and Samuel Cochran were descendants of African blood. The latter, Cochran, is described as being a light mullato. His mother, as well as himself, were said to have been born in slavery. Several times Samuel escaped from bondage. Once he was captured, and on the other occasions he voluntarily returned to captivity, but eventually purchased his freedom and came north. Early in the present century he came to Clearfield from Lycoming county, and settled, about the year 1804, on the south side of the river. Later he took up some three hundred acres of land in one of the best localities on the Grampian Hills. He cleared over one hundred acres, built a substantial log house, and a large, double log barn. He kept a number of horses and a large quantity of other live stock, and became one of the most thrifty and successful farmers on the "hills." His house was the popular resort for teamsters on the old Kittanning turnpike. Cochran raised a family of several boys, and was anxious that they receive a good education, such that he had not, nor was allowed to acquire during the days of his youth, and in the bonds of slavery.

The name of "Grampian Hills" has been applied heretofore in this chapter, but its use was made only to distinguish the locality. The name in fact was not given until the time of the settlement in this locality by Dr. Samuel Coleman, a person of supposed noble birth, although he always studiously avoided

any discussion of his personal life or antecedents. He was of Scottish parentage, but came to this county from the eastern part of the State in the year 1809. From a striking resemblance the locality bore to the Grampian Hills of Bonnie Scotland, the doctor named this in honor of his native county and home, a name by which this part of Penn township has ever since been known and the post-office so designated, which it retains to this day.

The lands, or a very large body of them, in the townships now included by Bell, Pike, and Penn, were surveyed in the name of Hopkins, Griffith, and Boone, and were afterward known as the Nicklin and Griffith lands. This company gave to Dr. Coleman a tract of about three hundred acres as an inducement for him to settle thereon, which he accepted. In the year 1809, he commenced clearing, having the assistance of three men, one named Gibson, and one slave (colored), named Otto. They encamped for a time in an open shed, thatched with brush, and slept on pieces of chestnut bark in lieu of beds, and until better quarters could be constructed.

Early in the summer of 1809, Joseph Boone and his family reached the home of Esquire McClure, having come up the West Branch from Williamsport by boat. The party proceeded to Coleman's camp in wagons, upon which they slept on the night of their arrival. The next day a cabin was built of logs, and roofed with bark from the trees in the vicinity. Boone was a man of education and worth; a zealous Catholic, and devoted to his church. He commenced the erection of a grist-mill on Bell's Creek, but through some cause the enterprise was abandoned. He afterward was chosen prothonotary and recorder of the county, and held other positions of public trust, all of which he most satisfactorily filled. He lived for several years at Clearfield town.

The story of Boone's coming to this county, or the incidents that led to his settlement here are well known to the older residents of the locality, but a repetition of the tale may not be out of place. Boone was formerly sheriff of Washington, and while in office, had in custody one John Nicholson. Having the privileges of the jail yard Nicholson managed to escape. This rendered Boone liable on his official bond, and his property was swept away. He came north and found traces of his escaped prisoner, whom he eventually followed to Philadelphia, and there found in custody. Nicholson, in order to repair the losses suffered by Boone, transferred to him and his sureties a number of land warrants, which were afterward surveyed to Hopkins, Griffith, and Boone, and which have already been referred to in this chapter. Boone came here to occupy and improve these lands, and his settlement was incident to that of Dr. Coleman, although the latter preceded him.

James Moore, formerly a resident of Half Moon township, Centre county, came with his family to the "Hills" in the year 1810, and located on the site, now of the village of Pennville, and near which passed the Glen Hope, and

Little Bald Eagle, and also the Punxsutawney turnpikes. This place was distant from the river about four miles. Mr. Moore and his sons Jeremiah, Andrew, and James, built a saw and grist-mill at an early day. James, jr., was, for a time, agent for the Fox and Roberts land, so called, an exceedingly large tract owned by a wealthy Philadelphia family.

The Moores were a prominent family in the affairs of the locality, always having at heart the interests of all who were around them. They were members of the Society of Friends, and have actively participated in the welfare and progress of that society. The Friends' meeting-house in the township shows strongly of the efforts of this family, as well as the other resident members of that society. Prior to the settlement of the Moore family there had been no regular religious services held in the vicinity, although, as early as 1806, Rev. Daniel Stansbury came and preached occasionally in the neighborhood. Rev. Stansbury was a tailor by trade, and his coming was a welcome one on that account, as he could clothe the outer man and provide for his bodily comfort as well as for his spiritual welfare. Rev. Linn, of Bellefonte, came to the vicinity and delivered an occasional sermon, but his visits were not frequent. In the year 1822 regular services were begun, and a log edifice was built on Esquire McClure's land. After years of occupancy the old building was abandoned, and a more commodious one was built at Curwensville, in Pike township.

Among the others of the old settlers of Penn township, and who came in about or soon after the year 1810, were the families of Samuel Johnson, David Wall, Caleb Davis, Gideon Widmire, Jonathan Wall, Joseph Giddings, Jonathan Taylor, David Allen and others from time to time, down to the erection of the township, in the year 1835, and still later, so that now Penn possesses a population of about six hundred persons, exclusive of the boroughs within its limits.

At the first enumeration of taxables made in the year 1836, by Henry D. Boone, assessor, there appeared on the roll a total of fifty-seven, as follows: Henry D. Boone, Thomas Blackburn, John I. Bundy, Joseph Boone, jr., Daniel Brink, Robert Cochran, Claphaut Cochran, Samuel Cochran, Joseph Cullingsworth, William Clark, James Conley, Matthew Murter, Joseph Davis, Richard Denber, Jeremiah Flinn, John H. Fisher, Thomas Fenton, Henry Hile, Elisha Fenton, Azariah Standers, Alexander Fowler, David Hewitt, James Henry, Jonathan Hewitt, Samuel Johnson, James Johnson, Elah Johnson, Jason Kirk, David Kirk, John Lord, Dennis McGee, Andrew Moore, James Moore, Jeremiah Moore, Peter Owens, Romanto Porter, Ruth Paulhamus, Patrick Quinn, Thom. Felix Raferty, Patrick Raferty, Spencer & Company, Jesse Spencer, Joseph Spencer, John Shugart, Samuel Spencer, Jonathan Spencer, Job Shugart, William Wrigglesworth, David Wall, Gideon Widmire, Jonathan Wall, William Wall, William Porter, Asaph Kirk. The single freemen were: William Cochran, Joseph Spencer, James Spencer, John Spencer, James Wall, Reuben Wall, and Isaiah Wall, the last named being a house-holder.

At this time Joseph Cullingsworth was enrolled as having a post-office. Samuel Johnson was assessed \$50 for a saw-mill; James and Elah Johnson were assessed \$50 for a saw-mill; Jeremiah Moore had a saw-mill and grist-mill, and was assessed therefor \$250; Spencer & Co., \$100 for a saw-mill.

With a then resident population of about two hundred and fifty persons in the entire township, a steady, natural and healthful increase has followed year by year. The cutting away of the forests and the development of the abundant agricultural resources have much facilitated and increased this growth. Including the two boroughs, Lumber City and Pennville, both of which are within the boundaries of Penn township and were taken therefrom, there is a present population of something like nine or ten hundred souls.

LUMBER CITY BOROUGH.

The third borough incorporation organized in Clearfield county was in the separation of a part of Penn township that lay in the southeast portion thereof, and along the river, and the erection of such land as was included within its established boundaries into a municipality, to be thenceforth known as Lumber City. This occurred in and during the year 1858. The court records of this incorporation are so incomplete that the day and date of the various steps toward this event do not appear. The first record appears in the election of borough officers, which occurred September 28, 1858. Clearfield and Curwensville were incorporated as boroughs prior to this time.

For many years previous to the erection of the borough there was a considerable gathering of houses at this point, and the hamlet so constituted was, for convenience, called Lumberville; but no post-office was established until after the hamlet became incorporated.

This part of the township was settled earlier than the more remote districts away from the river. The families living in this vicinity were the Kirks, of whom Jason Kirk was the head, William and James Ferguson, and James Schofield.

The family of Henry Hile came to this point from Northumberland county in the early part of the year 1835. There were twelve children, sons and daughters of this old pioneer, viz: James, Daniel, Philip, Anthony, John P., Amos, Lorenzo D., Abbie, Mary Ann, Emeline, Elizabeth, and Ellen. The descendants of these children are numerous in the county, and many are still living in and around Lumber City. Henry Hile, the pioneer, died over thirty years ago.

The bridge across the Susquehanna River at this point, was built about the year 1851, and soon after Daniel Robbins built a store and established a general mercantile business at the Lumberville end of the bridge. This store was afterward burned.

About this time the village commenced to grow rapidly, and a hotel was

built by Henry Hile, and called the "City Hotel." Mr. Hile died soon after, and the hotel property has since passed through several owners—Thomas Owens, Isaac Kirk, and finally into possession of Israel Guppy, the present proprietor. The hotel is now known as the Mountain House.

The Mount Vernon House was built by Lorenzo D. Hile about the time that the town became incorporated, but has changed hands frequently. The present owner is Jason Kirk, but the house is managed by William Hitson.

There was no school nearer than the Kirk farm, about a mile below the town, and the necessity of an educational institution became apparent. One was soon afterward built within the borough, but the increase in population and the demand for better educational facilities has led to the establishment of a graded school at the place, the old building being now used as a primary school.

Although comparatively small in point of population, Lumber City is large so far as relates to area. When the borough was laid out, the school district from which it was taken was divided, leaving a considerable area without any established school district. To remedy this the borough limits were extended so that it is now very large in area, and includes, in whole or in part, several farms in the neighborhood.

The first borough election was held September 28, 1858, at which the following officers were chosen: Burgess, John Ferguson; town council, W. W. Spencer, James Arthurs, John P. Hile, D. A. Fetzer, and Joseph Hegarty. The officers elected for the year 1887 are: Burgess, D. N. Hipps; councilmen, John A. McDevitt, Charles Jordan, Joseph Lines; constable, J. J. Sterling; high constable, James J. Hile; assessor, D. W. Hile; overseer, John Hipps.

The voting population of the borough in the year 1860 is well shown by the poll-list, made at the election during that year, as follows: James Arthurs, Thomas Bromall, J. M. Curley, Bronson Davis, D. A. Fetzer, John Ferguson, sr., J. H. Ferguson, James Ferguson, sr., Noah Farwell, T. J. Garrison, J. P. Hile, Amos Hile, Anthony Hile, Joseph Hegarty, L. D. Hile, Isaac, David, Jason, Thomas, Samuel, and Joseph Kirk, William W. Kelley, Isaac Lemon, G. H. Lytle, William A., C. W., Samuel, and A. S. Moore, John McQuilken, Samuel McCracken, John McDevitt, J. P. Needler, Peter Owens, Jesse and Samuel S. Spencer, Adam Smith, W. W. Spencer, W. V. Wright, Robert Young, Christian Yager, William Jordon, Atchison Kelley, James Ferguson, jr., Peter Thompson, John Hazlet, M. S. Dunn, John Lemon, G. W. Lindley, James Needler, Harry Robinson, William S. Wright, John Young, William Warner, James McDevitt, William Haney, J. M. Ross.

Of these, fifty-five in all, only seven are now living in the borough, viz.: D. A. Fetzer, Anthony Hile, Joseph Kirk, John McDevitt, J. M. Ross, James Ferguson, jr., and John Lemon. The present voting population of Lumber City borough numbers about eighty persons.

There are two resident physicians at Lumber City—Dr. D. A. Fetzner and Dr. J. M. Ross, both of whom have practiced at the place for over a quarter of a century.

The present business interests are represented by two general merchandise stores, a grist-mill, and a saw or shoo-mill. The merchants are E. L. Coolbroth and James Rorabaugh. The former purchased an interest, in 1876, in the then existing firm of Nutter, Davis & Co., general merchants, and also proprietors of the saw-mill industry. In 1886 Mr. Coolbroth became sole proprietor of both enterprises. Connected with the saw-mill, and a part of it, are machines for planing and matching lumber, and also a shingle-mill. These works were started in 1875, on lands purchased by Nutter, Davis & Co., from Anthony Hile.

The grist-mill was built some thirty years ago, by Abram K. Wright and Amos Hile, as a water-power mill, and supplied with such machinery as was then used. Latterly, however, machinery has been introduced for manufacturing flour by the roller process. The mill is now owned by John Hicks.

Prior to the time of the borough erection, the residents of the vicinity were compelled to receive their mail from Curwensville, six miles distant. A post-office was established at this place about the time the borough was formed, and located at Daniel Robbins's store, he being the first appointee as postmaster. He was succeeded by "Squire" Lemon, and he, in turn, by Harrison W. Spencer. E. L. Coolbroth was the fourth incumbent of the office, and was recently superseded by John Haley, the office, however, being retained in Mr. Coolbroth's store, and he discharging the duties thereof as deputy-postmaster under Mr. Haley.

Situate within the borough, though tributary to and supported by the people living generally throughout the vicinity, are two churches and church societies—the United Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal—the existence of each of which societies antedates the borough by some years. It was not until about twelve years ago that the United Presbyterian Church was built, but the society held early meetings in an old building down at the lower or east end of the borough. Here occasional services were held and a sermon preached, which will be remembered by some of the older residents on account of the great length of such sermons, and the further fact that the people that attended usually provided themselves with a lunch to be eaten during the meeting. The present church home of this society is a plain but comfortable frame building, standing on the main street of the borough, about midway between its east and west limits. Among the families prominently identified with this church and its society, were those of the Fergusons (James, William, John, and David), John Henry, Joseph Wiley, William Reed, all of whom were early members, and John B. Ferguson, Alexander Ferguson, Luther Ferguson, John C. Ferguson, David Reed, John McCreery, and others, descendants of

the families above named. The society, at the present time, has no regular minister.

The early meetings of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Lumber City were held at Spencer Hill, and this may be said to be an offshoot or branch from that as the parent church. The church at Spencer Hill, however, was vacated, and from the society of that, as a plant, have grown the church at Lumber City, and that at Pennville borough. The Methodist Episcopal edifice at this place was built something like a quarter of a century ago. Prominent among its members have been the families of James Cupples, Robert Jamison, Samuel Watts, David Hoyt, John N. Hile, William Hile, James Rorabaugh, Mrs. Hudson Lytle, Mrs. John P. Hile, and others. The building, a small frame structure, stands on Main street, a short distance west from the United Presbyterian Church. Services are held here every two weeks.

Lumber City is a pleasantly situated borough on the north side of the West Branch River. Main street, the principal thoroughfare of travel, and, in fact, the only one passing through the town east and west, contains, along its sides, a number of fine residences of brick and frame material. Lateral streets lead from Main to the river. On the south side of the river is a steep bluff, or mountain, several hundred feet high; but the beauty of its slope is somewhat marred by the cutting out of its best timber. On the north and to the east of the town is a gradual ascent leading back to and approaching the famous Grampian Hills. Fine farms surround the borough on all sides, save the south. Agricultural pursuits are becoming the leading industry of the vicinity, the forests being so far devastated as to turn the tide of occupation into other channels.

THE BOROUGH OF PENNVILLE.

In the year 1885, the residents of that part of the township that lay in the vicinity of the Grampian Hills post-office, which vicinity had previously been known both as the Grampian Hills and Pennville, being desirous of having the surrounding lands incorporated and entitled to the distinction and government of a borough, presented a petition to the September term of the Quarter Sessions, asking for the due incorporation of the borough. The petition was, as required by law, referred to the grand jury for such action as they might deem expedient. After mature consideration of the premises, that body reported favorably upon the project, and on the 30th day of December, 1885, the borough of Pennville became a municipality, authorized and empowered to make ordinances for its own government, separate and distinct from Penn township, of which it had hitherto formed a part.

Geographically, Pennville occupies a central position in the eastern part of the township, on what has been, for about three-quarters of a century, known as the Grampian Hills, concerning which previous mention has been made.

Anderson Creek, a stream of some note, and a tributary to the West Branch, has its head-waters in the township and flows through the borough, furnishing motive power for such manufacturing industries as are in the vicinity.

The first election of borough officers was held February 16, 1886, at which the following persons were elected to the several offices: Burgess, I. Currier; town council, F. Orcutt, E. F. Spencer, R. M. Hoover, G. E. Davis, Jonathan Wall, and a tie-vote between G. W. McDonald and W. C. Russell; justices, J. W. Damer and W. C. Russell; constable, M. M. Flynn; high constable, S. C. Hepburn.

The business interests of the borough are represented by two well appointed mercantile houses; the one owned by Spencer Bros. (Elisha F. and Harry B.), and Allen McDonald, both of which are general merchandise stores. Besides these there are two other smaller stores kept by M. M. Flynn and Thomas L. Rafferty, respectively; the Grampian Hotel, under the proprietorship of Frank Orcutt; a combined planing and grist-mill, the property of Samuel Hepburn, jr., and the estate of William F. Johnson. The local postmaster is M. G. Bloom, who, in connection with his official duties, has a notion and confectionery store.

The most substantial building in the borough is that occupied by the two mercantile firms first above mentioned. This is a substantial frame building, two stories high, the upper floor being occupied as a hall, and covers both stores. The block is owned, as a stock concern, by E. M. Davis, Joseph Davis, R. M. Hoover, the estate of William F. Johnson and Elisha F. Spencer. The borough also provides one school for educational purposes, and besides this there is one other school, a part of the township institutions.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Pennville was erected upon the division of the old society of that denomination, that for years had worshiped on Spencer Hill. The society had become large, and many of its members were compelled to travel a long distance to attend divine worship, and for the convenience of those members residing in this and the north part of the township, in the year 1861, the Pennville Church was built. It is a substantial edifice, built of wood, and cost about eight hundred dollars. There are about forty-five regular members of this church. It is under the same pastoral charge as the Lumber City Church. Of the ministers who have from time to time served this charge there have been Revs. Thomas R. Butterfield, James Hunter, Curley, Lee, Lynn, Coleburn, Watson, Buckley, Wharton, Adams, Hamlin, Edwards, Noble, Shoemaker and Warner.

The Pennville Lyceum.—This society was organized about the year 1857. It was started by Miss Rebecca Reynolds. Its first constitution was drafted by John Russell, Abram Davis and Jeremiah Moore. Regular meetings were held until the year 1869, a period of twelve years, when it was discontinued, the principal cause being the want of a proper house in which to meet. The seed

of literature, however, had been sown in the young heart, and Penn township became a modern Athens. Elisha Fenton was its master spirit, being a man of unusual information and ability. He bequeathed, in his will, one hundred dollars in money, and three hundred dollars worth of books, toward starting a library.

In October, 1875, a party of boys started from Pennville on a "coon hunt." They got as far as a little saw-mill, then owned by Jeremiah Moore, when it was proposed by W. W. Spencer and W. A. McDonald, to go into a little room in the mill, and hold a debate; and soon those dark, cobwebbed walls were dimly lighted by a tallow candle; but soon young faces glowed, as they told the stubborn facts as to which was of the greatest use, the horse or the ox. There and then was laid the corner-stone of the present Literary and Library Association.

This society obtained a charter, and started a library in the year 1878. The need of a proper place in which to meet and keep the library, led to the erection of the present hall in Pennville, by William F. Johnson, E. F. Spencer, Joseph Davis, R. M. Hoover and Elisha M. Davis, in the year 1880. Mr. Davis has always been an ardent supporter of the literary society, and much of its success has been due to his efforts. The library is controlled by six trustees, elected by the stock owners. It contains upwards of four hundred volumes; among them Appleton's American Encyclopædia, and the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and other complete works, both prose and poetry, history, fiction and science.

The *Herald*, published by the lyceum, is bound in four large volumes, and is in the library for use. The literary society meets regularly every two weeks. There are very few young men and women in the community but that are "perfectly at home" before a public audience.

The Pennville Rifle Team, a society organized for the purpose of acquiring proficiency in marksmanship, and for competition in trials of conclusions with other similar organizations, has its base of operations at the borough, although its membership is drawn from the township generally. For two years the team has held the county championship, having defeated all competitors.

The resident physician of the borough is Dr. Jonathan Currier, who in connection with his professional duties has a drug-store.

The present borough officials are as follows: Burgess, W. A. McDonald; constable, M. M. Flynn; high constable, S. C. Hepburn; assessor, W. G. Derrick; overseers, Peter Pifer, J. P. Farwell; auditor, W. W. Spencer; collector, Charles Helper.

Church Societies of the Township.—Heretofore in this chapter incidental mention has been made of the religious services held at an early day by members of the Society of Friends. There is not in the entire township any society that has exhibited greater strength than this. The settlement of the Friends

was made during the first ten years of the present century, who occupied lands in and around the present borough of Pennville. In the year 1813 the Friends met at the house of James Moore and there held meetings for worship. The families at the time were few, and the names of most of them can be recalled: Samuel Johnson, James Moore, Jason Kirk, Caleb Davis, Gideon Widmire, Joseph Iddings, David Wall, Jonathan Wall, and others. After meetings had been held for a few years at James Moore's a school-house was built, which was occupied by the society until the year 1824, when a comfortable meeting-house was built on a lot of land donated and deeded to the society by Mr. Moore. This lot is situate about half a mile southeast from Pennville, and is still owned by the society. A part of the lot has been used as a place of burial. In the year 1846 the house was burned, but another was built in its stead during the same year. This building is 30 by 50 feet in dimensions. In 1833 a monthly meeting was commenced for the purpose of discipline, and to attend to the affairs of the society.

In 1863 a Sabbath-school was organized, the first in the township under the care of the Friends. The first year showed an enrollment of eight teachers and sixty-eight scholars. The society had a membership in 1860 of one hundred and eighty persons. In 1880 the members numbered one hundred and twenty persons. Among the members of the society, other than those named above, may be mentioned the families of Andrew Cleaver, Caleb Way, Job Way. These persons established a Friends meeting at the house of Andrew Cleaver, who was a minister. Mr. Cleaver was the first recorded minister of the West Branch monthly meeting. On his death the meetings were discontinued. He came to Pike township in 1835.

Reference has been made to the Spencer Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was erected in the year 1844, although the society had an existence prior to that time. The early members of the "class" were Abram Spencer and wife, Andrew Spencer and wife, Moses Owens and wife, Ann Cullingsworth, John William, Catharine, Sarah and Mary Wigglesworth, Manley and Sarah London, Thomas and Penelope Rettoo, Samuel Hepburn, Martha Neeper, Rufus and Millicent Slawson, Mary Siford, Jane McDonald, Sidney Jackson, David Cochran, Mary Rettoo, Susan Siford, Job Stugart, Peter Siford, Harriet Wood, John Hepburn, Peter and Jane Owens, Richard and Sarah London, Nancy McCracken, William Siford, Susan Spencer, Eliza Smith, Elisha and Ann Fenton, William Porter, Rebecca Paulhamus, Jackson Bonsall and others. In 1841 Abram Spencer was chosen class-leader; an office he has filled from that to the present time, in connection with the Spencer Hill or the Pennville M. E. Church. The early meetings of the parent society were held at the house of Mr. Spencer and in school-houses until the building of the church edifice. Among the early ministers there can be recalled the names of Rev. Joseph Lee, Rev. Rose, Rev. Benjamin Butler, Rev. Day and Rev. Beers.

About the year 1860 this society, for convenience, became divided, one part joining in the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lumber City, and the other at Pennville. The church at Spencer Hill was thereafter abandoned.

The Roman Catholic Church of Penn township was among the early established institutions thereof, having been organized and erected in the year 1837 for the accommodation of the people of that denomination residing in the township. The western part of Penn was settled by Irish people, who, with some other assistance, built the edifice. A new church was erected some years ago. The society is of fair size, and under the pastoral charge of the Clearfield society. No reliable data is procurable concerning the progress of this church or its society. It is located about a mile west from Pennville, convenient of access by the members of the congregation residing in the township.

Penn Grange No. 534, P. of H.—This is one of the substantial organizations of Penn township, having been organized on the 13th day of April, 1875, by O. S. Cary, then deputy for the district. The charter members were as follows: Samuel Widemire, James Miller, Charles Cleaver, Leroy Widemire, Joseph Davis, Miles Wall, O. D. Kendall, Elisha M. Davis, John Smith, John Widemire, M. S. Spencer, John Pentz, Richard Freeman, T. E. Wall, John Porter, William F. Johnson, Emily Kendall, Elizabeth Widemire, Jane Widemire, L. D. Miller, Elizabeth Davis, Elizabeth Wall, Catharine Davis, Lucy M. Spencer, Priscilla Johnson. The first officers were: Master, Samuel Widemire; secretary, Miles S. Spencer. The present officers are: Master, William E. Davis; secretary, Alice W. Kester. Present membership ninety-seven. The meetings are held in the Penn Grange Hall.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

HISTORY OF PIKE TOWNSHIP AND THE BOROUGH OF CURWENSVILLE.

PIKE township is situated near the center of Clearfield county, and is bounded on the north by Pine and Union, east by Lawrence, west by Penn and Bloom, and south by Knox and Ferguson townships. The land is mostly of a mountainous character, interspersed with narrow valleys and rolling plateaus, and varying in elevation from eleven hundred to fifteen hundred feet above the sea level. From the farm of James Norris, two miles from Curwensville, a beautiful view can be obtained of the valley of the Susquehanna, and the town of Curwensville; while from the hills about Bloomington the eye can wander for miles over magnificent mountain scenery; on the farm of

Moses Norris a view unsurpassed in extent and beauty is obtainable. From this spot (according to old settlers) portions of eight different counties can be seen. On the high table lands, and along the river valley, are located some of the most productive farms in the county, and despite the extensive lumbering operations of the past many fine bodies of timber still exist.

The geological features of the township are somewhat peculiar, the central line of the second coal basin crossing its southern part. In the high hills, between Bloomington and Curwensville, are beds of coal of most excellent quality, from four to six feet in thickness, while upon the western side of the river a somewhat different quality of coal is found in smaller beds, and at a much lower elevation, and in some places covered by large beds of fire-clay of superior excellence, interspersed with an impure ferruginous limestone.

These coal measures have never been fully developed, and at present are operated only for local use; nor has any systematic effort yet been made to practically utilize this magnificent and seemingly inexhaustible deposit of fire-clay.

By reference to the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county (to which Clearfield county was formerly attached for judicial purposes) we find the following entries:

"April Sessions, 1813:

"Petition presented by divers inhabitants of Clearfield county, for the division of Chincleclamoose township.

"Viewers Appointed:

"Roland Curtin, Charles Treziyulny, and Joseph Miles."

"November Sessions, 1813:

"Report of viewers approved and confirmed by the court, laying out Lawrence and Pike townships; boundaries of Pike as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the old line, formerly known as the line between districts three and four, thence south along the same until it strikes Little Clearfield Creek, thence up the same to its head, thence a direct line to the mouth of Chest Creek, thence up the Susquehanna River to the county line. All lands lying west of the above line erected into a new township to be called Pike."

The township was named after General Zebulon Pike, an officer in the United States Army during the War of 1812, who was killed at Toronto, Canada, in the year 1813.

From the territory included in the above description, Brady township was set out in 1825, part of Chest in 1826, and subsequently Burnside, Bell, Penn, part of Ferguson, Greenwood, part of Union, Bloom, and Pine townships.

Paul Clover was probably the first settler in the township, having arrived in 1797, and built a house and blacksmith shop where the "corner store," in Curwensville, now stands. Thomas McClure, William McNaul, Elisha Fenton,

the Blooms, Spencers, Moores, John Smith, Robert Ross, Samuel Caldwell, William Dunlap, the Hartshorns, Robert Maxwell, Dr. J. P. Hoyt, James McCracken, the Rolls, Hugh Hall, John and William Irvin, Arthur Bell, John Patton, sr., and Daniel Barrett, were among the early pioneers.

Dr. J. P. Hoyt came to Clearfield county from Halfmoon Valley, in Centre county, about the year 1814, and located at Curwensville. Here he remained for some years, and then removed to a property near Lumber City. He was a man of strict integrity, and by a long life of industry and excellent business abilities accumulated considerable property, which he lived many years to enjoy, dying at the ripe age of ninety-one years.

John Patton, sr., was born in Philadelphia, in 1783; moved to Curwensville in 1828; he served as associate judge of the county for five years; was justice of the peace for a number of years, and died in 1848, aged sixty-five years.

Jason Kirk, sr., came to Clearfield county about 1812; settled in what is now Penn township, at that time in Pike, and was one of the most respected citizens, living to an old age, and leaving a large family.

Samuel Caldwell was one of the first settlers, arriving about 1804. He was an influential citizen, and left a considerable family.

John W. McNaul and his wife, Sarah, *née* Ferguson, emigrated from the northern part of Ireland to this country in about 1793. Mr. McNaul was a Scotchman. On landing in this country they resided, for a short time, in Chester county, thence removing to Lock Haven, and later living in Nittany Valley. Of their eight children, Margaret, James, John, and Ann were born in Ireland, William, Alexander, Zachariah, and Mary, were born in this country. William McNaul was a tanner, and first started business on his own account in Halfmoon, Centre county, where he married Hannah Way. In the fall of 1813, he, in company with Dr. John P. Hoyt (then a young physician practicing in Halfmoon), started on horseback, one snowy morning, to cross the mountains and see the famous new town of Curwensville, recently laid out by John F. Curwen. Early in the following spring William McNaul, with his family, moved to Curwensville, occupying a log house located on the lot where the residence of Mrs. Martha Thompson now is. He soon proceeded to erect a house on the site of the present McNaul residence. He also built the tannery adjoining. His children were: Robert, Zachariah, Jane, Urbane, Lydia, John, and Mary. The McNauls belong to the Society of Friends, and are most highly respected, both at home and abroad.

The Hartshorn family is one of the oldest, and is widely connected, and as a class are model, respectable citizens. Benjamin Hartshorn, sr., was born in 1765. He married Isabella McClure, and they emigrated from Maryland to Centre county in the year 1796. In 1806 he moved his family to Clearfield county, living on the land now known as the Jonathan Hartshorn farm. This was then nothing but woods, and the family endured untold hardships before a

home could be provided. The children were: Margaret, Anna, Jonathan, William, Benjamin, Nancy, Eliza, and Mary Ann, all of whom married, and whose families reside in or near Curwensville.

About the year 1750 the family of Spencers emigrated from England to America. In 1808 Joseph Spencer, sr., moved from Northumberland county to Clearfield county. His family consisted of three sons—Samuel, Joseph, and Jesse—and three daughters. From Benjamin Fenton he purchased four hundred and forty acres of land, which was in its primitive state, excepting two acres which was cleared, and had a small log house upon it. The tract was situated between the present site of the village of Pennville and Susquehanna River, about one mile south of Pennville. This was divided into four farms, the father retaining one and setting apart a farm of corresponding size for each of his three sons. These farms rank among the best in the county, and with the exception of the Samuel Spencer farm, remain in the hands of the direct descendants of the family. Most of the family were and are consistent members of the Society of Friends, and are eminently respectable and prosperous citizens. Joseph M. Spencer lives at Bridgeport, Harrison W. and Mrs. Mary Spencer, widow of James (sons of Joseph), reside in Curwensville.

The Blooms, as a class, are worthy citizens; almost all farmers, and are the largest family in Clearfield county. William Bloom, sr., was born in Germany, and emigrated to this country at an uncertain time, reaching Clearfield county in 1801. Previous to this he had been in the State of New Jersey, also in Penn's Valley, Centre county, Pa. During the Revolutionary War he served for some time in the ranks, but we have no means of ascertaining the length of time. He was born on February 26, 1752, and married Mary Metter on April 2, 1778, who was born April 10, 1754. The pioneer Bloom came to Clearfield county alone, and settled on what is now known as the "Irvin farm," one mile up the river from Curwensville. Here he proceeded to make a clearing and succeeded in getting out a five-acre field of wheat and a few turnips, preparatory to bringing his family to the scene of operations. Little did he imagine that the name he was then striving so hard to maintain was destined to become the most common one in a rich and populous county of 60,000 inhabitants. In all eleven children were born of this union—seven boys, and four girls, as follows: Annie, born October 31, 1779; Isaac, born August 8, 1780; William, born April 17, 1782; Elizabeth, born August 22, 1784; John, born January 25, 1786; Peter, born February 7, 1789; Benjamin, born December 31, 1790; Mary, born September 25, 1792; Abraham, born April 10, 1795; Sally, —; James, born February 28, 1798.

Pike township is the stronghold of the Blooms. Probably two-thirds of the family are located here.

Andrew Moore, sr., emigrated to America from Ireland in 1688, and settled in Chester county, Pa. James, the second son of Andrew Moore, jr., was born

January 8, 1760, at Sadsbury, Chester county. He married in 1785, Lydia, daughter of Abram and Anna Sharpless. In 1795, they removed to Half-moon, Centre county, and in 1810, James, with his son Jeremiah and daughter Lydia, started on foot across the mountains, and in due time arrived at the place where Pennville, in Penn township, Clearfield county, is now located. He purchased three hundred and seventy-five acres of land; built a cabin, and commenced clearing; the rest of the family following. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and trained up his family in that religious faith. His children were Abraham, Esther, Lydia, Anna, Jeremiah, Andrew, Rebecca, and James. They were all of orderly and industrious habits, and all married and settled in the neighborhood. James Moore died September 17, 1834. Thomas W. Moore, son of Andrew, David S. Moore, son of James, jr., and A. M. Kirk, grandson of Andrew, reside in Curwensville.

In 1809 Dr. Samuel Coleman settled on a tract of three hundred acres north of the site of Pennville. Dr. Coleman was a Scotchman, and had no family. He gave the name of "Grampian Hills" to his place, remarking that it reminded him of the renowned hills of the same name in Scotland. This name the neighborhood and post-office has retained. He held office about the time of the organization of the county, being clerk to the county commissioners. His grave is on the farm of Colonel Miller, of Penn township. At the last meeting of the "County Medical Association" a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions toward erecting a monument to the memory of the pioneer physician of Clearfield county.

The first assessment of the township was made in 1814. The assessor was Samuel Fulton. The original assessment is still on file in the commissioner's office at Clearfield, and contains the following names: Robert Askey, David Allen, George Brown, Alex. Caldwell, Sam'l Cochran, Jesse Cookson, Wm. Bloom, jr., Joseph Bloom, Caleb Bailey, Benj. Bloom, John Brink, Wm. Bloom, Peter Bloom, John Bloom, Isaac Bloom, John Bell, Arthur Bell, John Bennett, Benj. Carson, Dr. Samuel Coleman, Amos Davis, Wm. Dunlap, Nimrod Derich, David Dunlap, Caleb Davis, Jonathan Evans, Peter Everhart, Joseph Edding, John Fullerton, David Ferguson, John Ferguson, Jonah Griffith, John Haughenberry, Hugh Hall, Benj. Hartshorn, Wm. Hepburn, James Hayes, Saml. Johnson, Mark Miller Jordon, John Kyler, Jason Kirk, John Kirk, David Liggitt, Elijah Meredith, Sam'l Miller, Robert Maxwell, Jos. McCracken, Robert McGee, Robert McCracken, John McCracken, Thomas McClure, Thos. McCracken, James McCracken, Daniel McCracken, James Moore, Job Ogden, Job Parker, Merchant; Abraham Passmore, James Reed, Alexander Reed, jr., Alex. B. Reed, Wm. Reed, John Rolls, blacksmith; Geo. Shaffer, Geo. Shaffer, jr., Wm. Smith, Nicholas Sahw, John Stuggart, Philip Stuggart, Joseph Spencer, Joseph Spencer, jr., Sam'l Spencer, Francis Severas, Wm. Tate, James Woodside, David Walls, John Wrigley, merchant; Geo. Williams, weaver; Gideon



J. A. Maxwell

Widemire, Geo. Welsh, Jacob Wilson. Town lots in Curwensville were assessed at \$12.50; cows, \$10; horses, \$30; unimproved land, and timber at \$1 per acre; farm land at \$2 to \$3 per acre. The early settlers experienced many trials and privation. The roads were but little more than trails through the woods. Indians frequently visited the locality and usually encamped on the bank of the river, on what is now the farm of Colonel E. A. Irvin. An Indian burial-place was located at the mouth of Anderson Creek, and before the floods had made inroads on the lands, stone arrow-heads, and tomahawks were occasionally found.

In 1819 Mathew Caldwell cut out the first road from Curwensville to Bloomington. The principal towns are Curwensville, Bloomington, Bridgeport and Olanta.

Curwensville Borough.—The situation of Curwensville is one of great natural beauty and utility, nestling among the hills that tower upon all sides, except where the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and Anderson Creek, find their way between them, and uniting their waters near the center of the town, flow onward past its northern boundary; it is protected alike from the bleak winds of winter, and the violent storms of summer, while the rolling land upon which it is located gives it most efficient drainage. Being at an elevation of one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven feet above the sea level, the climate is cool and pleasant, even at the warmest season of the year. Surrounded by romantic scenery, forests abounding with game, and streams filled with fish, and having superior hotel accommodations, and excellent railroad facilities, the town presents to the seeker after recreation and health, unsurpassed attractions. The natural trading center of a large section of the county, and the terminus of the Tyrone and Clearfield Branch of the P. Railroad, Curwensville has for many years transacted a large business. The town is well built, contains many handsome residences and substantial public buildings, and its citizens are noted for their enterprise and liberality.

On December 10, 1798, John Curwen, sr., of Montgomery county, Pa., obtained from the Commonwealth a patent for three hundred and fifty-one acres of land on the banks of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Anderson Creek, in what was at that time part of Lycoming county. On this property Curwen laid out a town, consisting of forty-eight lots, lying between what are now known as Thompson and Locust streets, which he named Curwensville. John Curwen, sr., bequeathed this property to his son, George Curwen, from whom the greater portion of it was subsequently purchased by John and Wm. Irvin. Up to the year 1812, not a single building had been erected on the town plot, although from the best information now obtainable, it seems that there were at that time two dwellings on the Curwen lands, in addition to the house and shop of Paul Clover, above referred to. One of these was erected by Job England, near where the residence of Hon. John Patton now stands,

and the other by a Mr. Weld, near the dwelling now owned by the Misses Nannie and Alice Irvin. In 1813 Daniel Dale built the first house in the town proper, upon the lot corner of State and Filbert streets, where the house of Z. and L. H. McNaul is now located; James Moore, James Young, Mark Jordon and Josiah Evans, esq., built the next dwellings in about the order named. During the year 1818 William Irvin, sr., the father of Colonel E. A. Irvin and John Irvin, sr., the father of Colonel John Irvin, came to Curwensville. John Irvin erected a saw-mill, and a grist-mill near the present site of the Irvin flouring-mill.

William Irvin opened a general store that was for many years the only one in the town; he also, in 1846, built a saw-mill, and made many valuable improvements.

Josiah Evans located in 1820, and was for many years a justice of the peace.

William Hartshorn, sr., came in 1826, and John Patton, sr. (father of General John and Edward B. Patton), in 1828.

In 1821 a post-office was established at Curwensville, and William McNaul was appointed postmaster.

As a matter of interest we give the following list, taken from the department records at Washington, showing the names of postmasters, and the dates of their appointment:

William McNaul, April 9, 1821; Geo. Leech, March 16, 1825; Wm. Irvin, January 8, 1830; John Irvin, April 20, 1835; Thomas Brown, December 19, 1837; Anthony Kratzer, July 20, 1840; Benjamin Hartshorn, January 10, 1841; Anthony Kratzer, October 4, 1844; Sam'l Way, December 9, 1845; John Patton, January 26, 1849; Wm. McBride, July 12, 1851; Sam'l Way, May 15, 1853; T. W. Fleming, November 12, 1861; O. B. Welsh, January 7, 1868; Chas. E. Hoel, April 9, 1868; T. W. Fleming, May 21, 1873; Edmund Goodwin, July 7, 1875, re-appointed, August 2, 1882. After the latter date the office was raised to the presidential class.

After the completion of the Erie turnpike, in 1824, the progress of the town was rapid, and by an act of the Legislature, approved the 3d day of February, 1851, it was incorporated as a borough. The first meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening, February 24, 1851, and we find from the minutes that the following were present:

Chief burgess, Samuel Crans, esq.; councilmen, Robert McNaul, John D. Thompson, John Draucker, Isaac Smith, Sam'l B. Taylor, Thomas Ross; high constable, James H. Fleming; treasurer, John D. Thompson; secretary, Thos. Ross.

The following comprises the names of the chief burgesses from 1851 to 1886: 1851, Samuel Crans; 1852, John D. Thompson; 1853, Wm. McBride; 1854, Dr. H. P. Thompson; 1855, S. B. Taylor; 1856, E. B. Patton; 1857, Joseph Peters; 1858, E. B. Patton; 1859, Wm. P. Chambers; 1860, S. J. Gates;

1861, Wm. P. Chambers; 1862, Joshua E. Baker; 1863, Wm. P. Chambers; 1864, Benjamin Hartshorn; 1865, Daniel Faust; 1866-67, Z. McNaul; 1868, Wm. P. Chambers; 1869, W. A. Dale; 1870, Henry Sulsbaugh; 1871, S. J. Gates; 1872, James M. Welsh; 1873, E. A. Irvin; 1874, James A. Irvin; 1875, I. B. Norris; 1876, W. C. Arnold; 1877, Wm. P. Chambers; 1878, W. N. Dyer; 1879, R. D. Swoope; 1880, E. A. Irvin; 1881, J. R. Irwin; 1882, H. W. Spencer; 1883-84-85, N. E. Arnold; 1886, John R. Fee.

The limits of the borough have been enlarged several times, first by an act of the Legislature, approved the 21st of March, 1856, and again by an act approved the 24th of April, 1869, and the third time, in 1884, on application of the inhabitants of the adjacent territory, and boundaries were extended by the court so as to include what was known as South Curwensville, and all the property as far north as Hogback Run, and east as far as the eastern line of the Irvin farm, and west to near Roaring Run. The present population, according to the census taken by the borough authorities in February, 1884, is 1,222, and valuation of taxable property \$222,000. The present (1886) borough officers, are as follows: Chief burgess, John R. Fee; town council, Sam'l Arnold, B. F. Fullerton, A. B. Whittaker, Sam'l Smith, Sam'l Addleman, Lewis C. Bloom; secretary of council, D. S. Moore, esq.; school directors, president, Sam'l Arnold; Daniel Faust, esq., A. B. Whittaker, J. P. Bard, H. B. Thompson, J. R. Irwin; overseers of the poor, L. McNaul, W. P. Tate; justices of the peace, D. S. Moore and Daniel Faust, esqs.; district treasurer, David Reeseman; tax collector, Gilbert Scofield; borough solicitor, Roland D. Swoope; borough auditors, T. J. Robinson, L. W. Spencer, J. R. Irwin; street commissioner, Harvey Smith; constable, G. L. Way.

In 1871, through the efforts of the citizens, subscriptions amounting to over \$60,000 were obtained, and the extension of the T. and C. Railroad to the town, was secured. The road was finished and opened for traffic in 1874. \$20,000 of the above sum was subscribed by heirs of William Irvin, deceased, and \$10,000 by Hon. John Patton.

At the present time Curwensville is the terminus of four stage lines.

Lumbering operations have hitherto been the principal business of the place. As many as one thousand rafts of square timber, and 100,000,000 feet of saw logs having been cut and sent to market by Curwensville lumbermen in a single season. At the low estimate of \$700.00 per raft, and \$8.00 per thousand feet of logs, the aggregate of this business would be \$1,500,000. Although the business has decreased to a considerable extent since the panic of 1873, it is still conducted on a large scale.

The educational interests of the community received early attention. In the winter of 1812-13 Josiah Evans taught the first school in a dwelling which stood near the residence of Misses Irvin. About 1833 money was subscribed and a school-house was erected on Filbert street, known as the Curwensville

Academy, which, by an act of the Legislature, approved the 7th day of April, 1832, was exempted from taxation. One of the early teachers was John Patton, sr.

In 1856 William Irvin erected, at his own expense, what was known as the "Brick School-house." This stood on the property now belonging to Mrs. Eliza Irvin, on State street. In 1857 William Irwin rented this to the borough. The first borough school building was built in 1854, on the property now owned by John Porter, on Walnut street. The first teacher, after the organization of the borough school board, was Miss Isabella Cross, who was employed in 1851.

In 1860 the old Methodist Church building, which stood on the corner of State and Walnut streets, where the store building of Samuel Arnold is now located, was purchased and occupied for school purposes.

By an act of Legislature, approved the 9th of April, 1867, the school directors were authorized to borrow money, erect new buildings, and make sale of the old ones. In pursuance of this authority they built a commodious frame school-house on the property on Walnut street, which had been enlarged by the donation of the adjoining lot, by General Patton. This building cost \$2,750, and in 1868 the old church building was disposed of. These two buildings were used until 1884, when Hon. John Patton offered to donate \$10,000 for the erection of a new building. This offer was accepted, and subsequently increased by him to \$20,000. The corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies on September 2, 1884, and on October 1, 1885, the schools were opened in the new building, which was named by the directors in honor of his generosity, "The Patton Graded Public School." It stands upon slightly elevated ground, on the northwest corner of State and Walnut streets. The material of which it is constructed is the native sandstone. It is sixty-two feet by seventy-one feet in size. The roof is of slate, and the cornices of iron, rendering the building substantially fire-proof. The interior is conveniently divided into eight large class rooms, four upon each floor, connected by large, and well lighted halls and stairways. It is heated with steam, and provided with improved ventilating facilities, and equipped with the latest improved school-room furniture. The building is supplied with running water, the expense of piping the same having been borne by Samuel Arnold, esq., the president of the school board. The number of children attending during 1886 was two hundred and eighty-seven. Five teachers were employed. The total amount of tax levied for school purposes was \$2,004.05.

General Patton could not have presented a more useful and enduring gift to the community, and long after the present generation shall have passed away the institution bearing his name will witness to those who shall come after us his public spirit and munificence.

CHURCHES.

There are at present five churches, belonging respectively to the Friends, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Catholics. The Society of Friends organized a meeting at this place in the year 1833. They at first met in the old township school-house on Filbert street. William McNaul, Adam Harts-hock, and Job May were among the original members. In 1834-5 they erected a building on the property where the Presbyterian parsonage now stands. In 1878 they completed their present meeting-house. It is a plain, but substantial stone building, located on the south side of State street.

The Presbyterian congregation originally worshiped in the building erected by them in 1827, at McClure's, two miles above Curwensville. This society was at that time connected with the one at Clearfield, and Rev. Gara Bishop was the first pastor of the churches at "Old Town" (now Clearfield) and Pike. In 1840 the Rev. Frederick G. Betts, father of State Senator Betts, was installed pastor of these two churches, and continued so until his death, which occurred January 17, 1845. During his pastorate a church building was erected in Curwensville, near the site of the present edifice. Rev. Samuel M. Howell was the next pastor, remaining until 1847. He was followed by the Rev. Miles F. Merwin, who remained until 1853. July 1, 1857, the Rev. John M. Galloway became pastor, and continued until July, 1863. Rev. J. E. Kerns was the next pastor, taking charge January 12, 1866, and continued until 1868. The Rev. William Burchfield was installed June 29, 1869, and remained until June, 1876. In November, 1869, the present building was dedicated. It is a handsome stone edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, and cost \$16,000. The lots on which it stands were presented to the congregation by members of the Irvin family, who also contributed liberally toward its erection. After Rev. Burchfield left the church was without a pastor until May 1, 1878, when Rev. John B. Grier was installed; he was succeeded by the Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, who continued until January 1, 1885. He was followed by the Rev. William McBeth April 1, 1885, who remained until June 1, 1886. In 1880 the society erected a fine parsonage on the lots adjoining the church. It is also built of stone, and similar in architecture to the church.

The original Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in 1833-34. It belonged to the circuit for many years, and from 1855 to 1870, it was part of what was known as the Clearfield charge. In 1870 it was set apart as a separate station. Until 1841 the society worshiped in the old township school-house on Filbert street. In that year they built a frame church on the north-east corner of State and Walnut streets, which, after they occupied their new church, was sold to the school-board. The present edifice was dedicated March, 1861. It is a plain, brick structure, costing (with improvements since added), \$10,000. The lots on which it stands were donated by General John

Patton. The first parsonage was presented to the church in 1854 by General Patton.

In 1880, during the pastorate of Rev. James Curns, the present parsonage was erected at a cost of \$4,500. It stands upon the lot adjoining the church on Walnut street. Since the establishment of Curwensville as a regular appointment, the following have been the pastors: Revs. D. S. Munroe, A. W. Guyer, W. G. Furguson, A. W. Gibson, Jesse B. Young, George Leidy, James Curns, J. B. Shaver, and the present pastor, Rev. D. H. Shields.

The Baptist Church at Curwensville was organized in 1836, with twelve members, under the pastoral care of Elder Samuel Miles. Their present edifice was erected in 1857. It is a frame building situated on the east side of Thompson street.

The Catholics, in 1885, erected a substantial frame chapel on Pine street. It is connected with the Clearfield charge, under the care of Rev. Father Sheridan.

SOCIETIES.

Five secret societies have organizations here. *Noble Lodge No. 480, F. and A. M.*, was chartered September 7, 1870, and instituted October 27, 1870, at New Washington. The charter members were as follows: Ash. D. Bennett, W. M.; James Savage, S. W.; James S. Cook, treas.; Adam Brith, sec'y; Lewis M. Clark, A. W. Young, James McKeehan and James Mahaffey. In October, 1881, the lodge was removed to Curwensville. They have a beautifully furnished lodge room on the third floor of the Patton block, with eighty-two members in good standing, and over \$1,500 invested and in the treasury. The present officers are, W. M., J. P. Bard; S. W., L. W. Spencer; J. W., Wm. Holden; sec'y, C. S. Russell; treas., J. R. Caldwell.

John Kratzer Post No. 184, G. A. R., was mustered July 3, 1880, by mustering officer James Hale, of Philipsburg. The post room is on the second floor of the Kittleberger building on State street. The present officers are: Com., J. E. Kratzer; S. V. Com., I. B. Norris; J. V. Com., James Spence; O. of D., H. L. Caldwell; surgeon, Dr. J. A. Maxwell; Q. M., David Reeseman; chap., E. A. Hoover; O. of G., H. T. Smith; adjt., J. M. Carlisle.

Curwensville Lodge No. 486, Knights of Pythias, was instituted January 6, 1883. The charter officers were: P. C., Daniel Schorr; C. C., George W. Verns; V. C., John Custaborder; P., D. S. Moore; M. of E., J. S. Graff; M. of F., J. L. Gates; K. of R. and S., C. L. Frank; M. at A., John Walk; I. G., A. K. Draucker; O. G., J. Roll Bloom. Trustees, D. S. Moore, Geo. Walk, Harvey Bloom. The present officers are: C. C., F. L. Arnold; V. C., J. H. Mead; P., A. K. Draucker; M. at A., A. Z. Wolf; M. of E., S. J. Graff; M. of F., Daniel Schorr; K. of R. and S., W. C. Helmbold; P. C., C. E. Patton; I. G., Sam'l Addleman; O. G., E. A. Hoover. The lodge has at present sixty

members in good standing. \$125 invested, \$185 cash on hand, and \$300 worth of property. The lodge room is on the third floor of Bilger's block.

Bethesda Lodge No. 821, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted January 16, 1872, by D. D. G. M., Thomas Robins. The charter members are: P. G., Henry Kernes; N. G., J. M. Stewert; V. G., Edmund Goodwin; sec'y, J. R. Irvin; asst. sec'y, T. J. Robinson; treas., J. E. Kratzer; R. S. to N. G., B. S. Broom; L. S. to N. G., J. R. Caldwell; warden, S. V. Soper; com., Dr. J. A. Maxwell; R. S. S., M. F. Owens; L. S. S., Whitman Broom; O. G., A. B. Whittaker; I. G., J. G. Hiel; chap., S. F. McClosky; R. S. to V. G., L. T. Ross; L. S. to V. G., Chas. Grest. All its effects were destroyed with the burning of the Patton block, October 2, 1880. This was a serious blow to the organization, as they were without insurance. They have fully recovered from this disaster, and are now in a flourishing condition. They occupy elegantly furnished rooms on the third floor of the new Patton block. There are ninety members in good standing; \$1,000 invested in county and borough bonds, \$125 cash in treasury, and property valued \$600. The present officers are: N. G., C. E. Patton; V. G., E. A. Hoover; sec'y, I. D. Kernes; treas., C. A. Rorabaugh; com., J. H. Mead; warden, Joseph L. Dale; P. G., H. L. Caldwell; I. G., J. W. Sykes; O. G., A. T. Bloom; R. S. S., Dr. J. Currier; L. S. S., W. C. Russell; R. S. to N. G., H. T. Smith; L. S. to N. G., F. L. Arnold; R. S. to V. G., Whitmer Broom; L. S. to V. G., J. L. Gifford.

Curwensville Lodge No. 396, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted January 25, 1882, by Rev. Geo. C. Hart, G. W. C. T. The charter officers were: W. C. T., Roland D. Swoope; P. W. C. T., Sam'l Arnold, sr.; W. V. T., Mrs. Sam'l Arnold; W. S., C. S. Russell; W. A. S., Mary McClosky; W. M., C. G. Duffy; W. D. M., Gertie Bilger; W. T. S., Charles E. Patton; W. T., Mrs. John Patton; R. S. to W. C. T., Alice E. Bilger; L. S. to W. C. T., Carrie Dyer; W. I. G., Effie Arnold; W. O. G., John C. Way. The lodge met for some time in a room on the third floor of Bilger block, but the present year they removed to rooms on second floor of the Patton block. The present officers are: C. T., Roland D. Swoope; P. C. T., O. E. Eckbert; V. T., Mary McClosky; W. S., Laura Moore; treas., Will L. Thompson; T. S., Gertie Moore; M., Will McClosky; D. M., Bertha Caldwell; R. S. to C. T., Mrs. G. W. Weaver; L. S. to C. T., Josie Shields; I. G., Lola Owens; O. G., C. E. Patton. This lodge has been from the beginning a great success. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and a good work is being accomplished. There are at present sixty-five members in good standing; property valued at \$300 and \$75 cash in the treasury.

The Curwensville Library Association was organized in 1877, and chartered, in 1878, as a stock company, with a capital of \$2,000. The association had a valuable library, and fitted up and maintained a free reading-room, where all the latest papers and periodicals were kept on file; but in the disastrous fire of

October 2, 1880, their rooms and contents were destroyed. On October 11, 1886, Rev. D. H. Shields, pastor of the M. E. Church, organized the Curwensville Literary Union, which meets weekly in the lecture-room of the church. The present officers are: Pres., Rev. D. H. Shields; V. pres., Prof. G. W. Weaver; sec'y, Mrs. R. D. Swoope; treas., C. E. Patton; editors, W. C. Arnold, esq., W. I. Swoope, Miss Alice Bilger; executive committee, I. P. Bard, R. D. Swoope, esq., M. F. Owens, G. W. Weaver, Colonel E. A. Irvin; program com., Miss Alice Irvin, J. P. Bard, Mrs. G. W. Weaver.

There is also a Library Association connected with the public schools. The library room is in the Patton graded school building. They have recently placed therein a handsome and spacious book-case, and have already the nucleus of a fine library. The following are the names of the present officers: President, Sam. P. Arnold; vice-president, Will Moore; secretary, Miss Sue Bard; treasurer, Frank Thompson; librarian, Verne Bloom.

The first band was organized in 1856. It was composed of fourteen members, as follows: Leader, James Stott, *E♭* cornet; Henry McKeim, *E♭* cornet; Alfred Montelues, *E♭* cornet; Law. Sykes, key bugle; Henry Kerns, trumpet; J. P. Bard, *E♭* cornet; Thomas Ross, alto; S. J. Gates, tenor; Geo. Harley, baritone; Wm. Ten Eyck, bass; Levi Speice, bass; A. J. Draucker, bass drum; H. D. Patton, snare drum. The present membership is as follows: Leader, H. J. Eckbert, *E♭* cornet; Wm. Singer, *E♭* cornet; Joseph Mahaffey, alto; Blair Crisswell, alto; Wm. Moore, alto; Robert Miller, tenor; Will Faust, tenor; John Minhinnett, baritone; J. R. Fee, bass; Robert Stevenson, bass; L. C. Norris, snare drum; John Norris, jr., bass drum and cymbals.

The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1881-2. The borough authorities purchased a hook and ladder truck and outfit costing over \$700, which is under the control of the company. The members have provided themselves with complete uniforms, and are the first on hand when an alarm of fire is given. There are thirty members, and the present officers are: President, Wm. Holden; vice-president, J. W. Sykes; secretary, Clyde Gates; treasurer, W. A. Moore; foreman, B. A. Wertz; assistant foreman, John Crouch; directors, J. S. Graff, A. E. Patton, D. S. Moore.

The Curwensville Hotel Company was chartered April 24, 1882, with a capital stock of \$15,000. The purpose for which the company was formed was to provide a temperance hotel for the benefit of the traveling public. In the spring of 1882 they completed and opened for patronage the "Park House," a large and commodious building, handsomely finished and elegantly furnished, heated with steam, and fitted with all the latest improvements. Its cost, including the grounds and furniture, was over \$21,000. It is at present under the management of W. F. Eckbert, who conducts it in a most satisfactory manner. The officers of the hotel company are: President, Hon. John Patton; vice-president, Samuel Arnold; secretary, W. C. Arnold, esq.; treasurer, A.

E. Patton ; directors, John Patton, Samuel Arnold, E. A. Irvin, James McIntyre, and J. C. Wright.

The Curwensville Telephone Company was incorporated November 15, 1881, with a capital stock of \$3,000. It owns a line forty-three miles in length, connecting Curwensville with Lumber City, Pennville, Lewisville, Mahaffey's, McGees, New Washington, Newburg, Burnside, Patchinville, and Cherry Tree, and has proven a great convenience to the business public. The present officers are : President, Porter Kimports ; secretary and treasurer, A. E. Patton.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In March, 1864, the First National Bank was organized with a capital of \$50,000 (afterwards increased to \$100,000), with the following officers and directors : President, John Patton ; cashier, Samuel Arnold ; directors, Wm. Irvin, John Irvin, and Dr. H. P. Thompson. It conducted a large and successful business until January 1, 1876, when it went into voluntary liquidation, and was succeeded by the Curwensville Bank, composed of John Patton, A. W. Patchin, Dr. D. A. Fetzer, and Dr. J. P. Hoyt. The flourishing condition and marked success that has attended the management of this institution may be gathered from the statement of its condition January 15, 1887, as follows : Capital, \$100,000 ; surplus fund, \$100,000 ; deposits, \$421,000 ; loans and discounts, \$506,800 ; cash, and due from banks, \$126,650. The present officers are : President, Hon. John Patton ; cashier, A. E. Patton ; stockholders, John Patton, Dr. D. A. Fetzer, and A. W. Patchin.

INDUSTRIES.

About 1840-1 David Harvey erected an iron foundry in the village of Bridgeport, which he conducted for a few years, when it became the property of George Beatty, who did a thriving business for many years, particularly in the manufacture of plows, the first one made in the county having been cast at this foundry. The business was discontinued in 1855, and the old building was torn down in 1880. During 1841 a foundry was erected by Samuel Spencer and David Harvey on the lot now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church. John P. Dale, John D. and James Thompson, and Jackson Robinson, sr., were, at different times, interested in this enterprise. Plows and cook-stoves were the principal articles manufactured, as many as two hundred stoves having been made in a single season.

In 1850 John D. and James Thompson built the Thompson foundry which is still standing on Thompson street.

In 1855 Jackson Robinson, sr., started the foundry on State street, which was destroyed by fire about 1858. He then erected another on the lot below McNaul's tannery ; this was also burned in 1867. He then built the present foundry on Filbert street, where he now continues the business in connection with his sons.

In 1868 William A. Dale and Jackson Robinson, started a small planing-mill on Filbert street, in the building now used by John Hill as a woolen-factory. William Dale sold his interest to John Wann, of Brookville, who afterwards sold to Capt. J. Welsh, who, with Mr. Robinson, continued the business for a few years, when not proving successful, it was abandoned.

About 1868 John Patton, E. A. Irvin, E. B. Patton and J. R. Irwin erected quite a large planing-mill on Filbert street, which was fitted up with first-class machinery; this was conducted by these parties for some years, when they sold it to A. H. Irvin and W. C. Arnold, who managed it for two or three years. From the fall of 1873 until 1880, it stood idle. Colonel E. A. Irvin then became the owner of the property, and leased it to Henry Foutz, of Bellefonte, who conducted it for some time. In 1884 the building was torn down, and the ground sold for building-lots. In 1818, Messrs. J. Robinson and Sons placed a planing-machine in their foundry building, and do a large amount of work in their line.

The Press.—The first newspaper enterprise was *The Clearfield County Times* published by T. J. Robinson, and edited by "The Times Editorial Committee." The initial number was issued Tuesday, September 10, 1872. The paper was owned by a number of business men, who had subscribed the necessary funds to insure its publication. In 1873 the establishment was purchased by R. H. Brainard, who conducted the paper until 1882, when he sold it to Whittaker and Fee. Mr. Fee was succeeded by R. R. Stevenson, and Mr. Whittaker by G. M. Belger. Mr. Belger subsequently retiring, Mr. Stevenson became the sole proprietor, and conducted it until November, 1884, when it suspended publication. On January 1, 1885, John P. Bard purchased the press and materials of the *Times* office, and commenced the publication of *The Curwensville Herald*, which he conducted for one year with great success, and made it a creditable production. After Mr. Bard's retirement, he leased the material to R. R. Stevenson, who issued the paper for a few months, when its publication ceased, and the plant was sold to Harrisburg parties.

In 1881 a paper called *The Ancillia* was started by C. C. McDonald; and in June, 1882, the name was changed to *The County Review*. This was a monthly publication, and contained many articles of local and historical interest. In 1884 Mr. McDonald sold it to R. H. Brainard, the former proprietor of the *Times*, who changed it to a weekly, and still continues to conduct it.

An agricultural paper, called *The Pennsylvania Farmer*, was conducted for a short time, during the year 1885, by Miles Wall.

About 1812 Robert Maxwell and David Dunlap erected a saw-mill on Anderson Creek, about one mile above Curwensville, and in 1817 Job England built one on the same stream, a little below where the Friends meeting-house now stands.

In 1818 John Irvin erected a saw-mill near the present site of the Irvin flouring-mill.

In 1841 Alexander Irvin built one where the Irvin steam saw-mill now stands.

In 1846 William Irvin, sr., erected a mill near the mouth of Anderson Creek, where the shingle-mill of A. H. Irvin stands.

About 1863 Thomas Hill built a mill at Bridgeport, near where the Arnold mill now stands. There were quite a number of the old-fashioned water-power mills in various parts of the township, but they have been superseded by the large steam mills.

N. E. Arnold's Bridgeport mill, now operated by Sam'l Arnold, is the largest. It was erected in 1881, and the capacity of the board mill is thirty thousand feet per day; it has shingle, lath, picket and box board machinery.

John Irvin and Bros. have a large steam saw-mill in Curwensville, with a capacity of twenty thousand feet of lumber per day.

The Cathcarts have a steam saw-mill at Olanta.

In 1824-25 John Draucker built a woolen-factory at Bridgeport. This mill was operated by William Ramsey until 1829, when it was leased by Jacob Wilt and George Beatty. In 1832 Draucker sold the property to Joseph Spencer, and in 1834 Charles Spencer took charge and operated the mill until an accident occurred, which resulted in his death in 1835. Joseph M. and Samuel Spencer took charge of the mill and operated it until 1843, when Samuel retired, and was succeeded by W. S. Porter, with whom he continued in business for two years, when Zebulon Miller leased the property, added new machinery, and commenced the manufacture of cloths and satinets. About three years later the factory was purchased by James Spencer and William S. Porter. Mr. Porter subsequently retired, and Spencer conducted it until 1854, when he leased it to William Blake and John and Thomas Hill. Blake sold to the Hills in a short time, who continued to operate it for some years, when Thomas Hill became sole proprietor, having purchased the interest of James Spencer. In 1873 Thomas Hill sold the property to Arnold, Hartshorn & Hipple. This firm refitted the factory, and operated it for about three years, when it was purchased by Samuel Arnold, of Curwensville, under whose management the factory did a large business, particularly in the manufacture of lumberman's flannel. In June, 1881, the entire establishment was destroyed by fire. In 1867 John Hill established a woolen factory on Filbert street, in the building now occupied by him, where he carries on a large and successful business.

The original Irvin flouring mill was built about 1818. This mill was burned in 1830, but was immediately rebuilt. The second mill was destroyed by fire in February, 1877, but was replaced by the present one, which is located on the east bank of the river, and is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the county.

In the year 1839 Joseph Spencer erected a flouring mill at Bridgeport, and

conducted it until January 1, 1850, when Joseph M. Spencer became the owner, and operated the same until 1875, when he removed the old structure and built a new one, with all modern improvements, and in 1882 added steam power. Mr. Spencer still conducts this mill, and does a large and successful business.

Benjamin Hartshorn established the first tannery on the farm now owned by Jonathan Hartshorn. In 1826, William Hartshorn, a son of Benjamin, moved the tannery to the lot now owned by Mrs. Harriet Crouch, on corner of State and Filbert streets, where it was operated for about thirty years.

In 1819 Wm. McNaul, father of Robert, Zachariah and John McNaul, erected a tannery on the site of the present building, which was conducted by himself and sons, up to the time of his death. The business is still carried on by his sons Zachariah and John.

In 1851 Sam'l B. Taylor built a tannery on a lot on Filbert street, and still operates it. These tanneries were all run without steam power, and tanned only upper leather.

The Summit tannery was built by W. S. White & Son, and opened for business in May, 1877. It was purchased by J. B. Alley & Co., of Boston, Mass., on April 3, 1878, and on January 1, 1887, this firm was succeeded by Messrs. Alley Bros. & Place, of the same city. Since May 1, 1879, the establishment has been managed by Mr. F. J. Dyer, who is also superintendent of the tannery owned by the same firm at Osceola Mills, Pa. Summit tannery has a capacity of one hundred and two hides per day, and manufactures one million pounds of leather per annum. About forty men are constantly employed, whose wages amount to \$18,000 per year. Six thousand tons of hemlock, and six hundred tons of oak bark, are used each year. New boilers and machinery have recently been placed in this establishment. Backed by ample capital, and under efficient management, it is one of the most successful business enterprises in the county.

The mercantile interests are well represented. Samuel Arnold conducts a large general store in connection with his steam saw-mill, and lumber business.

L. W. Spencer & Co., and F. J. Dyer & Co., have general stores, and both do an extensive business.

John Irvin & Bros. have a large trade in connection with their general store, saw-mill, flouring mill, lumber and bark business; they employ a number of men.

Abram Gates has a large and complete hardware store, and manufactory of tin ware, roofing and spouting; Bilger & Gray also conduct a complete hardware store.

Charles E. Patton has a large and complete dry goods establishment.

Gus. Z. Wolfe conducts a clothing, and boot and shoe store. A. M. Kirk has a fine jewelry store; Joseph R. Irvin, a very complete drug store. Faust & Holden have a general store; Mrs. J. H. Fleming, furniture, upholstering, and

undertaking; Andrew Stover deals in furniture and builder's supplies; Thos. W. Moore, groceries; Harvy Teats, groceries; M. Breckstein, dry goods; Mrs. M. Kennard, variety store; S. S. Moore, restaurant; J. S. Graff, restaurant and saloon; F. H. Graff & Co., billards; A. T. Owens, harness; M. F. Owens, harness; Greer & Burkett, manufacturers of cigars; A. B. Whitaker & Co., coal and lime; Henry Stockbridge, lumber, flour and feed; W. P. Tate, agricultural implements; A. F. Martin, merchant tailor; Edmund Goodwin, books and stationery; J. H. Mead & Co., general insurance agents; James McIntyre, livery; William B. Condo, livery; A. K. Draucker, livery; E. E. Hagerty, bakery; D. S. Moore, photographer.

Bridgeport is a small village one and one-quarter miles west of Curwensville. Its industries have been fully described elsewhere in this article. Its present population is one hundred.

Bloomington is situated four miles east of Curwensville, and has a population of about one hundred and fifty. A post-office has been established at this place for a number of years. The Patrons of Husbandry have erected a building for the use of their society. There are two churches—the Methodist, erected about 1875, and the Lutheran, built about 1851. Curwensville is the trading point for this locality.

Olanta is a comparatively new town, located on the line of the B. C. C. and S. W. Railroad, about five miles from Curwensville. The town was laid out in 1885. A post-office was established here in 1886. Mr. Owens is the present postmaster. H. A. Long, and Cathcart & Smith have the principal mercantile establishments. The present population is one hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XLIX.

HISTORY OF SANDY TOWNSHIP.

BURGH, speaking of times and opportunities, said: "There are times and seasons proper for purpose of life, and a very material part of prudence it is to judge rightly of them and make the best of them."

Accepting the above axiom, the citizens of portions of Brady and Huston townships, as early as 1877, believed that the time and opportunity had arrived for the formation of a new township, inasmuch as the rise and progress of Du Bois swelled the population to almost an uncontrollable number. The fact was potent that the general welfare of both Brady township and the infant city of Du Bois, within her (Brady's) borders, demanded a division, hence an effort was made—especially by the business men of Du Bois, to secure the

end desired, by calling a series of public meetings to discuss the feasibility of the erection of a new township. These meetings were held in the spring of 1877. The movement was impeded by those who favored the incorporation of Du Bois as a borough, but the writer of this article urged the new township on the ground that Du Bois could be incorporated after the formation of the township, and by that course secure both, whereas, should the incorporation of Du Bois precede the new township, the latter might remain a debatable question for some time to come.

Brady township would have been well satisfied to cut off Du Bois, and once cut off, the formation of a new township would undoubtedly have met with opposition in Brady, but as it was Brady was anxious to get rid of Du Bois, and Du Bois equally glad to cut loose from Brady. When the matter was seen in this light, there was little or no opposition, although it required a whole year to convince some of the wisdom—from a business stand point—of the township preceding the borough. Finally, in the spring of 1878, a petition was prepared for a new township, when a "squabble" again arose as to what the name should be. The writer proposed "Sandy" as the most appropriate name, as Sandy Lick Creek flows through the entire length of the proposed township. After considerable argument, *pro* and *con*, "Sandy" was adopted. The petition mentioned was filed March 4, 1878, and commissioners appointed, upon which an order to view was issued April 4, the same year. The report of the commissioners favorable to the new township was filed June 10 the same year, and the report was confirmed, absolute, at the September term of court, 1878. An election was ordered to be held October 28, the same year, to vote "for" or "against" the new township, the result of which election was a majority of three hundred and fifteen for the new township, out of a total vote (cast) of three hundred and forty-two. Thus a new era began to dawn in the northwestern corner of Clearfield county, another sturdy member was added to Mother Clearfield's family, and one of which she may well be proud.

Early Settlements.—With regard to the early history and settlement of Sandy township, we excerpt what follows from the June number of *The Enterprise*, published by the writer in 1876:

"Prior to 1812 John Casper Stoeber had pre-empted some land in western Pennsylvania, which came in possession of Mr. Stoeber's daughter, who was married to a Mr. Scheffer, father of Michael, George, and Frederick Scheffer (now all dead), and grandfather and great-grandfather to the present generations of Shafers—as they now write it—in Sandy township.

"In 1812 the senior Scheffer left Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, with his family, and settled on the pre-empted land of his father-in-law, John Casper Stoeber, which was situated near the present limits of Du Bois, then belonging to Centre county. They landed on May 12, 1812, and on the next day

erected a 'bark shanty,' beside a cooling spring, being the spot where the 'Rumbarger' House now stands.

"No ax was put into a tree in this part of the county prior to 1812. There was no store nearer than 'Old Town'—as Clearfield was then called. The merchants at the time 'wagoned' their goods from Philadelphia. The nearest mill was on the Clarion River, forty miles distant. In 1814, however, a mill was built at Curwensville, on the Susquehanna River, nineteen miles distant. These early settlers subsisted chiefly on deer and bear meat, and other game. They lived here for ten long and lonesome years before they had any neighbors. Soon after this time some Gerinans commenced to settle about Troutville, which section was long known by the local name of 'Germany.'"

Pioneer Incidents.—(See Brady township.)

Township Annals.—J. P. Taylor and W. N. Prothero were elected the first justices of the peace.

After the incorporation of Du Bois, 1879, J. A. Bowersox and J. R. Keel were elected justices; the latter resigned, and John Lankard was appointed until the next municipal election (February, 1884), when William Liddel was elected to fill the regular term. J. A. Bowersox at the expiration of his first term was re-elected in February, 1886. Samuel Postlethwait was the first township treasurer, and served four years. He was followed in 1883 by Michael Shaffer, who served four years, and was re-elected in February, 1887. The first constable in the township was Henry Raught; the present constable, elected in February, 1887, A. H. Walker. The population in 1880, estimated (including Du Bois), 3,700.

Manufacturing and Mercantile.—The first store in Sandy township at "West Liberty," as far as known, was opened by John Hoover, followed by Joseph Cathers, and he by S. Lobough. "Jerry" Heasley established a foundry about this time; John Heberling opened a general store, which he kept for about twenty years, he also was postmaster during this period at West Liberty—post-office name, "Jefferson Line." The post-office was removed in 1885 to the railroad "cut," at the point where the railroad crosses the "Waterford and Erie" pike, there being a regular station of the same name as the post-office, "Jefferson Line." The mercantile business at present is represented by J. F. Heberling, who has a general store, a foundry, and part owner of a saw and shingle-mill, which was erected in 1868. There are two blacksmith shops. At "Jefferson Line" station there is one confectionery store, kept by Mrs. Daniel Heiges, who is assistant postmistress.

In 1881 J. L. Reed opened a grocery store at Falls Creek (Victor post-office). In 1884 J. F. Reed opened a notion and confectionery store. R. F. Millen opened a grocery store in 1886. Osborn & Shaffer's saw-mill is located near here; also E. A. R. Clark's saw-mill.

Railroads, Public Roads, etc.—What has been said on this topic in the chapter on Brady township, applies equally to Sandy township (which see).

Falls Creek is a railroad junction, the following roads meeting and crossing each other, viz.: A. V. Railroad, B. R. and P. Railroad, R. and C. Railroad, and R. and F. C. Railroad. The significance of this junction will be apparent in the near future. There are about five or six small saw and shingle-mills in the township.

Agricultural Resources, etc.—(Same as Brady, which see.)

Coal Lumber and Mineral Resources.—What has been said of these important factors of prosperity in the chapter on Brady township can truthfully be applied to Sandy on these topics, except the development of the mining interests, which will be considered under the head of

MINES.

The first practical mining in this township was commenced in 1874 or '75 by the "Centennial colliery," opened and operated by Messrs. Jones Bros. in 1876. They employed about thirty men, shipping about one hundred and twenty tons per day. This colliery, being located on disputed land, there was more or less litigation from the start, which culminated in the shooting of Montgomery, a representative claimant, by Peter Jones (of the firm of Jones Bros.) in self-defence, in May 4, 1878. These mines are located about three-fourths of a mile (on the A. V. Railroad) west of Du Bois. The mines were shortly after abandoned, and have never been operated since.

Sandy Lick Mines.—In 1876 the Sandy Lick Gas, Coal and Coke Company commenced to ship coal. They employed about one hundred men, and shipped about five hundred tons per day. Mr. Miles B. McHugh was superintendent. This company operated a few years, when trouble arose between it and Messrs. Bell, Lewis & Yates, on the question of royalty due the latter, which resulted in the closing of the "drift," when they (Sandy Lick Company) opened the "Hildrup" mines on the opposite side of Sandy Lick Creek, but it too was finally closed.

Rochester Mines.—The firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates began to develop its property in the year 1876 (consisting of about four thousand acres, lying principally in Sandy township), under the efficient management of A. J. McHugh, superintendent, and general manager. They shipped their first coal from Rochester mines on March 27, 1877. Two members of the firm, F. A. Bell and George H. Lewis, reside in the city of Buffalo, and A. G. Yates, in the city of Rochester, N. Y. Operations have been carried on continuously at this mine, except when interrupted by "strikes," and the average out-put of coal has been about 300,000 tons yearly. The principal market has been to the north and northwest until within a year or so past (1885 or 1886), when it has been taken largely to the east, and in the New England States as well. Heavy shipments have for some years been made to the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Port Arthur, on the northern shore of Lake Superior, from whence it was dis-

tributed along the line of that railway to Winnipeg, and from thence on west to the Rocky Mountains.

The coal is a desirable gas and steam coal; it also makes good coke, and the company has fifty-six bee-hive coke ovens in operation. The vein worked is known as the Lower "Freeport," and is from five and a half to seven feet thick, averaging a little over six feet. The capacity of the mine is two thousand tons per day, and the regular day's loading is two hundred cars. They employ about five hundred men and boys.

The Hon. S. B. Elliott took charge of the mines in 1883 as general manager, and L. W. Robinson, mine superintendent. The office and store of this company are in Du Bois, Pa.

Churches.—The Baptist Association at West Liberty dates its initial steps toward organization from 1830, when the Rev. S. Miles preached occasionally in the school-house of the place. In 1871 a prayer-meeting was organized by J. Booth and T. Owens. During the year following Rev. C. H. Prescott held the first series of meetings, being then considered an "out-station" of the Soldier Run (Reynoldsville) Baptist Church. In the year 1875 a lot was purchased and a house of worship erected at a cost of \$1,200. In 1877 the first regular Baptist Church of West Liberty was organized by Rev. J. E. Dean, with twenty-seven members. Rev. Dean became pastor, and has continued in his labors to the present time; highest membership seventy, present membership fifty-three.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The only other religious organization is at Falls Creek, the Methodist Episcopal Church, having a station there since October, 1886; the class numbering ten, and a Sabbath-school consisting of about fifty members.

Education.—The early educational efforts and interests were identical and equally shared with Brady township, from which township the greater portion of Sandy was taken. At the time of the organization of the township in 1881, there were nine schools with two hundred and eighty-one pupils, male and female. The number of schools has grown to thirteen in 1887, with five hundred and ninety pupils. The educational interests are in a fair stage of development, and the public school fund in a healthy condition.

Sabula.—The Sabula post-office and A. V. Railroad station, are located at the west entrance to the Summit Tunnel. Sabula has two general stores, and the place is headquarters for the northeastern end of Sandy township. The tunnel is probably the best constructed in the country; it is seven-tenths of a mile double track, and arched with cut stone its entire length. The altitude above sea level on the railroad track at the tunnel is one thousand six hundred and forty-five feet.

In conclusion: Sandy township bids fair to become one of the wealthiest townships in the county.

*Education in Brady.*¹—The establishment of the first school in Brady township is a matter of controversy, and as both sources are reliable and entitled to credulity, we shall quote from each. Rev. John Reams states: "Whitson Cooper by permission of Mr. Lebbeus Luther, built a veritable log cabin where Mr. Breon and Squire Hamilton now live (Luthersburgh.) In this cabin Mr. Cooper taught the first school in the township in the winter of 1820-21, and Major Luther² remembers attending the school."

The venerable John Carlile says: "The first school taught in Brady township was held in Lebbeus Luther's bar-room, in the winter of 1827, by Whitson Cooper. I think he was a New York State man. In 1828 the second term was taught by Peter Hoover, in the same place. After this, the next school was 'kept' in a log cabin on the pike (E. & S.), near Luthersburgh, built by the men who made the pike."

The gentle reader now having both versions before him, can accept the one the more plausible to him. The first school-house in the southern part of the township was built in 1836, of "hewed" logs, with "shaved" shingle roof, but at first had "slab" benches and writing desks against the wall. This was a slight improvement on those built earlier. This house was located at the Union Cemetery, east of Troutville, and remained there for a number of years. In this place John H. Seyler, Rev. John Reams, David Reams, and many others, taught (or "kept") school, during the second period of the settlement. It was here the writer, under the instruction of David Reams, learned the alphabet; well he remembers the "paddle" which used to hang by the door, inside, marked "in" on one side, and "out" on the other. This was undoubtedly an aim at convenience to pupils, and an avoidance of annoyance to the teacher. When a pupil desired to leave the room, he simply *went out*, turning the "paddle" as he passed through the doorway, so as to read "out;" on his return he turned "paddle" again, showing "in." By this means the whole school could know if any one was out or not. Who the ingenious (?) inventor of this labor-saving-educational-machine was, is not known; hence his name is lost to fame.

The first school-house in Troutville was built in 1853. This was a frame structure, and was better seated than those in former years. Rev. John Reams was the first teacher in this house, and taught several winters of three and four months terms, this being the maximum required by the State, at this period, which was on the eve of the establishment of the office of county superintendent (1854).

Teachers up to this time "kept" more than taught school. Their salaries

¹This matter was prepared for insertion in the chapter on Brady township, but was accidentally omitted. It is inserted here, as the history of the schools (until the formation of Sandy) of the two townships is one and the same.

²The writer interviewed Major H. M. Luther, who states: "I think both Carlile and Reams are in error. I attended Mr. Whitson Cooper's school during the winter of 1823-4, being Cooper's first term."

were small, and they were obliged to "board around" *i. e.*, each patron was expected to furnish bed and board for a certain portion of the term. The "birch" rod, Cobb's Speller, and Lindsay & Murray's "English Reader" generally constituted the school-master's outfit. Graded readers were unknown. "Reading, writing, and ciphering" made up the common school course. Teachers (or "masters," as they were called), had to be able to set copies and "point" a quill pen, taking up fully one-half of their time in the school-room.

Thus educational interests moved slowly along in this primitive groove, but steadily towards a higher standard of excellence; and at *one time* the schools in Brady ranked among the highest in the county.

According to the county superintendent's report for 1886, there were in the township thirteen schools, seven male and six female teachers, at an average salary of \$33.20 per month. There were two hundred and eighty-five male, and two hundred and eighty-four female scholars, at an average cost of eighty-five cents a scholar per month. There are now two graded schools in the township—one at Luthersburgh and the other at Troutville. The advanced grade at Troutville was taught in the winter of 1886-7 by Prof. E. G. Hayes, who can claim to be the oldest teacher in the township, having taught since 1864 to the present time, missing but one term.

By comparing the present with the past, it will be obvious that "old" Brady is slowly but gradually regaining her former prestige in educational matters.

CHAPTER L.

HISTORY OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

IN the early proceedings looking to the erection of this township, there was, perhaps, as little opposition as has attended the formation of any of the (now) thirty townships of the county. The first step in this direction was the presentation of a petition of divers inhabitants of the townships of Pike and Brady, setting forth that they labor under great inconvenience for want of a new township, and praying the appointment of three suitable persons to make the division and lay out the same from parts of the above named Pike and Brady. This petition being duly presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the term thereof held during the month of September, 1848, the justice presiding appointed Alexander B. Reed, John Irvin, and Richard Shaw to examine the matter and, if advisable, make the necessary division and report their proceedings to the next court, which said report was as follows: "Alexander B. Reed and Richard Shaw, appointed by order of the court to view and

lay out the township therein mentioned, after being duly sworn, do report, that in pursuance of said order they have laid out and returned said township, bounded as follows: Beginning on the line between the townships of Huston and Brady, at the northwest corner of lot No. 3603, thence east along said line to the northwest corner of lot No. 3606; thence south to the corner of Pike and Huston townships; thence east to the northeast corner of lot No. 3587; thence south to the line of No. 5777; thence west to the line of No. 3579; thence south to the northeast corner of lot No. 3590; thence west to the southwest corner of lot No. 3581; thence north to place of beginning, including the farm of Caleb Bailey in the said new township, being composed of parts of the townships of Pike and Brady and containing about twenty-six square miles." The court, at the December term, 1848, confirmed the new township, "to be called and known as the township of Union."

The township of Union thus formed is perhaps (with the reduction of its territory occasioned by the formation of Bloom township), as regular in outline and boundary as any in the entire county.

Geographically it is located in what may be termed the northwestern part of the county, and has as its bounding townships, Huston on the north, the district of Pine on the east, Bloom and a small part of Pike on the south, and Brady on the west. In keeping with the topographical formation of the county in general, this township is quite hilly, but in the eastern part, and in others as well, there are extensive areas of plateau lands, either heavily timbered or remains of forest lands, from which the valuable timber has been taken, leaving large tracts covered only by fallen and decayed trees. This is especially noticeable in that part of the township lying east of Anderson Creek along the line of the old pike leading from Clearfield to Rockton. This tract is called the barren area, and embraces thousands of acres in this and Pine township as well. Passing westward from Pine into Union, there are no farms of much value, and but little valuable timber until the home of Henry Whitehead is reached. Even here the soil is light and very porous, and requires fertilizing material to make profitable results in agriculture. Still further east, on the west side of Anderson Creek, the land, although rough and hilly, has been thoroughly improved and cleared, and fine and good producing farms are the result. In the northern part of the township are many farms of great comparative value.

The main stream of the township is Anderson Creek. Its source is in Huston, on the north, from whence it flows a generally south course, entirely across Union, enters Bloom, then bears to the east by south into Pike, and discharges its waters into the Susquehanna River, at the borough of Curwensville. Anderson Creek is a stream of considerable size, and in a region not so well supplied with raftable waters as this, might be well classed among rivers. The runs auxiliary to the creek, and emptying into the same from the east, are Montgomery Run and Blanchard Run, each of which lay almost wholly within

the township. On the west and having its entire course within the township, is Dressler Run, so named for the Dressler family, who were pioneers in this locality, and one of the most respected of the early settlers. The stream known as Sandy Creek also has its head-waters in the western part of Union township, from which it flows a north and west course into Brady, thence across that township and into Jefferson county on the west. Sandy, although of less size than Anderson Creek, has been nearly as prominent as the latter, during the period of extensive lumber operations, for which both of these streams have been so noted. This industry has by no means ceased, but the production of the present is insignificant compared with that of twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The second, or as it is sometimes called, the Chestnut Ridge anticlinal axis crosses, or rather, passes Union township, touching the southeast corner; it is, therefore, wholly within the third basin. The prevailing dips are north and northwest. Near Rockton the measures pitch in toward the basin at the rate of about two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet to the mile, and a short distance southeast of Rockton the dip is even greater, for on the mountain in sight of the town, the conglomerate rocks are seen at an elevation of at least five hundred feet above the Clarion sandstone near the Menonite Church.

Frequent openings have been made in various localities throughout the township, but laying, as it does, so near the axis or divide between the second and third basins, the results of such openings have not yet been sufficiently favorable to attract the attention of operators, and no more, therefore, has been taken from the beds than is necessary to supply the local demand. The prospect, however, for producing measures brightens as the northwestern part of the township is reached, for here is entered the coal deposits incident to the third basin, and of such quality as is taken from the Du Bois beds. The average thickness of the beds in such places as openings have been made, varies from one and one-half to four feet, and is generally of such quality as to be undesirable for export without coking. The Freeport Lower coal seems to predominate, although evidences of other beds are frequently found. The township has never had a thorough geological examination. The settlers who were possessed of sufficient hardihood and determination to attempt an improvement in this remote locality at an early day, were indeed scarce, and, in fact, no such attempt was made until the river and bottom lands were well-nigh taken up. The only possible inducement, even after the first quarter century of the county's history had been made, was the presence of Anderson's Creek, and its course through the township. This was then parts of Brady and Pike townships. Across the line in Brady there were a few straggling settlers, but generally, the country was a heavily wooded district with hardly sufficient opening for the erection of a cabin.

Caleb Bailey was born in Lycoming county in the year 1797, and came

with his father to this county about the year 1809. After having resided in the upper part of the county for about eighteen years, he moved to lands that were, in 1848, erected into Union township, the line being especially run so as to include the Bailey farm within the new township.

Another of the pioneer settlers in this region was John Laborde, a native of Lancaster county. He came to this county in the early part of the year 1828, and located in Brady township, but two years later moved to a point a short distance from Rockton village, where he made an improvement. His brother, David Laborde, lived nearly a mile west of this. They were the first settlers in the vicinity. Both had large families. The children of John Laborde were John, Peter, Jacob, David, Christopher, Polly, who married Henry Lininger; Peggy, Barbara, who married George Doney; and Betsey, who married Lewis Doney. The early life in the township was attended with great privations and dangers, and the Laborde's seem to have had their full share of each. There was no store nearer than Curwensville, and no mill nearer than Pennville. The country at times seemed full of panthers and other dangerous animals, and various members of the family occasionally came in contact with them. The Laborde's have been as prolific, perhaps, as any of the old families of the township. John Hollopeter came soon after and commenced an improvement on the line of the pike leading to Luthersburg and west of Rockton. He, too, reared a large family, the descendants yet being numerous in the township. Matthias Hollopeter, brother of John, came to the county a year later and took up his residence with John. He soon began an improvement, and by hard and steady work made a good farm. The southwest part of the township is well populated with members of the Hollopeter family.

In the year 1839 John Brubaker came to the county and commenced an improvement on lands which he yet occupies about half a mile north of Rockton village. Mr. Brubaker was a native of Mifflin county, now Juniata county, and was born in the year 1810. In his family were nine children, viz.: Mary, Fanny, Daniel, Susan, Sarah, John, Joseph, Reuben and Jacob. About the year 1840 Mr. Brubaker built a still-house that the product of his farm might be utilized. This he was compelled to do as grain was then a drug in the market, and the merchants at Clearfield would not receive it in exchange for goods. About 1843 or 1844 he commenced drawing shingles and boards to Clearfield town from a small mill he had built on Sandy Creek. This proceeding was looked upon by his neighbors as a piece of folly, but when they saw the good results of it, numerous other saw-mills were soon afterward erected, and lumbering became a leading pursuit, and agriculture was proportionately neglected.

About this time, or possibly a little earlier, Jacob Burns came to the region. He built a cabin and commenced an improvement in the Dressler neighborhood. He remained here but a short time when he sold out to Dressler, and

moved over on Anderson Creek, where he built a cabin and made a clearing, the first in that section. This was about a mile above the old mills at Lower Rockton. Burns soon found another opportunity to sell to good advantage, which he did, and moved still further east in the township, which was then a part of Pike.

John Dressler, who is mentioned as having succeeded Jacob Burns, was born in Union county, and came to Clearfield county in the year 1841. The farm he occupied is now reckoned among the best in the county. At the time he purchased it there was no settlement nearer than three miles. The Dresslers are among the most thrifty and enterprising people of the township. John Dressler died in 1856. He had a large family consisting of twelve children, seven daughters and five sons. David Dressler, his son, was the first justice of the peace elected in the township after its organization.

Henry Whitehead was a native of England and came to this country nearly a half century ago. He took lands on the turnpike leading from Clearfield to Luthersburg, on the east side of Anderson Creek. By hard work and energy he has made a fine farm, one of the best in the eastern part of the township. This is the first good farm with which the traveler meets on the road leading into the township from the east. It contains some two hundred acres.

The Welty family came into Union township in the year 1855, from Brady, where they settled in 1832, and was among the pioneers in the region north of Luthersburg. David Welty was the head of this family. He was born in Centre county in 1807. His first purchase in this township comprised about one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, but by subsequent purchases he acquired a tract of about five hundred acres. Some of the substantial residents of the Welty family still reside in the township, and have fine farms.

Incidental mention has been made of the fact that John Brubaker built a small saw and shingle-mill on Sandy Creek about the year 1843, from which he hauled the first lumber and shingles to Clearfield, and there found a market. In this adventure—for it was considered by his neighbors to be an adventure, and dreadful one at that—he was carefully watched, but no sooner was its success assured, than others followed his example, and embarked in the lumber business. Within the short period of eight or ten years thereafter, other mills were built by David Horn, Joseph Lyons, John Dressler, John Hollopeter and Philip Laborde. From this time until recently, lumbering has been considered of fully as much importance to the average resident as farming, and far more remunerative. The other early mills were owned by Samuel Arnold and one Munn, the latter living at the mouth of Little Anderson Creek.

At an early day and something like fifty years ago, Jason Kirk and Jeremiah Moore, two substantial residents of Penn township, came to the waters of Anderson Creek at the point now known as Lower Rockton, where they built a mill. The land herabouts, to the extent of fifty acres, was given them for a

mill-site, on condition that they make the improvements. Here was built a saw-mill, and subsequently a grist-mill. The wreck of the old saw-mill is standing, but is not now in use. The grist-mill has been frequently repaired and enlarged, and now furnishes flour and feed for the surrounding country. A store was established here many years ago. The post-office was also here, but by the changes in the postmastership, the office has frequently alternated between this point and Upper Rockton, about half a mile to the west, and as often as this change has been made, so often has the location of the office been removed.

There stands at Lower Rockton an old, unused building, that was formerly occupied as a woolen-mill, the property of William F. Johnson, of Pennville. The saw and grist-mills, the store and other property at this point are now owned by Joseph Seiler and sons, who became proprietors thereof in the year 1877. Upper Rockton is situate on the main road leading west from Lower Rockton, and distant from the latter place about half a mile. It was started through the efforts of John Brubaker, and others engaged in lumbering. The place has never acquired any considerable population, but comprises about a score of dwellings, a couple of stores, a hotel, and repair shops. The chief industry is the steam-power feed-mill, owned and operated by Jason E. and David W. Kirk. It was built during the year 1885.

The first school in the township stood near this place. It was built prior to 1839, a log structure with a board roof. Some years later it was replaced with a more substantial and modern building. There are now three schools in the township, distinguished by the locality in which they are located as follows: Home Camp, Spruce Hill, and Hubert, being taught respectively by Ella Stevens, Minnie Hall, and G. M. Henry.

An enrollment of the taxable inhabitants of Union township, made by R. W. Moore, assessor, in the year 1851, showed the following list of residents and landowners for that year, who were of the age of twenty-one years and upwards: Josiah Boomel, Jacob Burns, Peter H. Booze, Caleb Bailey, Daniel Brubaker, Robert Britton, Henry Baily, John Brubaker, Joseph Cuttle, John Clowser, George Clowser, John Cunningham, Nicholas Doney, Lewis Doney, George Doney, David Dupler, Franklin Dutry, John Dupler, sr., John Dupler, jr., Enos Doney, Isaac Graham, Jacob Gilnett, John Haze, David Horn, jr., Matthias Holloper, Elias Horn, jr., Samuel Horn, jr., John Hare, John Holloper, jr., Samuel Hare, Frederick Holloper, jr., David Irwin, John Kritzer, John Kiesigle, Hugh Krise, Jacob Laborde, John Laborde, sr., Luther & Carlisle, Joseph Longacre, Peter Laborde, Philip Laborde, David Laborde, jr., Henry Lininger, John Laborde, jr., David Laborde, sr., Peter Laborde, jr., Abram Laborde, Christian Laborde, Nathan Lines, John Long, Moore & Whitehead, Samuel Miles, R. Moore, jr., Moore & Kirk, John Nelson, jr., John Potter, jr., John Potter, sr., John Pawley, Daniel Pawley, Henry Shull,

William Shull, Alexander Schofield, Shaw & Lines, Joseph Schofield, Henry Whitehead, Jonas Weller, John H. Reed, Samuel East.

As an evidence of the vast amount of lumber taken from the forests of the township, and of the number of persons engaged in this pursuit, there was in the township at this time (1851) no less than eight saw-mills, owned as follows: John Brubaker, John Hollopeter, jr., David Irwin, Philip Laborde, Moore & Whitehead, Samuel Miles, Moore & Kirk, saw and grist-mills; Shaw & Lines.

Lands were assessed according to quality and improvements, in amounts ranging from one to two dollars per acre. Cows were assessed at eight dollars; horses from ten to twenty-five dollars; oxen from twenty-five to forty dollars per yoke, and occupations at thirty dollars.

Of the three several church societies having a regular organization and houses of worship in the township, all of which churches are at Upper Rockton, the Menonite Society is the oldest. For some ten or fifteen years prior to the building of the church home, meetings were held in the houses of various members, but generally at the house of John Brubaker. He has been recognized as the leading spirit of the church here, and it was mainly through his personal efforts that the society was organized and the edifice built. Further, he has officiated as minister of the church since the days of its infancy. In the year 1861 the edifice was erected. It is a small and plain frame structure, located on the highway leading from the pike, near Kirk's mill, north toward and past Mr. Brubaker's residence. The funds for its erection were contributed mainly by Mr. Brubaker. The society is small, numbering at the present time about sixteen members. Besides the members of the Brubaker family, prominently connected with the society are the families of John Laborde and Henry Lininger. The early meetings of the Lutheran Society of this township were held in school-houses and it was not until about ten or twelve years ago that the church at Rockton was secured. The society is small, but numbers among its members some of the substantial families of the vicinity, prominent among whom are those of Simon, Peter and William Welty, Joseph Seiler, Miles Dressler, and others. The church house of the Lutheran Society is located at Upper Rockton.

The youngest of the religious societies of this locality is that known in common parlance by the distinguishing name of Dunkards, or Brethren. Although through the perseverance of Peter and Harvey Beer, a church edifice was built at Rockton in the year 1885, the society has not yet acquired any considerable strength in point of membership from this locality, but a great majority of those who are identified with the society are residents of other places. The ministers of the society are Peter and Harvey Beers, its founders. The early meetings, prior to the building of the church, were held in school-houses.

CHAPTER LI.

HISTORY OF WOODWARD TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Woodward was formed and taken from the township of Decatur in 1846. On the 3d of September, 1845, the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county appointed Abraham K. Wright, Jacob Pearce, and George Wilson commissioners to divide Decatur township. They performed that duty and reported for confirmation to the court on the 3d of February, 1846, suggesting the name of "Woodward" for the new township, in honor of Judge Woodward.

The boundary lines of the new township, as reported by the commissioners, were as follows: On the east Moshannon Creek; on the south the Huntingdon county line (now Cambria county); on the west Muddy Run to its confluence with Clearfield Creek, thence along that creek to line of (now) Boggs township; on the north Boggs township, thence along line of warrants to John Vrought, Casper Haines, Thomas Wharton, William Sheaff, Benjamin Johnson, William Holliday, Henry Shafner, Hugh Rallston, John Cannon, Mary Sandwich, E. Hoolman, George Whitehead, H. Fannon, and Joseph Forrest; on the north and east to the place of beginning.

The major portion of the lands in this township were owned by Hardman Philips, and were settled upon by the same class of people who settled Decatur township, and who bought their lands from Mr. Philips.

This gentleman sold his lands to these pioneers on credit, and as they were very poor he never expected to get very much out of them in payment, but would take a sack of meal, a bushel of potatoes, or oats, or wheat, or anything they could spare in settlement of what they owed him. Or, if they could not pay anything, it was all the same. On his return to England he placed his accounts in the hands of Josiah W. Smith, esq., of Clearfield, who was as lenient as the owner.

One of the oldest settlers in this township was Henry Cross, an Irishman, who settled on a farm now in sight of Beulah Church, in 1818. The farm is now owned by John M. Jordan.

Another old settler was the father of Mathew McCully, who settled near Mr. Cross, in 1827, on a piece of land now immediately in front of Beulah Church, and now owned by T. C. Heims. Mr. McCully lives at present in Osceola Mills, and he loves to chat of his pioneer days. He was but two years old when his father carried him to that farm, or rather that spot in the forest, and he has spent a long and happy life in the wilds of Clearfield county.

Robert Stewart moved into the Wheatland Settlement in 1829, having come from Chester county. He died during the year 1886, aged nearly one hundred and five years.



ENGRAVED BY J. H. BROWN

John M. Chase

In 1837 Hugh Henderson moved from Philipsburg to a piece of land he had purchased from James Allport, one hundred and forty-seven acres, near what is now called the Sanborn Settlement. Mr. Henderson had emigrated ten years before from the parish of Donahachie, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was the father of six children—five boys and one girl—Thomas, Robert, William, Samuel, James, and Margaret. Thomas, William, and Margaret still live on the old homestead; Robert lives in the Nittany Valley, James, on Buffalo Run, Centre county, and Samuel at Fostoria, Blair county.

The boys of this family, being hard workers, soon acquired sufficient means to purchase additional lands, and marrying, they branched out for themselves, buying lands near the parent farm, and thus helping to clear this township. As proved afterwards, all the lands in this and Decatur township were underlaid with coal, though these old settlers never dreamt of such a thing, or at least if they knew it, did not suppose it would be of any value to them. Coal was opened and worked for smithing, and local consumption as early as 1804, on the Hawkins place, near Philipsburg, but was not accounted of much value to its owner.

The farm bought by Samuel Henderson at the head of Goss Run, was sold in 1873 to John Whitehead, and the celebrated Ocean colliery was opened upon it.

James Hegarty was another pioneer of this township, emigrating with his father from Ireland when eleven years old, in 1808, and settling on lands now known as the "X Roads" farm, in 1820. This farm comprised one hundred and thirty acres. He afterwards purchased three hundred acres in what is now known as Geulich township. Mr. Hegarty died on the 31st of May, 1846, leaving a family of four children.

Rev. John M. Chase is another old settler, having early cleared a farm on Clearfield Creek, in Happy Valley. Mr. Chase is a minister of the Baptist Church, having been ordained a pastor of the church near his place in 1871. He owns large tracts of lands in different parts of the county.

Christian Shoff, now living in Osceola Mills, may be called another old settler of this township. Mr. Shoff's grandfather settled near the village of Puseyville, at the lower ford, near the present bridge, very early. The exact date has been lost. That his father, Samuel Shoff, settled near Glen Hope in 1811, is known, and Christian was born there in 1830. When five years old his father moved to Wheatland, now called Amesville. This, then, may be called the first settlement of the hamlet of Amesville. Shoff, the father, moved in company with Benjamin Wright, Billy Myrtle, Abraham Kady, Robert Haggerty, and John Whiteside, the descendants of whom still inhabit the farms in and around this place.

The Alexander family are later additions to the township, but still can be styled old settlers.

Lumbering occupied the time of these old pioneers as much as farming. The township being covered with a most magnificent pine and hemlock forest, they, in winter, felled the pine trees, squared them, rafted the timber, and ran it to market by way of Clearfield Creek and the Susquehanna River. Wages for hewers in those days was sixty-two and one-half cents per day of twelve hours.

Logging, or cutting the trees into logs different lengths, was not commenced for some time after the lumbering, or the making of square timber, and when the first logs were placed in the creek to be run out on the first flood, the anger of the lumbermen was so raised against the loggers that a number of them proceeded to chop the logs to pieces, while others drove nails and spikes into the logs so that they could not be sawed. A lawsuit was the result, which was gained by the loggers, and thereafter logs and rafts had equal rights to the water. William R. Dickinson was the first man to run logs, and his logs were the ones destroyed.

In 1847 a very heavy flood occurred in the waters leading from the county, the river being ten feet higher than has been known since. In 1865 another flood occurred, but not so disastrous as the preceding one.

Mills for the manufacturing of lumber were built as early as the forties, but it was not until 1854 that the first mill was built in the township. This was Houtz, Reed & Co.'s mill at Houtzville (now Brisbin). Another mill was built above Houtzdale, about a mile, by Dull & Kessler, in 1867. The lumber from these two mills was hauled by tram-road to Moshannon mines in 1868, and shipped by rail.

The Reeds built another mill in what is now Houtzdale in 1869, and from that date on numerous mills were built, notably Heim's mill, in 1871, situated two miles west of Osceola Mills; Kephart & Bailey's "bill mill," in 1873, one mile west of the same place. Isaac Taylor also built a mill on Coal Run in 1869, and S. S. Kephart has a mill there yet. Jesse Diggins built a mill on Goss Run, a little below Houtz, Reed & Co.'s mill, in 1873, and a man named McOmber had a portable mill at the head of Goss Run as early as 1868, while J. A. G. White built the first shingle-mill near Osceola Mills in 1867.

Thomas Henderson also built a mill near his farm in 1877, and a Mr. Alport one at the head of Coal Run the same year. McCaulley & Ramey built a mill at Stirling in 1870, and another one at a point now called Ramey in 1874. The timber of this region was so fine that sticks squared one foot, and seventy-six feet long, were furnished for the Centennial buildings, and seventy-two feet long for the insane asylum at Norristown.

Beyer & Kirk built a mill near Morgan Run in 1882, and another near Madera in 1885. Messrs. Fryberger & Fee had a shingle-mill in operation near Houtzdale in 1881, and Walker Brothers one on Morgan Run, and William Luther one at Madera, while Frederick Ramey had another at Osceola Mills.

There was another saw-mill one mile south of Osceola Mills, and another three miles west of the same place, and though these last two were in Centre county, just over the line, yet they helped to clear the forests of this side of the county line.

Mr. Mays and John Hamerly built a planing-mill one mile west of Houtzdale in 1874. This mill was afterwards sold to Samuel T. Henderson, and by him to Giles Walker in 1885, but Mr. Walker re-sold the mill to Henderson in 1886, by whom it is now operated.

The shipment of lumber from this region from 1867 to 1884 was 1,082,742 tons, averaging two tons per thousand feet, aggregating 541,371,000 feet of lumber. This only represents the amount manufactured in the townships under review. There was a large amount of logs cut and floated to market. Jacob Kepler logged the southern side of the A. B. Long tract as early as 1858, while Howard Matley and John Bordeaux logged the Moshannon Coal Company's tract in 1869.

Of course there was not much business done in the township until the Moshannon Branch Railroad was built in 1869, but from that time improvements have followed each other very fast. The population in 1872, when Houtzdale was taken from it, was eighteen hundred, while in 1885 it was over ten thousand, by adding the boroughs and townships erected within its borders since the former date.

This is also historic ground. A most sanguinary battle, so tradition has it, was fought between General Anthony Wayne and the Indians, about half a mile south of Houtzdale, and the graves of the slain can be distinctly traced. Many relics, bones, arrow-heads and other relics have been picked up around the spot, and the trees bore many a mark of the conflict. In fact, when these trees were felled and hauled to the mills to be sawed they often destroyed the saws and endangered the life of the sawyer by coming in contact with some stone implement or arrow-head imbedded in the wood.

Before the advent of the railroad, however, Dr. Houtz, who had bought large tracts of lands in the township, and on which Houtzdale, Brisbin, and a number of villages stand, determined to make a way to get his lumber to market, and, with this end in view, he deputed his son-in-law, George M. Brisbin, to come into the township and see what could be done. Mr. Brisbin came here, then, before the advent of railroads, though the Tyrone and Clearfield railway was talked about. He proposed and actually surveyed a route for a plank road from Osceola Mills to Jeansville, and Madera, about ten miles. This was to be supplemented by a tramroad, so as to enable them to haul their lumber to the railroad. This plank and tramroad was never destined to be built, however, for when Mr. Brisbin had everything ready to commence, the Messrs. Knight, who owned the extensive coal lands at Moshannon, came along and asked Dr. Houtz to join with them and build a railroad three

miles long. The doctor agreed to this, as it would bring his lands within one mile of an outlet, and the road was built. This was the first of the Moshannon Branch. Mr. Brisbin then built a tramroad from the mills at "Houtzville," as it was then called, to Moshannon, one mile long, and hauled his lumber to that point and shipped it. In 1868 the railroad was graded to Dr. Houtz's lands, and thus, step by step, this Moshannon Branch was built, until to-day it is seventeen miles long, running from Osceola Mills to Pine Run, or Belle Scena, with one branch six miles long, one four miles long, three branches one mile long, one branch two miles, and double-tracked for five miles. All this was accomplished within twenty-one years.

The cause of the sudden increase of population was the opening the coal beds. It has not been all prosperity, however. The miners did not always work, but created an occasional disturbance by striking. The first general strike occurred in January, 1869, but it did not last very long. Wages were advanced about fifteen per cent. The next strike commenced November 15, 1872, and lasted until February, 1873. The men were receiving seventy cents per ton of 2,240 pounds for digging coal, but were not satisfied, and struck for eighty cents. Some rioting occurred during this strike, and the tippie of the Stirling mine was destroyed by fire.

The men rested satisfied until 1875, when, in May and June of that year, master and men locked horns once more against a reduction, but the men were beaten. During this strike a large amount of rioting occurred, and the military were ordered out to protect property, but through the efficiency of the then sheriff, W. R. McPherson, all trouble was stopped without having recourse to that arm of the law.

The next strike occurred in 1877, during what is known as the railroad strike, but was not for any principle or price connected with the mining of coal, but in sympathy with the railroad hands. The price of mining, however, had been reduced to forty cents by this time, but was raised to fifty cents in 1878.

In 1880 another strike took place, the men wanting sixty cents per ton, but they did not get it. Thus matters progressed until 1882, when it was deemed advisable to try another strike for sixty cents, but the men were again defeated, the price remaining at fifty cents. In April, 1884, the price for mining was again reduced to forty cents; and in 1886 another strike was made to get ten cents per ton advance, but again failure attended the efforts of the miners, and the price remained forty cents per ton until March 1, 1887, when the operators voluntarily advanced the price to fifty cents per ton.

There are a number of houses of worship in the township outside of the boroughs, the oldest being known as "Beulah," organized May 25, 1859, and situated about half a mile from the village of Ramey, and belonging to the Presbyterian Society. It was an off-shoot from the Mount Pleasant Church,

Hegarty's "X Roads." It was about the first church erected in the township. Its first pastor was Rev. A. N. Holloway, who officiated from 1863 to 1867; Rev. William Prideaux from 1867 to 1872, and Rev. William Gemmil from 1872 until August, 1887. Rev. A. N. Bird followed Mr. Gemmil.

The Methodist Episcopal Society dedicated a church at Ramey, January 7, 1883, and in 1885 they opened another at Centre, Decatur township.

The Primitive Methodists have a church at West Moshannon, and the Anglicans one at Victor Mines. Besides these regular consecrated houses of worship, the ministers of the different denominations go through the township and hold services at the school-houses, or in private houses.

There are a large number of school-buildings in the township. In the beginning of 1882 there were over eleven hundred children attending the schools, but the number has increased over thirty-three per cent. since.

The population of the township increased so rapidly that it was impossible to receive the votes at one polling place, therefore the court was petitioned to appoint a commission to inquire into the expediency of creating three more polling places. On the 10th of March, 1882, this commission, consisting of John I. Patterson and S. C. Smith, of the borough of Clearfield, and George M. Brisbin, of the borough of Osceola Mills, met at Houtzdale, and, with the advice and assistance of the voters of the township, determined to ask the court to confirm the wish of the citizens, that three more polling places be made, and at the fall term of court for that year their desire was granted. The first district was called the Madera district; the second the Happy Valley district; the third the West Houtzdale district, and the fourth the North Houtzdale district.

MADERA.

Madera is a village situated on the east side of Clearfield Creek, four miles from Houtzdale. It was formerly called Puseyville, after Charles Pusey, who owned the land upon which it was built, and who erected saw-mills and a large grist-mill near the town site. The town is surrounded with hills in which are numerous coal beds. There are a number of fine residences in the town, notably the Hagerty houses. The extension of the Moshannon Branch Railroad to the place gave the town an impetus that will in a very short time place it on a level with the others in the coal regions.

HOUTZDALE.

The borough of Houtzdale is the outcome of the energy and enterprise of George M. Brisbin, who, feeling assured that it was only a question of time when railroads would be built to and open up the region, caused the town to be surveyed in 1869, and commenced selling lots. The town was named in honor of Dr. Daniel Houtz, of Alexandria, Pa., so often named in this history

as owning a vast number of acres of land in this vicinity, and upon a portion of whose lands the town was projected.

Up to the year 1869 there was no trace of a habitation further than a lumber camp. There were no roads, literally nothing, except big pine and hemlock trees, and rhododendron underbrush, commonly known as "big" laurel.

L. G. Lingle (now deceased) was the engineer who laid out the town, and a person who now looks upon its streets can have no idea of what it was to lay out and survey for a town on this site. The pine trees had been cut down during the spring of 1869, and the logs which they made were hauled to the mill, but their tops and butts, together with old fallen logs, standing hemlock trees, and the aforesaid underbrush, made it nearly impassable; but to the credit of Mr. Lingle, thirteen years afterwards when the borough was re-surveyed, the streets then being opened, there was very little difference in the two plots.

Houtzdale is situated on the Moshannon Branch Railroad, six miles from Osceola Mills, where the road ends, and is the center of the semi-bituminous coal region. It was made a borough on the 20th day of March, 1872, and now, 1887, contains a population of about two thousand. The borough is surrounded with numerous smaller towns, which join up to her limits, so that a stranger cannot tell where the town begins or ends. For three miles along the railroad the traveler is continuously passing through towns and villages—Stirling on the east, West Houtzdale on the west, Loraine joining West Houtzdale further west, and Atlantic joining Loraine still further west, while Brisbin borough's south line is Houtzdale's north line. The population tributary to the post-office at Houtzdale is, therefore, in the neighborhood of ten thousand souls.

The first house built in the borough is the log house now owned by P. J. McCullough, on Brisbin street, and which was formerly a lumbering camp. The second house in the borough limits was the boarding shanty that stood just east of the residence of Dr. D. A. Hogue, and which is now destroyed. The houses the mill company built on the eastern line of the town were the next addition, though at the time the houses mentioned were built, there was no borough, or had the survey been made. Therefore the first house built after the town had been laid out, was the house next to the present opera house, and which was erected by Jesse Diggins, and afterwards sold to Timothy McCarthy.

George Charlton, sr., Richard Jays, Charles Charlton, Benjamin Charlton, William Charlton, Thomas Gleghorn, Mrs. Ann Higgins, William Hollingsworth, Arthur Hoaxley, and John Argyle were the next to purchase lots and erect houses—in fact these parties all bought and built at the same time. George M. Brisbin next erected the store building now occupied by R. R. Fleming, and also built the first depot and warehouse, with a town hall over-

head; the latter building occupied the ground where stands the handsome brick store built by Frank, Liveright & Co., but now owned by the Eureka Supply Company.

The first hotel was built by David Persing on the corner of Hannah and Brisbin streets. This hotel was burnt in 1872, and for a while thereafter a shanty occupied the ground, built by Jesse Williams; but the ground being afterwards bought by James Dunn, he erected the present Exchange Hotel on it, afterwards selling it to Morris Lang.

The railroad reached Houtzdale in 1870. Previous to that all supplies for that point were delivered at Stirling, a half mile east, and then re-loaded on trams and hauled to its destination. When the railroad reached the "burg," however, all this changed. The first passenger train consisted of a coach behind a coal train, but as the population increased, regular passenger trains were run, and now four daily trains each way are required to do the business and carry the people, and a local freight train of never less than ten cars is needed to bring in the supplies.

The town grew very rapidly from the beginning. The coal surrounding the borough was proven to be the best then, or now, known, and therefore capital rushed in to secure the prize. As the collieries multiplied, the population increased and houses went up as if by magic.

A post-office was granted the borough in 1870, John Brisbin being the first postmaster. He kept the office in the depot building. The first mails were semi-weekly. (The collieries had their mails carried from Osceola Mills, daily by private messenger.) Mr. Brisbin moved the office, soon after, to a building that is now situated immediately west of Dr. Hogue's. In the mean time the mill company had built a store immediately south of Dr. Hogue, and Mr. Bergstresser was store-keeper. Mr. Brisbin resigning the office, Mr. Bergstresser was appointed postmaster, and moved the office to the store. A daily mail was soon granted to the town thereafter. The office was retained in this store until Frank, Liveright & Co. built the (now) Telephone Exchange, when the office was moved into that building. In 1880 Mr. Bergstresser built an office on Good street and moved the office therein. This was burnt on the night of May 6th, 1881, and the office was opened temporarily in VanDusen's old store building opposite, and remained there until the burned building could be replaced, when the office was again moved to its old quarters. Theodore Van Dusen succeeded Mr. Bergstresser in 1883, and George W. Dickey succeeded Mr. Van Dusen in 1887.

The first church building erected was on the corner of Charles and Clara streets, a union church, but it afterwards passed into the hands of the Methodist Episcopal society. This building, before completion, was destroyed by an incendiary fire, on the night of August 6th, 1872. The congregation immediately re-built, however, and on the 8th of December of the same year, the

present building was dedicated. Rev. J. F. Bell was the minister at that time. The first Methodist services were held in Brisbin Hall, in 1871, and Houtzdale was connected with the Osceola circuit until 1884, the pulpit being supplied by the same ministers who supplied Osceola Mills. In the latter year the Houtzdale church was made a "station," with Rev. A. W. Guyer as pastor. He was followed by Rev. J. A. De Moyer.

In March, 1881, the Methodists sold this old church building to the German Reformed society for \$400. This denomination supplied their pulpit by missionaries until August 27, 1882, when the Rev. C. W. E. Seigel was duly installed pastor of the congregation, resigning in 1887. Since this society purchased the old church, they have added a residence for their minister to the rear of the building, and have otherwise beautified the property.

The Methodists, before selling their first church, had erected an unique and tasteful church on their lot, corner of Good and Clara streets, which was dedicated December 4th, 1881. Under the charge of Rev. De Moyer they have built a parsonage back of this last church, and which was first occupied in 1886.

On December 15, 1874, the Rev. Martin Meagher, Roman Catholic missionary, first celebrated mass in Brisbin Hall, and during that year the Rev. gentleman traveled from Osceola Mills, to minister to the wants of his people. In April, 1875, the foundation of the présent St. Lawrence Church was commenced. The Roman Catholic congregation was poor, however, and the work did not progress very fast. The building committee, P. J. McCullough, Frank Bolger, David Buckley, James Dunn and John Garrity, entered into a contract with David C. Nelson, to erect a suitable church building for them; said church to be ninety feet long, forty-five feet wide and thirty-eight feet high from the floor to the comb of the roof. The church was so far completed by May 11, 1876, that the contractor thought the congregation might occupy it for service, and so notified the committee. But unfortunately, he had not supported the floor properly, and the weight of a large number of people caused the joists to break immediately under the gallery at the rear, and the floor went down, carrying with it all that were in that portion, and the gallery. Mr. Nelson was immediately under the gallery, and was killed by the falling timbers, while numbers of others sustained broken bones and bruises. The church was repaired as soon as possible and pushed on to completion. It was consecrated in 1882, and is a very fine edifice, built in a Gothic form, with open roof timbers, and tastefully frescoed. On the 20th of August, 1879, H. C. Parks built a parsonage on the north end of the three lots occupied by this denomination, and which parsonage is occupied by the priest in charge (Rev. Meagher), who was their first and still remains pastor. In March, 1883, Father Meagher associated with him Rev. Father McGinley, who assisted in the arduous labors of this mission, but the outlying

districts being placed under the charge of another priest, Father McGinley was removed to another field.

The Presbyterian society built a neat and commodious place of worship on the corner of South Brisbin street and Centennial Avenue, in 1878. In 1886 they added a church parlor on the rear of their lot. Rev. William Gemmil was the first pastor, followed by the Rev. A. N. Bird. Mr. Gemmil is the clergyman who officiated at Beulah Church, mentioned in the history of Woodward township. The Presbyterian congregation is a large one, made up mostly from the Scotch and Protestant Irish. The church was first organized July 17, 1875, with nineteen members.

The Methodist Protestant denomination built a church on the northeast corner of Brisbin and Sue street, in 1876. This is a small sect and unable to keep a regular pastor. The congregation is made up mostly of English.

In 1884 the Protestant Episcopal congregation erected for themselves, on the northwest corner of Brisbin and Sue streets, a very handsome little church. The style is Gothic, with open roof timbers, and recessed chancel. The altar is beautifully decorated, while two candelabra with seven candles on each, light it at night. The chancel furniture is in keeping, and altogether the Anglican Catholics can congratulate themselves on having a very handsomely arranged church. This communion is made up mostly of English, former members of the Church of England. They are miners with few exceptions, and unable to support a priest alone. The church is under the charge of Rev. A. S. R. Richards, missionary, with the Rev. F. C. Cowper, of Philipsburg, priest in charge of Clearfield county south of the Susquehanna River.

The Swedish Lutherans also erected a very handsome church, across the street from the German Reformed Church, in 1885, Rev. Linholm, missionary in charge. This church is what might be called a High Lutheran Church. The ritual is very elaborate. They hold to the doctrines of the Augsburg Confession, and to those taught direct by Martin Luther.

A frame school building was erected in 1874 on the corner of George and Mary streets. This was soon found to be too small, and in 1881, the school-board proceeded to erect a large brick building, on the lots bounded by Clara and McAteer streets, and Deer and Pine alleys. When nearly finished, it was found that the foundation was too weak to support the building, and it had to be taken down, the foundation strengthened and rebuilt. This, when done, gave Houtzdale as fine a school-building as any in the county, and one large enough to satisfy all wants for years to come. The old frame building was sold to the Roman Catholics in 1883, who had it greatly enlarged, and refitted it with the newest apparatus, opened it with a parochial school, in 1886, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, four of whom are stationed in the town.

George M. Brisbin was the first railroad agent for the town. When he sold his store and depot building in 1873, to H. S. Frank, he also resigned the

agency, and Mr. Frank succeeded him. The last named gentleman did not keep it long; on August 11, 1873, Morris Liveright succeeded him, with R. R. Fleming as assistant. Mr. Liveright resigned July 1, 1885, and J. P. Stroup was then appointed. During the early part of Mr. Fleming's agency the telegraph was introduced, and the Adams Express Company opened an office.

In the spring of 1877 Father Meagher, priest of St. Lawrence Church, secured from the Houtz heirs two acres of ground, on the southwest line of the borough, which he had carefully cleared and fenced in, and laid out for a cemetery, in which the members of his communion could be laid to rest.

A Building and Loan Association was formed May 23, 1871, and named Washington. This association did much towards the building of the town. It helped its members to build homes for themselves and others, and may be said to be the first beneficial society.

The first Houtzdale newspaper published was a little 9 by 12 sheet, issued by L. A. Fraser, in the early part of 1878, and called *Houtzdale Squib*. In November it was changed to a four-column quarto, its name to the *Houtzdale News*, and published by W. R. and L. A. Fraser. The *News* lived until January 13, 1880, when it was discontinued.

On the 15th of December, 1881, the first copy of the *Houtzdale Observer* was issued; a five-column quarto, and published by the Observer Publishing Company. This last paper was issued until April, 1882, when W. R. Fraser altered it to a six-column quarto, and published it until December of the same year. L. A. Fraser then took charge, and continued its publication until March 15, 1883, when B. W. Hess bought the material, and published it for two weeks. He then sold to B. F. Defibaugh, who published it for a short time, when he sold the concern to White Nixon, who made a Labor paper of it, and continues to do so. The Frasers published the *Observer* as a temperance paper.

A job printing office was opened in what is now the Telephone Exchange, by Capt. Amos Row, of the *Raftsmen's Journal*, Clearfield, 1878. This office Mr. Row kept open until June, 1879, when he retired from the field, and sold his material to L. A. Fraser & Bro.

Kinsloe & Kinsloe started a weekly paper in April, 1886, which they called the *Clearfield Region Mining Record*, with Donald St. George Fraser editor. This paper, after two months, they altered to a semi-weekly, and is now published in Osceola Mills as a Labor organ.

At present Houtzdale depends altogether for its business on the mining industry. The timber is all cut in and around the town, therefore the saw-mills are abandoned. The old mill on the eastern side of the borough, near the Eureka No. 1 Colliery, and which was built by E. N. Conn & Co., in 1868, afterwards sold to Frank, Liveright & Co., and which cut the major portion of the timber on Dr. Houtz's land, was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1876.

The site of the mill pond is now covered by stately residences, the Presbyterian Church, the railroad depot and business places. It would be hard to find the marks of that old pond, or where it was except that the Beaver Run is still meandering along its old way. The trestle work of the Harrison Coal Company is built in front of where the breast of the dam stood.

There are a number of good hotels in Houtzdale. Mention has already been made of the Persing Hotel. In 1871 Wm. Parker built the "Blue House," on the corner of George and Eliza streets, while James Haley built the "Houtzdale," on Brisbin street. In the year 1871, William Parker built the "Central," now leased by George H. Woodin, while E. C. Howe built the "St. Cloud." In 1877 Fred Wrese built the "Arlington," and during these early times Patrick Donelly built the "St. Charles," Patrick Shields the "Union Hotel," William Curran the "St. Elmo," Richard Mardigan the "Washington," Frank, Liveright & Co. the "Mansion," Lewis Lashance the "New York House," and James Kelly the "Clearfield House." This is enough to show that Houtzdale had sufficient hotel accommodations for man and beast.

The Houtzdale Bank, Charles R. Houtz, cashier, was opened January 1st, 1881, in the office of the Houtz heirs, corner of South Brisbin street and the railroad. In 1882 the Houtz heirs commenced the erection of the stone building on Hannah street, and which the bank occupied for the first time in November, 1882. Mr. Houtz, the cashier, is one of the best known men in the region, having been raised in and around the town.

Houtzdale can boast of some fine business houses. The largest is the brick store, corner of Brisbin and Hannah streets, and which is owned by the Eureka Supply Company, limited. The next largest is the frame store, on the corner of Good and Hannah streets, and which is owned and occupied by G. W. Dickey & Co. Next is the large brick store owned and occupied by Lang, Feldman & Co.; the brick building of Dr. Rhodes, druggist, and Haggerty's brick building; Gleason's frame building on the corner of Brisbin and Eliza streets; the large frame on the northwest corner of Good and Hannah streets, and occupied by Frederick Dando, green-grocer and J. W. Moore, as a meat market; next there are Andy Ashton and S. J. Fries, merchant, while R. R. Fleming and Galer & Bro. own large hardware stores. W. C. Langsford, clothing, and Langsford & Co., tobacco, barber shop and book store.

Houtzdale has many societies, that is to say, secret societies. Moshannon Tribe No. 233, I. O. of R. M., was instituted on the 30th Sunflower Moon, G. S. D. 385, or common era, May 30th, 1876, and still meets regularly on the sleep of the Friday's sun.

Pacific Lodge, No. 450, K. of P., was instituted June 30th, 1876, and meet on each Thursday night.

Houtzdale Lodge, No. 990, I. O. O. F., was instituted Thursday, October 26, 1882. They occupy the hall over the store of D. C. Conrad, and meet on Thursday evenings.

William H. Kincaid Post, No. 293, G. A. R., was organized on Tuesday, November 20, 1882, by members of Jno. W. Geary Post, and meet on Monday evenings in Parker's Hall.

Edward L. Miller Post, No. 13, Sons of Veterans, was organized November 16, 1883, but it has been discontinued.

There are also two Catholic societies that are not secret, the St. Joseph Total Abstinence and the Emerald societies.

The Knights of Labor have large lodges in the town, which embrace both male and female members, but as they do not desire publication, the dates of their organization cannot be ascertained.

Though Houtzdale is essentially a wooden town, yet there has been but two destructive fires in the borough limits, the first being the burning of the Barney Kinney house and up as far as the Exchange hotel, in 1877; and the second, the burning of the block at the corner of Good and Hannah streets, in May, 1881. True there have been numerous single buildings burned, but the fire did not spread to contiguous property.

There are not many costly residences within the borough, but numerous tasty and cheerful homes dot the streets here and there. The residence built by Theodore Van Dusen, must not be passed over. This house is built in the style of Queen Anne, and cost, with the spacious grounds, about \$7,000. The residence of Lindsay, the Jeweler, is a quaint building, and of a peculiar style in architecture.

Houtzdale supports a first class brass band, a fife and drum corps, a string band, choral society, and a local dramatic troupe.

In 1866, a company of the citizens projected and commenced an opera house. This building is one-hundred feet wide, one-hundred and twenty-five feet deep and thirty-five feet high. It has a large balcony, dress circle and parquet, and has a seating capacity of about fourteen-hundred. The house is lighted with gas manufactured in the building. Its stage is very large and the scenery magnificent. All its doors open outwardly, and two large doors are placed on each side, for the escape of the audience in case of fire.

Telephonic communication with all mines, business places, and surrounding towns is had, and some of the streets are filled with a net-work of wires. Taken altogether, Houtzdale is a busy and energetic borough, and from all known facts is likely to remain so for a great number of years to come.

James Wiseman, an old resident of the town, and one of the pioneers of Madera, can lay just claim to being the first person who explored for coal near the town, as he was at work for Charles Pusey, agent of the Madera Improvement Company, in January, 1866.

W. C. Langsford & Co. opened a mine on Bed F, near the Eureka No. 10 colliery, in 1883. This bed proves to be a good coal, and the persons who opened it coke the slack, and sell both it and "lump" to the citizens for household use. The mine is on the lands of the Houtz heirs.

BRISBIN.

This borough was named in honor of George M. Brisbin, esq., of Osceola Mills. Mr. Brisbin was the first settler on the lands now comprised in the town, he having erected a log camp on or near the present residence of J. B. Douglass, in 1854, when a primeval forest stretched for miles all around. His nearest neighbor on the one side was Isaac Goss, who lived where Samuel Henderson's farm was cultivated afterwards, and James Parsons near the present hamlet of Parsonville.

As mentioned elsewhere in this chapter, Dr. Daniel Houtz owned the lands upon which Brisbin is now built, and Mr. Brisbin took up his residence here for the purpose of advancing Dr. Houtz's interests.

Looking toward that end, a firm styled Houtz, Reed & Co. built a saw-mill in September, 1854, in front of what is now George Rhodes's "Seven Stars Hotel," which mill was run successfully until the spring of 1869, when, the timber having been cut off, the mill was moved to the site of Houtzdale. The village which sprang up around the mill was called "Houtzville," and the name continued to be used as long as the mill remained there.

Mr. Brisbin being thus shut in by thick woods, having no amusements (and being a printer, amusement was necessary to him), used to stroll through the forest communing with nature, and hunting the game so plentiful at that time. About half a mile above the mill, near the present colliery of Loraine, he happened to see what he thought was the signs of coal (and being a Pittsburg lad none knew the signs better than himself), he returned to camp, and getting a pick and shovel, returned, accompanied by "Red Bill" and a man named Hahn. He set them to work, and in a short time uncovered a vein nearly six feet thick. This was important, so Mr. Brisbin explored further, for he believed in the doctrine that the pick and shovel would discover more geology than could theory, and in a few months he discovered that all the lands of Dr. Houtz were underlaid with a bed of the best quality of semi-bituminous coal. After years proved that the first report was not exaggerated, for eight large collieries were opened upon these lands, and four are still working. These veins were all on Bed E, the other beds not having been touched as yet.

In 1870, as the mines were being opened around the village, the land owners laid out a town and prepared to sell lots, and numerous houses were erected. The place was then called North Houtzdale. When the railroad reached the place, in 1874, an impetus was given to it that looked as if it would rival its neighbor over the hill. In 1880 Hoover, Hughes & Co. bought the timber on the Haggerty estate from Wallace, Redding & Richey, for about \$65,000, and erected a large mill in the northern part of the town. This mill was burnt May 27, 1881, but the proprietors immediately rebuilt, and in August of the same year the mill was re-started.

Towards the latter part of 1876 the Welch Baptist congregation erected a neat little church on the hill near the Stirling No. 2 colliery, and, in the following year the Welsh Congregationalists erected another place of worship, a little lower down the hill, but close to the Baptists.

In the fall of 1881 the English Baptists built a church near the saw-mill, while members of the Church of God (Evangelical Methodists), worshiped in the school-houses, of which there were three. So, altogether, both the religious and educational privileges of the people were well looked after.

Hotels innumerable also sprang up, and North Houtzdale only wanted a passenger train and a post-office to complete its municipal arrangement.

There was an Odd Fellows Lodge started here in 1876, which, from the first, was a success; it was named Goss Run Lodge No. 919. In November, 1877, this lodge secured from the Houtz heirs the free gift of a tract of land for burial purposes. This piece of land is situated on the knoll between the Goss Run and a run on the south not named. The ground slopes to the east. The lodge prepared at once to clear and fence in this tract, and open it for the purpose intended. This they did, and to-day it is a beautiful spot, the only cemetery, except the Roman Catholic, for miles around. In the year 1886 the lodge was compelled to purchase a large tract adjoining so as to enlarge their grounds, and meet the wants of the public who desired to lay their friends there for their last long rest.

On the 20th day of February, 1883, Garfield Encampment No. 260, I. O. O. F., was organized, with a membership of one hundred and ninety. This is a higher branch of Odd Fellowship, conferring three more degrees on the members of the subordinate lodge. The success of this encampment and lodge, and therefore the cemetery, was due to the untiring efforts of D. St. George Fraser. Mr. Fraser was a civil engineer by profession; came to the region in 1871. He surveyed nearly all the country around, while every mine in the region at that time, and later, bore his imprint on their walls.

January 8, 1883, North Houtzdale was no more, for the courts of the county decreed that thereafter the place should be known as the borough of Brisbin. On June 20, the same year, a post-office was granted the borough and John E. Vaughn was commissioned postmaster. The mail was made up in the office at Houtzdale and carried over the hill. The distance from the center of Hannah street, Houtzdale, to the center of Irvin street, Brisbin (both the streets named being about the center of the respective towns), is less than a mile. The southern line of Brisbin and the northern line of Houtzdale touch, a hill about four hundred feet high being between. This hill disappears a mile east, so that the railroad running through Brisbin joins the Houtzdale branch a mile from the town.

On the 2d day of May, 1884, Brisbin was totally destroyed by fire. Like the day when Osceola Mills was destroyed, a heavy wind was blowing. A

fire in the woods, towards the west, that had been burning for some days, was helped along rapidly by the high wind, until at noon, on the day mentioned, the fire reached and kindled Hoover, Hughes & Co.'s mill, and from there it was only a short time until the place was entirely destroyed. So rapid was the spread of the fire that the inhabitants could not save anything, and were forced to flee for their lives. Only one life was lost, however, an aged lady, who had reached a place of safety, went back to look after her cow, and was smothered by the smoke and gases arising from the burning buildings.

The people did not rest content however, and though the greater portion of the houses were owned by the mining population, some of whom came home from the "bank" only to find that all the goods they possessed in the world was destroyed, yet they went bravely to work to restore their loss, and built another home. The Brisbin of to-day shows how well they succeeded. The town is about as large as formerly, with a number of fine business places and large hotels.

In 1883 the Brisbin Opera House Company had erected a very large and commodious opera house. This house was fitted up with the best scenery, opera chairs, and all the conveniences necessary for the production of plays, operas, and other amusements. This hall was destroyed with the rest in the fire of 1884. The company, however, rebuilt their house larger than at first.

In the fall of 1885 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company caused the passenger trains of the Moshannon Branch to run into Brisbin. This they do by running in one mile from the main stem and then backing out. The Adams Express Company at the same time opened an office in the town.

Maurice Barron had succeeded Mr. Vaughn as postmaster by this time, as the government had been changed in 1884 by the election of Mr. Cleveland, and the first incumbent was not of the dominant party. In the spring of 1886 the government granted a bag to this office and the mails were dispatched direct.

In the fall of 1886 the English Baptist Church was burned, but the congregation rebuilt the edifice in the spring of 1887, larger than before.

Brisbin is surrounded by numerous other towns that are not incorporated; on the east is the town of Stirling. The town was named by John F. Blandy, from Stirling Castle, or the town of Stirling, in Scotland; on the west is "Irish-town;" on the north is Dogtown, Spruceville, and Blairsville; on the northeast is Parsonville, while, as already stated, on the south is Houtzdale.

The population of the town is about eleven hundred. The only manufacturing industries within the limits of Brisbin borough, or in its immediate vicinity, are the mills of Hoover, Hughes & Co., and a lager beer brewery. The chief occupation of the town and neighborhood is its extensive mining operations. The first coal mined from Bed E was taken from this region, and that only for the purpose of supplying fuel for the mills.

CHAPTER LII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

IRVIN, COL. E. A. The subject of this sketch, Edward Anderson Irvin, was born on the 13th of January, 1838. He was the third child and the oldest son of William and Jane (Sutton) Irvin. His father was an enterprising merchant at Curwensville, and desired for his sons the benefit of a business education. Edward attended the school at Curwensville for some time, and at the age of sixteen entered the academy at Mount Holly, N. J., where he remained two years. He then entered the Edghill school at Princeton, N. J., and continued there one year. In 1857 he returned home and became associated with his father in the mercantile and lumber business. Three years later, 1860, he succeeded to the business, and successfully conducted it until the breaking out of the war.

When the war began in 1861 he was at Marietta with a large amount of lumber of various kinds on hand to sell. Leaving it there, he returned home to Curwensville, gave over to his father the care and management of his business interests, and proceeded at once to recruit a company. Though but twenty-three years of age, he was full of push and enterprise, and with these enjoyed the confidence of the people, and in a short time he had one hundred and twenty brave and determined men enlisted and ready for the service. When officers were elected, Mr. Irvin was made captain. After two weeks of drill the company went to Tyrone, and was there reduced to one hundred men. Shortly after its place of rendezvous was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. Captain Irvin was commissioned as such on May 29, 1861. The company was attached to the Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, otherwise known as the "First Pennsylvania Rifles," and afterwards, by order of the War Department, were called "Kane Rifles." This regiment, of which Captain Irvin commanded Company K, achieved such a reputation for gallantry during the service that the name "Bucktail" became famous in both armies.

On the first day of McClellan's seven days' operations on the Peninsula, at Mechanicsville, Captain Irvin was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison for two months, when he was exchanged, and joined his regiment on the Rappahannock, again taking command of his company, and participating in the campaign of General Pope, known as the Second Bull Run, and also in the Maryland campaign. By a commission dated September 10, 1862, Captain Irvin was promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; but shortly after, on September 14, he was badly wounded while commanding a skirmish line on the advance at the battle of Boonesboro, or South Mountain, by being struck in the head with a "minnie" ball. He was carried to the field hospital and made as comfortable as the situation would permit. The surgeons believed the wound would prove fatal, and the parents of the brave young officer soon came to him. A mother's comforting presence and care soon turned the scale in his favor, and by slow journeying, Colonel Irvin was brought to his home in Curwensville. Gradually he regained his health and strength, under the careful attention of parents, sisters, and other kind friends.

On the 30th of October of the same year, 1862, Colonel Irvin was married to Emma

A. Graham, a most excellent lady, daughter of Hon. James B. Graham, of Clearfield. Soon after this event he rejoined his regiment, but on the 14th of December, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, he was again severely wounded, having an arm broken by a rifle-ball, and was again incapacitated for duty. In May of the next year, 1863, believing himself fit for duty, he went before the surgeon-general, who made an examination and refused him a certificate allowing him to engage in further active service in the field. Rather than become a member of an invalid corps, Colonel Irvin was granted and accepted a discharge for wounds received in action. He entered the army among the first. His ardent sympathy with the cause and his strong conviction of duty were dominant traits and made him a soldier of the truest and best type. Among those who were loyal to every trust, and at all times unflinching in courage, he held no second place. There were few who suffered more, or saw and felt more of the shock and desolation of battle than he. He was closely identified with the "Bucktail" regiment up to the time of his discharge, and with all the vicissitudes of its eventful history, taking part in all the battles in which it engaged during that time.

Upon returning to his home, Colonel Irvin resumed his former occupation, the lumber and mercantile business, which he conducted with general success until the year 1878, when he quit merchandise, and has since given his entire time to his lumber and coal interests. Upon the death of Associate-Judge James Bloom, in 1865, Governor Curtin appointed and commissioned Colonel Irvin to that office, but he never entered upon the discharge of its duties. Notwithstanding the fact of his busy life, there is no man within the limits of the county who feels greater interest in its social or political welfare than Colonel Irvin, nor is there one more ready to assist in every worthy enterprise. His long identification with the Republican party, and his position as one of its acknowledged leaders, has placed him prominently before the people, and frequently has he been pressed to become its candidate for positions of trust and honor in this section of the State, but as frequently has he declined. Having a pleasant home in the borough of Curwensville, he is more content, after the business cares of the day are laid aside, to seek its enjoyment. Of the marriage of Edward A. and Emma A. Irvin there have been born four children, two of whom are now living, a son and a daughter. The son, Hugh McNiell Irvin (named for a warm personal friend of Colonel Irvin, the gallant Colonel Hugh McNiell, of the famous "Bucktails," who was killed at South Mountain) occupies a position in connection with his father's business.

Colonel Irvin is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Charities, public and private, and religious institutions as well, receive from him a helping hand. With much of dash and public spirit he combines an earnest desire to be a faithful helper in every work tending to promote the well-being of his town, his county, and its people.

MCCLOSKY, ISAAC CROSBY. In the central part of Karthaus township, about four miles north from the village of Karthaus, is located one of the finest farms in this county, two hundred acres in extent, the property and home of Isaac C. McClosky. He is not a native of this county, but was born in Clinton county on the 8th day of February, 1826, and was the oldest of a large family of children, sons and daughters of Thomas and Sophia McClosky. The family came to Karthaus in the year 1848, and located on lands previously purchased by Isaac, then only one hundred acres in area, and having only about five acres cut over, and with no other improvement. Here the family lived until the month of September, of the year 1854, when the parents and sev-

eral of the children went to Iowa, Isaac remaining to improve and cultivate the land, and which was destined, through his enterprise, thrift and energy, to become not only the best and most productive in the township, but one of the best in the county. Enlarging and extending his possessions from time to time, Mr. McClosky has become the sole owner of some six hundred acres of desirable land, besides having a half interest in as much more. In connection with his agricultural pursuit he has engaged extensively in lumbering, and his investments in this direction have been productive of good results. Something like thirty years ago he established a general merchandise store on his farm and did, for many years, a successful business, and upon the starting in trade of his son, at Belford, he discontinued the store at Karthaus Hill, and took an interest in the son's business, the management of it, however, being left wholly to the latter.

In the affairs and well-being of the county and of his township Mr. McClosky has always taken a deep interest, and is identified with every progressive step, yet, he has been no aspirant for political office, and although frequently pressed to become a candidate, he has as frequently declined, and never held any position except that of school director of the township, and perhaps other minor offices, being too much occupied with his own business to give more than his counsel and vote to political matters. In political life he is consistently and thoroughly Democratic, and by his influence and standing in the party is looked upon as its leader in Karthaus township.

On the 25th day of October, in the year 1854, Isaac C. McClosky married Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Thomas Ross McClure, a highly respected resident of Pike township. Of this marriage ten children have been born, five of whom are still living.

BARRETT, GEORGE RODDEN, was born at Curwensville on the 31st day of March, 1815, being the third child and oldest son of Daniel Barrett, who was married to Rachel Rodden, the daughter of Isaac Rodden, of Clearfield. When old enough George attended a private school taught by Miss Ann Reed, this being the only school in that neighborhood. This was the only opportunity furnished him to acquire an education. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to the late Governor John Bigler, of California, to learn the printing trade, in the town of Bellefonte, Centre county. After two years' service he removed to Brookville, Jefferson county, and edited and published a paper named the *Jeffersonian*. Although at this time but eighteen years of age, he took an active and prominent part in the political discussions of the day. He continued the publication of that paper for about one year. In the month of September, 1834, he was married to Sarah Steadman, the daughter of George Steadman, of Lewisburg, Union county. The next year, 1835, he moved with his family to Lewisburg, and entered the office of James F. Linn, esq., as a student at law. While engaged in the study of law he established and edited the first Democratic paper ever published in Lewisburg, the *Lewisburg Democrat*. In the following year, 1836, having been admitted to the bar, he moved with his family to Clearfield, and established himself in the practice of the profession he had chosen.

In the year 1837 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for the counties of Clearfield and Jefferson. While Clearfield county at that time was sparsely settled, and afforded but a narrow scope for a young lawyer to develop himself in the performance of the duties of his office, yet the young deputy attorney-general had hardly entered upon the duties of his office when he was enlisted in one of the most exciting cases ever tried in Jefferson county, and known as the "Green murder trial," the result of which

was to establish firmly the reputation of George R. Barrett, and place him at the head of the bar in his own county, which position he maintained until he retired from the practice of the profession to assume his judicial office.

In 1840 he was elected from the district composed of Clearfield, Clinton, and Lycoming counties, to serve in the Legislature, and re-elected the succeeding year. While a member of the Legislature he served upon the judiciary committee, and among his colleagues upon that committee were the late Thaddeus Stevens, the late Chief Justice Sharswood, and Judge Elwell, of Columbia county. During his service the law abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed. It caused, at the time, great excitement, and engendered intense and bitter feeling. Mr. Barrett was the consistent, steadfast and earnest advocate of the measure, and was regarded and looked upon as its champion.

At the close of his second term he returned to Clearfield, with the fixed determination to abandon politics and adhere strictly to his profession, which he practiced with unvarying success; but, being a ready political debater, and of such strong convictions, he found it impossible to keep out of the political discussions of the day; every succeeding fall found him upon the stump. His friend and neighbor, Governor Bigler, having become a candidate for the chief magistracy of Pennsylvania, found a ready, earnest and active supporter in Mr. Barrett, in conventions, caucuses and before the people. This fact, perhaps, more than anything else had the effect of drawing him back into politics and keeping him in its turmoil. In 1852 he was placed upon the ticket and elected presidential elector, and cast his vote in the electoral college for Franklin Pierce for president of the United States. In May of the following year he was appointed, by Governor Bigler, president judge of the twenty-second judicial district, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe, and Carbon, which office he held until the succeeding December, then declining to be a candidate for election.

In the winter of 1852 Congress enacted a law authorizing the president to select and appoint a suitable person, learned in the law, to systematize and codify the revenue laws of the United States. President Pierce appointed Judge Barrett, who immediately entered upon the duties of his position, and, in a little over one year, he completed the work to the satisfaction of the government. He then returned to Clearfield and resumed the practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1855, never having visited the district in which he had temporarily presided, he was nominated by the Democratic party, without his solicitation, as their candidate for president judge. At that time the Democratic party was opposed by a secret oath-bound organization known as the "Know-Nothings." The latter placed in nomination Thomas S. Bell, an ex-supreme judge of the State. During the exciting contest that followed Judge Barrett never visited the district, nor wrote a letter concerning his candidacy, but received most of his news of the canvass through the press. The result was his election by over three thousand majority, which was largely in excess of the party majority that year. He held the office and performed its duties during the entire ten years following. In 1865 he was renominated by both political parties and elected unanimously. In 1869, having tired of the monotony of judicial life, he resigned the office. Governor Geary, having trouble in selecting a successor, induced him to accept an appointment for one year to enable the people, in the mean time, to elect his successor. In 1870 he retired permanently from office. In 1872 he returned to the practice of his profession at Clearfield and in adjoining counties, forming a partnership with his son, Walter Barrett, who was then engaged in practice. This relation

was continued until 1884, when, on account of ill health, Judge Barrett was compelled to retire permanently from the profession. During the twelve years of his practice he was interested in all the leading cases, civil and criminal, tried at the bar of the county, as well as many in Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre and Montour counties, also in trying important cases in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh. During this time it was a matter of pride with him that he never lost a case in the Supreme Court, and that, during the sixteen years of his service upon the bench, he was reversed but thirteen times, although reviewed in hundreds of instances.

What greater compliment can be paid, or what more fitting tribute can be written upon the professional career of this man than by the statement of fact; a lawyer profound and deep in the knowledge of the law; a counselor prudent and careful, ever ready, but never over hasty; shrewd, and able to see quickly and grasp every point in the trial of a case; using strong argument rather than eloquence in his presentation to the jury, nevertheless a fluent and effective speaker; ever respectful and submissive to the rulings of the court? Possessing, as he did, those qualities that placed him high in the profession as a lawyer, he was eminently fitted for the more exalted station in professional life—the bench. Self-possessed, dignified, courteous, easy and graceful in his bearing, firm in his rulings, logical in his reasoning, kind and forbearing toward the profession generally, and the younger lawyers in particular, Mr. Barrett, during his presidency, acquired the deserved honor of being one of the ablest and most popular judges upon the bench.

Outside of his long and active professional life Judge Barrett was engaged in many enterprises, having, at one time, large lumber interests, and connected with several mercantile establishments; but more especially did he exhibit a fondness for agriculture, and never was he so happy, apparently, as when superintending his farms. He was also active in promoting railroad enterprises, and spent a great deal of time and money in endeavoring to establish a railway route through Clearfield county, connecting with trunk lines.

He raised to maturity a family of ten children, and, although never a rich man, he always had sufficient to live in affluence and maintain large, charitable dependencies. In no way do the qualities of the man appear so strongly as in the citizen, friend, and neighbor, in the more private walks of life. His commanding personal appearance, agreeable manners, and his scrupulous attention to the common civilities of life, endear him alike to the old and young. No appeal to his charity was ever made in vain, and now, bearing upon him the weight of advanced years, he recognizes in all the fullness of his strength, the divine command, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

STEWART, ROBERT SHAW, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bradford township, this county, on the 30th day of June, in the year 1826. His father, John Stewart, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to this country and became one of the pioneers of Bradford township in the year 1819. In the family of John Stewart were eight children, of whom Robert S. was the fourth. The children were brought up on the farm, and had but little opportunity to acquire an education, except by experience. The older brothers were among the first lumbermen in this region, and ran lumber to market at a very early day. Until he attained his twenty-first year, Robert S. worked on the farm and in the woods for his father, but on reaching that age he commenced making square timber, on a small scale at first, but gradually increasing as he felt able to do so,

and as occasion demanded, until he became known as one of the many extensive and successful operators in this locality. For many years he was a lumber contractor for a Philadelphia firm, and ran their timber to market.

In the year 1870 he bought the lands and mill privilege of Irvin & Sons, on the north side of the West Branch. Here he replaced the burned mill with a substantial new one; still later he purchased another tract from Gillingham & Garrison, at the mouth of Surveyor's Run, where, in 1884, he built the large steam and water-power saw, shingle and planing mill now so extensively operated by him.

Robert S. Stewart commenced his business career with no capital, except his own determined will and energy, and his success is the result of his own personal efforts and good management. His time and attention are devoted to business, leaving him but little occasion to participate in the political affairs of the county; nevertheless, as one of the substantial sons of the county, and a resident of Girard township, he takes a deep interest in every move looking to the progress of either. As an earnest member of the Shawsville Methodist Episcopal Church, he contributes both of his means and counsel to the support and maintenance of that society.

On the 6th day of November, in the year 1851, Robert Shaw Stewart married Rebecca, daughter of Robert Wrigley. Of this marriage there have been born eleven children, nine of whom are still living.

PATTON, HON. JOHN. Before entering into a narrative of the events of the life and life's work of John Patton, or any comment upon his personal traits of character, it is appropriate that some mention be made of his antecedents; and inasmuch as his paternal ancestors were so intimately associated with the stirring events that gave life and liberty to the nation, a brief mention of those persons and of those events is not only appropriate, but desirable; and, furthermore, furnishes a record of personal sacrifice and personal heroism, in which any descendant may feel just pride.

General John Patton, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1745, and emigrated to this country, at Philadelphia, in the year 1761. He engaged actively in the struggle for national independence, as colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops. For a time he had charge of the defenses of Philadelphia; moreover, he was one of that noble band of merchants of that city, composed of Robert Morris and other patriotic men, who raised, on their own personal responsibility, some two hundred and sixty thousand pounds to relieve Washington in the greatest crisis of the Revolution. He also was a member of the famous Cincinnati Society. In 1791 he moved to Centre county, where he passed the rest of his life. He died in the year 1804. He built, in the latter named county, the old Centre furnace, one of the first erected west of Harrisburg.

John Patton, the father of our subject, was a native of Philadelphia, born in the year 1783, and when eight years of age came with his parents to Centre county. He married Susan Antes, a woman of great strength of character, and loved by all to whom she was known. Prior to the time of his marriage, John Patton served in the navy as lieutenant under Commodore Stephen Decatur. He afterwards moved to Tioga county, having been commissioned by Governor Heister as prothonotary of that county. In 1827 he came to Clearfield county, and, two years later, 1828, made a permanent location at Curwensville. He served one term as associate judge of the county, his colleague upon the bench being Hon. James Ferguson. He died February 2, 1848. His wife,

Susan (Antes) Patton, survived him many years, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

John Patton, the subject of this sketch, was born in Tioga county, this State, on the 6th day of January, in the year 1823. With his father's family he came to Curwensville in 1828, then being but five years of age. At the age of fourteen years young Patton went into the store of William Irvin, in the capacity of errand boy, and being honest, faithful and obedient, he was soon advanced to the position of principal clerk. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and having acquired a fair understanding of the several branches of trade in which his employer was engaged, Mr. Patton embarked for himself in the mercantile and lumbering business. Having borrowed means at the beginning, his operations were necessarily small, but by careful investments and good judgment his means increased, and his field of operation became enlarged, until it extended throughout the county, and he became known as one of the most extensive and successful business men of the region. He was thus engaged until the year 1860. He organized the First National Bank of Curwensville in 1864, and became its president. In this capacity he served for a period of twelve years, when, in 1876, the Curwensville Bank succeeded the First National, and he was made president of that, an office he still holds.

Such is, in brief, a résumé of the principal business operations of John Patton. If it indicates anything, it is that he is a remarkable man in his capacity to grasp and successfully direct large enterprises, the details of which would distract and paralyze the powers of men less favorably constituted; but his manifold interests never worried him; in all these his power has been found sufficient for any emergency, and his time adequate for all requirements. And he has found time, too, for other duties than those confined to his business operations, and has given his substantial co-operation to every enterprise that tended to promote the interests of his town and county. Unselfish and unstinted have been his contributions for all purposes. For the building of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad he donated the gross sum of \$12,500; the Patton Graded Public School Building, and ground on which it is erected, were his free and voluntary gift (costing over \$20,000), and stand an enduring monument to his generosity and public spiritedness.

No less munificent and no less worthy have been his donations for other purposes, particularly the frequent contributions made to church and benevolent institutions; in fact, no worthy enterprise has sought his assistance and been refused. During his long and active business life General Patton (for by this title is he generally known, having held the commission of a brigadier-general in the militia service) formed an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout this county and others adjoining, and being a man of undoubted integrity, straightforward honesty and recognized ability, he possessed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men; therefore, it could not be a surprising fact that he should be pressed into the political service as the representative of the party, to the principles of which he held and gave support—the Republican party. In the year 1860 he was elected and represented the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district in the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving during three sessions of the Federal Legislature, while our divided country was battling in civil war. Again, in 1884, Mr. Patton became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of representative in Congress, but was defeated at the polls by Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the candidate of the Democracy, by only twelve hundred votes. In 1886 a third time was General Patton nominated for



Mr. Patton

the same office, and for a second time was he successful, carrying the district by about one hundred and fifty plurality over Hon. James K. P. Hall, the Democratic nominee. At this time the standing Democratic majority in the district numbered some four thousand votes. Prior to his candidacy for any office General Patton was an active worker in the field of politics. He was a Whig, and upon the merging of that party into the Republican, joined with the latter and the principles advocated by it. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay for president. He was a delegate to the National Whig Convention in 1852, and also a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

John Patton has been twice married. He married, June 17, 1847, Catharine M. Ennis, daughter of Alexander Ennis, of Hollidaysburg. Four children were born of that marriage, three sons and one daughter. Catharine (Ennis) Patton died November 28, 1855. On the 18th day of June, 1858, John Patton married Honora Jane, daughter of William C. Foley. Of this marriage eight children have been born, five sons and three daughters, of whom five are still living.

IRWIN, ELLIS. The subject of this sketch was born on the 17th day of June, in the year 1805, near Bellefonte, Centre county. His parents were strictly pious people, members of the Society of Friends, under the teachings of which faith our subject was brought up, and from which he has never since departed. His father was of Irish, and his mother of English descent. Such education as was received by Ellis Irwin, during the days of his youth, was in attending the Bellefonte Academy, and although an academic education at that time fell far short of the present standard, yet young Irwin, by diligence and close application, acquired a sufficient education to not only transact ordinary business, but which stood him in good stead in the various offices of trust and responsibility he was afterwards called upon to fill. In the year 1827 Mr. Irwin married Hannah Iddings, daughter of John and Ann Iddings, of Centre county, and two years later, 1829, moved to Clearfield county, and took their residence on the Grampian Hills (now Penn township), upon a farm with but very little improvement. Here for four years he battered his constitution over pine stumps and other impediments to easy farming, when, finding that his physical strength was not equal to the strain imposed upon it by that occupation, he rented the farm and moved to Curwensville.

In the year 1835 Mr. Irwin was appointed by the governor to the office of prothonotary, register and recorder, and clerk of the several courts of the county, which offices he held for three years. At the expiration of his term, he purchased the store of Richard Shaw, in Clearfield, and commenced merchandising. On the death of Prothonotary William C. Welch, Mr. Irwin was appointed by Governor Johnson to serve out the unexpired part of his term—about one and one-half years. In 1846 he was appointed postmaster at Clearfield, by Postmaster-General Wickliff, during the administration of General Harrison. In 1843 he was elected sheriff of the county, and served three years. In all the offices of the county to which he was appointed and elected, Mr. Irwin served with fidelity and satisfaction. He was a trusted public servant, honest and capable, performing promptly and well each and every duty, without fear and wholly unbiassed by party or political prejudices.

In 1856 Mr. Irwin moved to Lick Run, Goshen township, where, in company with his brother, William F. Irwin, he had a lumbering business, and where our subject still lives and conducts that business, although at the advanced age of eighty-two years; still

hearty, reasonably strong, in the enjoyment of good health and the comforts of life, earned fairly and honestly in the busy fields of life, with a consciousness of having done well and right. In 1872 Mr. Irwin was appointed postmaster at Lick Run Mills, and has held that position ever since.

In the month of February, 1881, after a married life of more than fifty-four years, Hannah Irwin, the esteemed and devoted wife and companion of Ellis Irwin, was called from earth. She was a woman loved and admired for her true worth and endearing qualities; possessed of a quiet and gentle disposition, true Christian character and all womanly virtues.

MAXWELL, JAMES ANDREW, M. D., the youngest but one of six children, sons and daughters of Andrew B. and Isabella (Smith) Maxwell, was born at Newport, Perry county, Pa., on the 22d day of March, in the year 1840. At the age of twelve years he entered the office of the *Holidaysburg Register*, intending to learn the printing trade. At the same time he attended the academy at Holidaysburg. He remained at this place for about four years, after which he returned home. The family then moved to Chambersburg, Franklin county, where James finished his trade on the *Franklin Repository*, but at the same time went to school at the academy at the latter place. He then determined to enter the medical profession, and, to this end, in the spring of 1861, he commenced a course of medical study with Dr. A. H. Senseny, which continued about three years. During his studies, however, and in the years 1863-64 he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia.

In April, 1864, he received an appointment as medical cadet in the regular army, and was stationed at the Post Hospital, at Chambersburg, but was afterward transformed to the McClellan U. S. Hospital at Philadelphia. He was so occupied for about one year and managed, during the time, to devote considerable attention to study. He then returned to the college and finished his course, graduating in the spring of 1866, and receiving the degree of M. D. For one year he practiced in Franklin county, after which he came to Curwensville and made a permanent location.

In the practice of medicine and surgery Dr. Maxwell has been successful; nor is this success undeserved, for he has been found ready at all times to attend to the duties of his profession, and, rich or poor, the patient is treated without distinction of position. This, with a thorough understanding of his profession, has brought to him an extensive and remunerative practice, and that which is more to be desired, the respect and confidence of the entire community. In the year 1869, then having been a resident of Curwensville for about two years, Dr. Maxwell married Rebecca L., daughter of Thomas Ross, a respected resident of the place. Eight children have been born of this marriage, five of whom are now living.

IRVIN, HON. ALEXANDER. On the 18th day of January, in the year 1800, Alexander Irvin was born. He was the third child and second son of William and Margaret (Johnston) Irvin, who, at the time of the birth of our subject, were residents of Centre county. In the year 1820 Alexander came to Curwensville, where he was employed as clerk in his brother's store, and otherwise engaged in business of various kinds, and acquired a thorough understanding of each in general and in detail. After a residence of about five years in Curwensville, he moved to the county seat, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and also that of a mill-contractor, building mills in

various localities throughout the county. The year following that in which he became a resident of Clearfield town (1826), he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bloom, an old and highly respected resident of Pike township. From this time forward, Alexander Irvin was one of the foremost men in the affairs of Clearfield county. In business life he was entirely successful, but unfortunately he possessed not the faculty of retaining that which he made; in social and political life, he made friends and always retained them. He had superior intellect and business qualifications, but they were to him of little avail. The political problems of the day he could grasp and solve to a nicety; his power of foretelling the result of a campaign was something remarkable, yet he was never boastful of his abilities in this direction, or accustomed to ridiculous or exaggerated statements. "He was a man," says the *Clearfield Republican*, "of unassuming manners, but of wonderful personal popularity, and thereby vanquished every rival he met on the political battle-field. Although he held numerous public offices, he did not possess the faculty of making money. He was an ardent supporter of the old Whig party, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party, although never the candidate of the latter. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, and then supported Mr. Adams; but, upon the nomination of Mr. Greeley, he fully endorsed and supported him as a presidential candidate. After the excitement occasioned by this independent movement had passed away, Mr. Irvin returned to the Republican party.

His first appearance in the field of politics was made in the year 1836, when he was elected to the State Senate over Governor Packer, the candidate of the democracy. In 1842 he was elected prothonotary of Clearfield county, and in 1846 was the successful Whig candidate for congressional honors, he being the first representative in Congress chosen from Clearfield county. Still later, in 1846, he was appointed United States marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, during the administration of President Taylor.

During his several political holdings Mr. Irvin was never looked upon as an especially brilliant man; he possessed not, nor did he claim to possess, superior ability as a legislator, nevertheless, his vote could always be found representing the best interests of his constituents, and his argument was logical and common-sense. His success as a politician lay in his popularity with the people, and his remarkable power as an organizer, in knowing what ought to be done to insure success, and then, how to do it. After his services as U. S. marshal had ceased, Mr. Irvin returned to Clearfield, where he lived during the rest of his life, and where he died on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1874, being aged seventy-four years, two months and two days.

PATCHIN, AARON W. It has frequently been remarked that the "Yankees," from New York and New England, showed the Pennsylvanians how to make lumber, and how to get it to market. Be this as it may, it is nevertheless certain that the "Down-easters," whether Yankees or not, brought into the lumbering country of the "Upper" Susquehanna some of the most enterprising, go-ahead and prosperous people that ever settled and improved any locality. John Patchin and his descendants were excellent types of the class of people referred to, the father, John, having come to this region in 1836, and started in the lumber business in the vicinity of Burnside township, and so continued down to the time of his death in 1863.

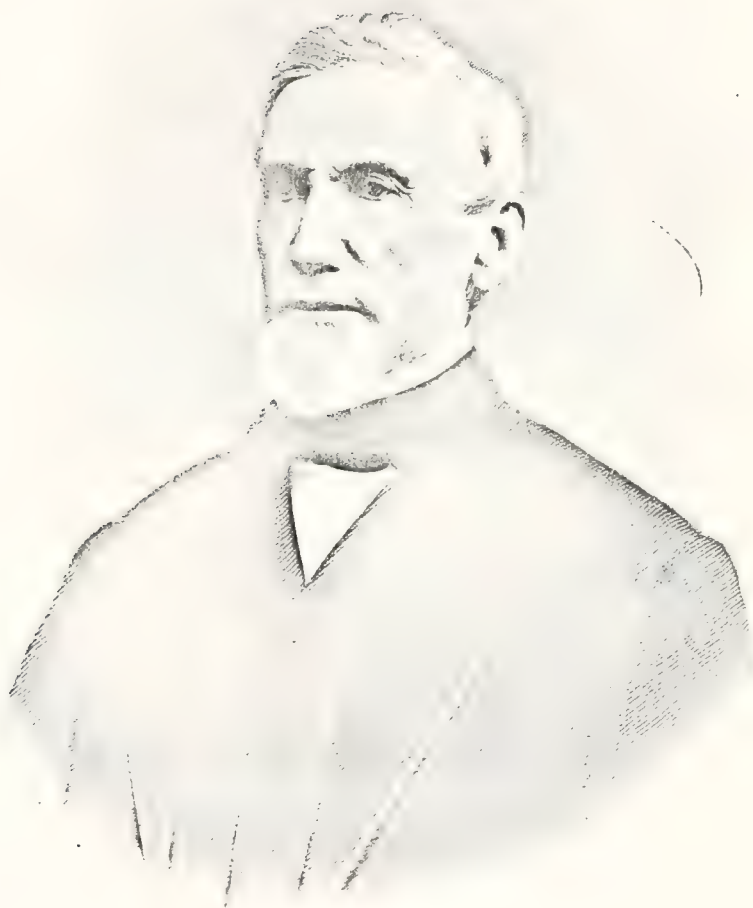
Aaron Wright Patchin, the fourth of eight children, sons and daughters of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Patchin, was born in the town of Hague, Warren county, New York

State, on the 15th day of August, 1822. He was brought up to the lumber business in the vicinity of Lake George, N. Y. (his father's former residence), near the foot-hills of the famous Adirondacks, and here his early life was spent, when, in 1847, he followed his father and came to the "Upper" Susquehanna. He, with other brothers, engaged extensively in the lumber business, a part of the time under the firm name and style of John Patchin & Sons. Upon the death of the father, Aaron, who seems to have been his father's chief assistant and advisor during life, acquired most of his father's real estate, having fully compensated the other heirs for their interests, and by him the vast business was successfully continued. He also was one of the executors of his father's will, his co-executor being Jackson Patchin. The extent of the lands acquired by our subject, upon his father's death, numbered some thousands of acres, but in enlarging his lumbering interests he has purchased much other lands, and now owns several thousands of acres scattered about in various localities, and much greater in amount than that originally given him. He, too, became the owner of the mercantile business, at Patchinville, which he has ever since continued, this being the only store in the immediate vicinity. He is the owner of the extensive saw-mill at that place. During the month of April, 1887, Mr. Patchin established an extensive works at Camden, N. J., for the manufacture of spars, the material therefor being cut from his lands in this locality. At the same place he also has a lumber saw-mill. Aaron W. Patchin has not been in any sense a public man; he had neither the disposition nor the time to indulge in the worry of political life, although frequently pressed to become the candidate of his party—the Republican; he sought no office nor station except that to which he was clearly entitled—that of a leading business man in the county. Upon this record is he content to live, seeking no other position but enjoying fully in his rural home, surrounded by family and friends, the fruits of years of honest toil.

On the 26th day of June, 1862, Aaron W. Patchin married Elizabeth, daughter of George Barrett, of Indiana county. Of this marriage ten children have been born, eight of whom are still living.

IRVIN, WILLIAM. About the year 1820 William Irvin, jr., as he was then known, came to the mouth of Anderson's Creek, at a point now occupied by the borough of Curwensville. Here his father had purchased a tract of about three hundred and thirty acres of land, built a dam across the West Branch, and erected a mill. In the year 1828 William, jr., and John Irvin purchased this mill property from their father and managed it for two years, when, in 1830, John bought William's interest. The latter then engaged in the mercantile business, conducting a large general store, and also became an extensive lumberman. His investments were remunerative, and he acquired large means. There being no banking-houses in the vicinity during a greater part of his business life, Mr. Irvin invested his surplus funds in real estate, which brought him handsome returns in later years, and left an exceedingly valuable estate to be divided among his heirs at his decease.

William Irvin is remembered as a man of excellent business qualifications, possessing good judgment, honest in every transaction, correct in his habits, unassuming in manner, and inclined to be conservative, yet generous and enterprising in all that pertained to the welfare of his town, county, and its people. In the various enterprises that contributed to the development and improvement of the county, he was a leader, and gave largely both of his time and means. For the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield



Don Luis

railroad he contributed liberally, and was made one of the directors, although he did not live to see the road completed; but his estate contributed twenty thousand dollars after his death in accordance with his wish. Out of his own funds he caused to be built a brick school-house at Curwensville, and, for a time, paid the expenses of its maintenance. He was a man of broad views on all subjects; possessed a mind capable of grasping large enterprises and conducting them to successful issues; far-seeing judgment, and a character founded upon principles of justice and integrity. It cannot be said that any good work ever appealed to him in vain; at the same time his best deeds were not done in a manner to draw attention to himself, his chief aim being to be considered one of the staunch business men of the town, and to so order his daily life as to secure the respect and esteem of his townsmen. All religious organizations received his sympathy and material aid. He was an earnest worker in the political field, on the Republican side, though never for his own advancement; he never sought an office, and accepted but one, that of United States marshal of the Western District, but his time and means were always ready for the good of the party, and when the government was threatened with internecine foes, none was more active and liberal in its support than he.

In 1860 Mr. Irvin was succeeded in the mercantile business by his son, Edwin A. Irvin, but, in the year following, the latter entered the army, and during his absence the father managed the store. Aside from this, Mr. Irvin may be said to have retired from active business in the year 1860, and thereafter, and until the time of his death, December 29, 1869, his time was given to the care and management of his estate.

William Irvin, jr., of whom the above is written, was born in Penn's Valley, on the 1st day of December, in the year 1801. His father, William Irvin, sr., was a native of Ireland, and came to this country in the year 1789. He married Margaret Johnston, by whom he had nine children, William, jr., being the fourth child and the third son. In the year 1830, March 2, William Irvin, jr., married Jane Patton. The fruit of this marriage was fifteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Of the life and Christian example of Jane Patton Irvin, enough might be written for a complete chapter. She was a woman of fine intelligence and great force of character. To her husband and children she gave her unbounded love, her greatest earthly affection, every attention, every thought, every care. In time of trial she proved a comfort, and in time of triumph a joy; her force of character, her patience, her resignation, and her very presence were, in themselves, noble examples; her worthy charities, dispensed here and there among the poor and the afflicted, quietly and without display; her loyal devotion to country and the Union arms that led her thrice within the lines, administering help to the sick and wounded, and comfort and consolation to the dying comrades, can never be forgotten; and finally her patient resignation to her physical suffering during the last sixteen years of her life, were traits of her character that endeared her to a large circle of friends and relatives; and in her death the whole community lost a dear friend. She died September 4, 1881, having survived her husband nearly twelve years.

SHAW, RICHARD. There was, perhaps, no man who occupied a more prominent position, or took a more active part in all that pertained to the general welfare of this county during the days of its infancy, than Richard Shaw. In every project looking to the advancement of the interests of the county and the prosperity of its people, he was foremost, and at the same time fully mindful of his duties to himself and his fam-

ily. Mr. Shaw was born in the county Derry, Ireland, February 2, 1792. He was the second of eight children, sons and daughters, born to Archibald and Mary Shaw. Each of these children grew to manhood and womanhood.

The settlement of the family in this county dates back to the year 1810, at which time Archibald Shaw and family located on the Mount Joy ridges, a few miles north from Clearfield town.

On the 14th day of May, in the year 1816, Richard Shaw united in marriage with Mary Irwin, daughter of Henry Irwin, who also was one of the pioneers of the county, and one of its respected men. The children of this marriage were eleven in number, and are elsewhere mentioned in this volume.

Soon after marriage Mr. Shaw moved to Bradford township, on a hundred-acre tract known as the Bird lands. Here he lived but four years, when he located on land at the mouth of Montgomery Creek, in Lawrence township, but soon again moved further up the river to the site of the present farm of Leander Denning. The places last named were not owned by Mr. Shaw, his interest being only a leasehold.

Having purchased the extensive tract of lands which have subsequently been known as the Shaw lands, situate on the west side of the river, opposite Clearfield town, he moved there and made that his residence during the remainder of his life. As a farmer, merchant, and lumberman he was energetic, thrifty, and consequently prosperous. As his means accumulated he invested them in real estate, and watching the gradual growth of the county seat, made most of his investments in that locality. In 1840 he became the owner of the property known as the "Red Mill," which he owned, or controlled, up to the time of his death. His investments in Clearfield were, too, quite extensive, and by various purchases he became sole owner of all the property on the north side of Market street, that lay between First and Second streets, with a considerable frontage on either of the last named thoroughfares. This land lay in the heart of the town, and rapidly increased in value, and, as occasion seemed to require, he caused to be erected thereon buildings suitable for mercantile and other purposes; besides these lands he made extensive purchases in other localities, each of which was improved and turned to good purpose.

While thus actively engaged in his personal affairs, Mr. Shaw was not neglectful of the interests of his children, but gave each of them the benefits of his own business experience, and a good start in life on their attaining a proper age.

In political affairs he always took an active interest and warmly advocated the doctrines of the Democratic party. He was at one time appointed justice of the peace for Lawrence township, and still later chosen to fill the more elevated and dignified office of associate judge of the county, his colleague on the bench at that time being Dr. John P. Hoyt. From his incumbency of this office, Mr. Shaw was ever afterward known by the title of "judge."

For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the interests of which he took an active part, contributing both of his attention and means for the welfare of that society and its members. In this as in other respects, his example has been followed by a majority of his descendants.

Richard Shaw died on the 17th day of August, 1876, having passed the eighty-fourth year of his life. His remains were interred in the Shaw family burying-ground, opposite the borough of Clearfield.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER. During the infancy of Clearfield county there were but few of the pioneer families that settled within its borders but that were subjected to untold hardships and privations for many years; and of those who made the attempt none, or at the greatest, but very few, hoped for any greater acquisition than a comfortable living. In the year 1821, John Murray and Mary, his wife, with a family of small children, came from Huntingdon county and took up their abode in that part of the county that was, in later years, erected into Girard township, upon lands for which the father had a contract of purchase, but for which no payment had then been made. After three years passed in clearing the land, for it was a dense forest, and erecting a cabin in which to live, the head of this family was taken away by the hand of death, leaving to the widowed mother the care of the children, and with no hope for future comfort save her great mainstay and support,—faith and trust in God. Armed with these, and being possessed of much courage and energy, she commenced the battle for life. She was a woman of much force of character, and is kindly remembered by many of the older people of the county, to whom her sterling worth, and her faithful struggle to keep together and maintain her children, were well known. She lived to an advanced age, and died April 7, 1871, which was the fiftieth anniversary of her advent to this county.

Alexander Murray, the subject of this sketch, then being in the twelfth year of his age, did much to help in the care of the family. He cultivated a little land and farmed some with one horse. The mother was skilled in the art of weaving and made the cloth for her family wearing apparel, and for other families as well, receiving as compensation commodities for home consumption. Young Alexander soon grew strong and worked at Karthaus in the winter. When fifteen years old he drove team and received the same pay as older men. But little cash found its way to the family purse, only food and clothing being paid as wages, and that at very high figures. The first money received by our subject he earned by building sixty rods of the old Milesburg and Smithport turnpike. For this he got \$50 cash and an order for \$45 more, the latter, however, was never paid, owing to some default on the part of the treasurer of the company.

Mr. Murray then commenced lumbering on a small scale, and saved some money with which he paid for the homestead and bought more land, and never thereafter did the family suffer for the necessities or comforts of life.

On the 23d day of February, 1843, Alexander Murray married Isabella M., daughter of Thomas Holt, of Bradford township. Of this marriage nine children were born, five of whom are still living: Warren P., the oldest son, now living at home; Thomas H., of Clearfield; William E., who died in his twenty-first year; Alfred A., who manages the farm; Martha A., the oldest daughter, who married Dr. W. S. Gilliland; Sarah B., who married Robert C. Gilliland, of Snow Shoe, Pa. The other children died young. On the 1st day of October, 1879, after a pleasant journey along life's path of nearly two-score years, marred by no unhappy event save the loss of four children, the wife of Alexander Murray died: a devoted companion, a loving and affectionate mother, a kind and Christian friend and neighbor. Three years later, January 19, 1882, Mr. Murray married Mrs. Ermina J. Spackman, a lady of gentle manners and loving disposition, and with whom he hoped to pass his remaining years; but the destroyer was not idle, for on the 5th day of May, 1885, she, too, was called from earth, leaving her husband, now on the shady side of life, not rich, nor poor, but with a glorious hope of an inheritance in heaven that is incorruptible and fadeth not away. A man of temper-

ate habits and correct life, and though full of years, he is an exceedingly well-preserved person, and a good type of that sturdy class who have endured so much privation, and contributed so largely to the growth and well being of the county.

POTTER, DR. J. W. Johnson W. Potter, son of John and Nancy (Thompson) Potter, was born in Clarion township, Clarion county, on the 6th day of March, 1835. Until he attained the age of eighteen years young Potter lived with his parents on the farm, where he was employed at work, and in attending the common schools of the county, but he then went to Indiana county where he obtained a clerkship in a store, and worked there about one year. He then came to this county. For two winters he taught school in Lawrence township, and during the summer months read medicine with Dr. Matthew Woods, then a leading physician of the county. After a short time spent in the West, Mr. Potter, through the influence of Gov. Bigler, received an appointment for instruction at the National Medical College, an institution under the support of the government at Washington, D. C. Here he pursued his studies and attended lectures during the years 1859-60, but the building and premises were then taken by the national authorities for military purposes, and have never since been revived for collegiate use.

In the early part of the year 1860 Dr. Potter located at Mulsonburg, in this county, and commenced the practice of medicine. Here he remained eight years, when, his health failing, and seeing better results in the lumber business, made investments therein and started a mercantile business at Three Runs, Karthaus township. In this new occupation Dr. Potter engaged extensively, and, in connection therewith, built a saw and grist-mill, which he still owns, although now retired from active business life. In the year 1877, having, through energy and good management, acquired a comfortable fortune, he came to Keewaydin, Covington township, and purchased a finely located farm of about fifty acres, upon which he built an elegant residence and other fine buildings. In 1883 he built a commodious hotel at Karthaus village, and established a mercantile business at the same place, the latter now being owned by his son.

During his many years of residence in the county, both as a citizen and as a professional man, Dr. Potter formed an extensive and favorable acquaintance, and, although he never possessed any political ambition or sought political preferment, yet he has occasionally been pressed into the political arena when strong men were needed. He had, moreover, strong convictions, and openly opposed every movement that tended toward political "bossism" or "rings," in his own or the opposite party. In the year 1868 he became a candidate for the Lower House of the State Legislature, but was defeated in the primary election, Thomas J. McCullough being the successful candidate. Again, in 1873, he was run as an independent candidate, having been nominated by the independent and conservative Democrats, and receiving a strong support from the Republican ranks, against Thomas J. Boyer, the "machine" candidate of the Democracy. In the hotly contested campaign that followed, Dr. Potter showed great strength and was elected at the polls. This victory practically terminated the existence of "the rings" in Clearfield county.

For one term Dr. Potter served, with credit to himself and county, in the Legislature. The next year, 1874, he was re-nominated by the independent Democrats, but was defeated by Col. W. R. Hartshorn, the regular nominee, a man of large and favorable acquaintance throughout the county. In the year 1858, at New Bethlehem, Clar-



John T. Hoyt

ion county, Johnson W. Potter married Alamanda Hoffman. Of this marriage eight children have been born, four of whom are still living.

HOYT, HON. JOHN P. In the early part of the year 1819, there came to Clearfield county a young man, just turned of his twenty-fifth year, who took up his residence at a point in Pike township, about two miles southwest from Curwensville, and there commenced the practice of medicine. In this event alone there was nothing unusual, but as years came and went he began to attract considerable notice and attention from the sturdy pioneer residents in that vicinity and in the country roundabout the county seat, and the name and fame of Dr. John P. Hoyt spread throughout the entire county: from Cherry Tree to Karthaus, and from the southeast to the northwest of the county's boundaries, and even beyond it, there came calls for the professional services of this man. In the year 1824, then having been a resident of the county for about five years, there was no man more pressed, more occupied or more wearied with unceasing toil and sleepless nights, than he; the terrible scourge, well remembered as the "dysentery plague," taxed the skill and the endurance of the few resident physicians of the county, and none more than Dr. Hoyt. Yet, it was not in this year alone that Dr. Hoyt acquired his enviable reputation as a practitioner and as a man. From his first coming to the county until the time of his death, he was respected and esteemed as a man of professional skill and understanding, a close and thorough student, a wise counselor and a candid advisor; a man of kind disposition and generous heart. The rich and the poor alike shared his attention. No matter how far distant, or how doubtful the probability of pay for service, he never refused to attend a call from the sick or the distressed.

Aside from his regular duties as a physician, Dr. Hoyt was, for some time, engaged in the mercantile business at Curwensville; moreover, as by his practice and business he acquired some means, this he put to good use by real estate investments, and by the gradual advance in values he accumulated a comfortable fortune.

In the year 1846, having become somewhat broken in health, the result of over-care and over-work, he retired from the busy field of life to the comforts and retirement of a pleasant home on the bank of the Susquehanna, about three miles above Lumber City, where, surrounded by family and friends, he passed the remainder of his life.

John Pennoyer Hoyt, the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Hudson, New York State, on the 12th day of September, in the year 1793. His father, Phineas Hoyt, was a New Englander by birth, while his mother, whose maiden name was Julia Pennoyer, was a native of the Empire State. Having acquired a preparatory education, young Hoyt entered Dartmouth College, a famous educational institution of New England, where he completed his education and laid the foundation for a practical knowledge of the medical profession, which he had determined to enter. He then read medicine with Dr. Woodward and Dr. White, both practicing physicians of Otsego county, N. Y., and still later with Dr. Wing, of Tioga county, N. Y. At the latter place he finished his course of study, and was regularly admitted to practice in the early part of the year 1818. Soon after he came to Half Moon, Centre county, and in the next year, 1819, located near Curwensville.

On the 20th day of January, 1820, John P. Hoyt married Mary, daughter of Thomas McClure, one of the pioneers of the county. Of this marriage ten children were born, viz.: Hiram, who died in 1824; Julianna, who died in 1824; Harriet; a son who died in infancy; David Wilson, of Louisiana; Elizabeth M., wife of Martin Watts; Mary E.,

wife of Martin D. Stirk, and who died in 1863; a son who died in infancy; Margaret; Christiana T., who died in 1843. In the year 1852 Mr. Hoyt was honored by his fellow-citizens in his election to the office of associate judge of the county, in which capacity he served until 1857, his colleague on the bench at the time being Judge Richard Shaw, of Clearfield.

Judge Hoyt died on the 26th day of February, 1885, in the ninety-second year of his life. His wife, Mary, survived him about one and one half years and died September 6, 1886, having passed her eighty-seventh year.

Upon the occasion of the death of John Pennoyer Hoyt, the following resolutions were passed and adopted by the Clearfield bar, and ordered to be placed upon the minutes of the court:

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep regret of the death of Hon. John P. Hoyt, who died at the ripe old age of ninety-one years and upwards, on the evening of the 26th of February, A. D. 1885, at his residence in this county, after having been an upright, honored and influential citizen of the same for a period of nearly three-score and ten years; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That Hon. John P. Hoyt, having performed the duties of associate judge of this county for a period of five years from December 1, 1851, in a manner honorable to himself and acceptable to the people, is entitled to our grateful remembrance.

Resolved, Second—That the sympathy of the court and members of the bar are hereby extended to his family in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, Third—That in token of respect to his memory these proceedings be entered upon the records of this court, and that a copy of them, with the seal of the court attached, be furnished to the family of the deceased.

G. R. BARRETT,
J. B. MCENALLY,
SMITH V. WILSON,
Committee.

DILL, WILLIAM H. William Henry Dill, son of Rev. Henry G. and Sarah A. (Gilbert) Dill, was born at Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., on the 28th day of September, in the year 1838. In the family were eight children, and, in the order of their birth, William H. was the fourth. The father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, as such, was called upon to make frequent changes in place of residence, as designated by the conference to which he was attached.

At the age of twelve years William began to take care of himself, and entered a drug store at Berwick, Pa., in the capacity of clerk, where he remained about one year, working for the modest compensation of board and twenty dollars cash. After that he found employment in a dry goods establishment at Middletown, Md., whither his father and family had been called in the line of his ministerial duty. In the month of September, 1855, our subject commenced a course of study in the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, where he remained two years, and graduated in June, 1857, taking first honors, and delivering the valedictory of the class. He then taught school for a time at Berwick, and with such success that he was, in 1858, awarded a professor's certificate by the superintendent of common schools of Columbia county. In the month of April, 1859, Mr. Dill entered the junior class of the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, for the regular classical course. His advanced position here was granted from the fact of his

having attained a sufficient degree of proficiency in scholarship in the Dickinson Seminary to entitle him thereto. From this institution he was graduated in the month of September, 1860, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently, at the end of three years, the further degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him. In the month of April, of this same year, and prior to his graduation, Mr. Dill was elected professor of ancient and German languages of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, which professorship he was allowed to accept by the faculty of the Pennsylvania College on condition that he present himself at the regular examinations of the senior class of that institution. In the Dickinson Seminary he filled the chair of languages from the time of his first election until the latter part of the year 1865, having been elected to that position by the board of directors, or so appointed by the bishop in charge, each successive year. Furthermore, during this same period and in the year 1861, Mr. Dill became a traveling minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attached to the Central Pennsylvania Conference. Five years later, March, 1866, he entered the active work of the pastorate, filling such charges as were designated by the conference, and in March, 1868, he came to Clearfield.

In July, 1870, under the advice of his physician, Mr. Dill discontinued his relation with the active, traveling ministry and accepted a business position as cashier of the First National Bank of Clearfield, still maintaining, however, his ministerial position in connection with the church at Clearfield and other points in the vicinity. In the year 1882, at his own request, he was granted a location, and thereby practically severed his connection with the active ministry. While occupying the position of professor of languages at Dickinson Seminary, he became acquainted with Edith, daughter of Jonathan Boynton, of Clearfield, and subsequently, on the 31st day of July, 1865, Edith Boynton and William H. Dill were united in the bonds of matrimony. Of this marriage six children have been born, two sons and four daughters.

The life of our subject since his retirement from the ministry, has not, by any means, been one of inactivity, as there is, perhaps, no man in the entire county whose time is more wholly employed. Besides his duties as cashier, he is extensively engaged in the lumber business as one of the firm of Dill, Watson & Co., of Myersdale, Somerset county, and also a partner in the firm of A. W. Lee & Co., at Belsena, in this county.

His public spiritedness too, is undoubted, as every effort in the interest and welfare of his county, its institutions, and its people, meets not only with his hearty approval but his cordial support. The part taken by him during the strike in the coal region, in the year 1886, and in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulties there existing, brought to him and to those with whom he was associated, the gratitude of thousands of laboring men. His standing in the Masonic fraternity is also worthy of notice, he having filled numerous offices of trust and responsibility therein, and advanced, step by step, until he occupies an elevated and enviable position at the halls of that most ancient and honorable institution.

BETTS, REV. FREDERICK G., was born in Philadelphia, August 14, 1812; his parents were New Englanders. In the year 1840 he was licensed as a Presbyterian minister by the Huntingdon Presbytery, and accepting a call from the congregation at Clearfield, he was ordained and installed as its pastor in November, 1840. Moving with his family from Boalsburg, Centre county, to Clearfield, he continued in charge of the congregations at Clearfield, Curwensville and Forest Hill, until his death, in January, 1845. His widow, Cornelia (Finley) Betts, died eight years later, 1853.

Of their six children, the third, William Wilson Betts, the subject of this sketch, was born at Newark, N. J., on the first day of May, 1838, therefore; at the time of his parents coming into this country, he was less than three years of age. At the age of about thirteen years William went to Meadville, this State, where he entered the office of the *Crawford Journal*, intending to learn the trade of a printer; but after remaining there nearly a year he was obliged to abandon it on account of defective eyesight. Returning to Clearfield in 1853, he was offered a situation in the store of Reed, Weaver & Powell, where he remained until, having attained the age of twenty-one years, he was taken into the firm as a partner, and the firm became Reed, Weaver & Company. Nine years later, 1869, G. L. Reed and William Powell retiring, the style of the firm became Weaver & Betts, and has so continued to the present time. This firm has been among the heaviest and most extensive lumber dealers on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. In the year 1880 the firm ceased merchandising, and have since given sole attention to their still extensive lumber operations, and the development of their coal properties situated in different sections of the county.

On the 28th day of October, 1862, William W. Betts married Margaret J. Irvin, daughter of William Irvin, of Curwensville. Of this marriage six children have been born, four of whom are still living.

In every enterprise looking to the general welfare of the people of the county and the development of its resources, Mr. Betts has always occupied a prominent position, contributing of his means and personal attention to the advancement of the interests of both borough and county, and actively aided the organization of such public improvements as the Water, Gas and Cemetery Companies of Clearfield, as well as most of the manufacturing industries of that place.

Although Mr. Betts is not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of that term, caring nothing for political power or place, yet he has ever been an active and straightforward Democrat, aiding the success of his party with his means, and active in its councils, and though frequently urged to become a candidate for political position he invariably refused; although, in 1876, and again in 1878, he accepted the instructions of his county for the office of State Senator, but made no special effort to secure the nomination in the district. But in 1886, the senatorial conference, composed of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties, failing to select a candidate from among the aspirants for the office of State senator, unanimously tendered the nomination to him. Feeling that he could not refuse a nomination so generously offered, and coming entirely without solicitation, he accepted, and was elected for the term of four years, without opposition, the Republicans placing no candidate against him.

SHAW, RICHARD HENRY. The subject of this sketch is a native of this county, born in Lawrence township on the 7th day of November, 1833. He was the youngest, save one, of ten children born to John and Sarah (Lee) Shaw. Young Richard was brought up on the farm of his father and lived there until he attained the age of twenty-one, when he purchased a part of the home farm, and at once commenced its improvement and cultivation, still making his home at his father's residence. For several winters he taught school in Girard, Pike, Bradford and Lawrence townships. In 1860 Mr. Shaw made a trip to Iowa with a view of locating in that country. He purchased some land and remained there a short time, when he returned home.

On the 23d day of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, of the



R. H. Shae

Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for the three years service. He served with the regiment in every engagement, except at the battle of Gettysburg, when the command were guarding a wagon train, and this service was rendered notwithstanding the fact that our subject had in the mean time been promoted to the position of hospital steward. Mr. Shaw retired from the service December 4, 1864. No better estimate of the character and worth of this man can be formed than is shown by the testimonial granted him by the officers of the regiment, upon his retirement from duty; and whatever is there said of him can be fully reiterated at the present day as indicating his moral character, integrity and position among his fellowmen. The testimonial reads as follows:

"HD. QRS. MED. DEPT., 84TH REGT. PA. VOL'S.,

"2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS,

"NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 5th, 1864.

"Richard H. Shaw enlisted as a private in the 84th Regt., Penn. Vols., September 23, 1864; was promoted to Hospital Steward, October 1, 1862, which position he has held until the term of his enlistment expired, December 4, 1864.

"A few of his many friends desire to add an expression of their appreciation of his high-toned moral character as a man and officer; his courteous and gentlemanly manner on all occasions, and the promptness and dispatch with which he has managed the business connected with his office. Possessing an unblemished private character, and superior business qualifications, we predict for Mr. Shaw success in any walk in life in which it shall please Providence to place him. While we sincerely regret the necessity which calls him from amongst us, we cannot but rejoice that he can, with so fair a record, leave the toils and hardships of the camp, and the battle-field, to return to his family and friends, away from the crimson field, and far from the shock of contending hosts. S. B. Sturdevant, surgeon; William Jack, asst. surgeon; John Thomas, chaplain; C. W. Forrester, adjutant, and asst. adjt.-gen.; Samuel Bryan, capt.; J. Edward Merchant, 1st lieut. and act adjt.; Joseph W. Dougherty, capt.; James H. Moore, lieut.; A. H. Taylor, 1st lieut.; John C. Wolf, 2d lieut.; John S. Jury, lieut.; James M. Lewis, 2d lieut.; L. B. Sampson, 1st lieut.; S. S. Fowler, sergt-maj.; Wm. H. Ruch, Henry Hayden and William A. Wilson, lieuts."

On the 25th day of May, 1865, Richard H. Shaw united in marriage with Sally J. Milligan, daughter of William Milligan, of Centre county, of which marriage one child has been born.

The excellent work done by Mrs. Shaw in the great cause of temperance, in the interest of humanity, is only emblematic of her true Christian character. The part taken by her in the organization and promoting the association of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is certainly commendable and worthy of the highest praise. Since the year 1885 she has filled the office of president of the County Union, and is, *ex-officio*, vice-president of the State Union; also she is general vice-president of the Clearfield Union.

In 1862, after having engaged for a time in farming, and holding a clerkship in Clearfield, and a few months spent in Illinois for his health, Mr. Shaw established a cigar and tobacco business in Clearfield, in which he engaged for several years, but sold out, and some months later went into the general merchandise business at Houtzdale. After remaining there about five years, he again sold out and returned to Clearfield, where, about one year later, he opened a store in the dry goods and notion branch of trade. The latter he disposed of in 1886, since which he has not actively engaged in any busi-

ness. Although frequently changing in location, Mr. Shaw has been reasonably successful in his various enterprises, and has been enabled to acquire sufficient means to live in comfortable retirement. During the last seven years of the life of his father, John Shaw, the latter made his home with our subject and his family, with whom his declining years were made perfectly comfortable and happy.

SHAW, WILLIAM M. William Milton, the youngest son, and the youngest of the children, but one, of Judge Richard and Mary Shaw, was born at the Shaw homestead, on the west side of the river, opposite Clearfield, on the 28th day of November, in the year 1832. Up to the time of arriving at the age of twenty-one years, William lived at the home of his parents, rendering them such assistance in the care and cultivation of the farm as was required of him, and in attending school at the old academy. On attaining the age of twenty-one, he married Martha Jane Irwin, daughter of Jacob Irwin, and thereafter for a period of about six years, he continued his residence on the farm. He then went west where he established a mercantile business at Lowden, Cedar county, Iowa. Just as he became fairly engaged in a successful business the war commenced, and, owing to the disturbed condition of the country, and the uncertainty and doubt that clouded every branch of trade, he deemed it prudent to, and did sell his business and stock.

Although Mr. Shaw never became a regularly enlisted volunteer in the service, he joined with the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the capacity of hospital steward, and passed one winter with the regiment at Helena, Ark. He then came back to Pennsylvania and resided for about a year at Hayesville, a small town a few miles distant from Pittsburgh, where he was considering a business proposition; but believing the investment to be unwise, he returned to Clearfield. After a short time he entered the office of Dr. Ashley P. Hills, with whom he learned the art of dental surgery, and up to the year 1886 the practice of dentistry was his chief occupation. In the last named year he entered the County National Bank, in the capacity of teller, and so continued until the year 1871, when he was advanced to the position of cashier, which he has since held.

As one of the sons of Judge Shaw, our subject was given not only the advantages of early education in the academy of Clearfield, but was instructed by his father in such branches of business as he was for many years engaged. This training seems to have been well bestowed, as William M. Shaw is reputed to be one of the most careful, thorough and capable business men of the county; and not only that, he is known to be a man of strict integrity and honesty, in each and every business transaction; generous, and ever willing to yield a point rather than to be considered in the slightest degree unfair. Of the start in life given him by a kind father, and a subsequent goodly inheritance from the same source, Mr. Shaw has made profitable use, and now lives in the full enjoyment thereof, and the respect and confidence of his fellowmen as well. His residence is one of the finest of the many that adorn the county-seat. While he has never been a conspicuous or enthusiastic advocate of the various affairs or measures that have been proposed for the benefit of the county, he is none the less interested in each of them, and renders such assistance and support as is productive of the most substantial results.

Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and of their means contribute generously to the support of that church.

CHASE, JOHN MITCHELL. The subject of this sketch was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 11th day of March, in the year 1820. Of the children born to Benjamin and Eliza (Swan) Chase, he was the fourth, there being three older and one younger than he. In the year 1823 the family left Ohio, and took up their residence in Broome county, N. Y., where, in the next year, the father died, leaving to the mother the care of the children, and with no means for their support, save alone that acquired by the labor of her own hands. At the age of seven years John M. was placed under the care of strangers, and performed such work as could be done by a child on a farm. In this manner, living about, he passed about six years, when, with an uncle, John Swan, father of "Squire" Henry Swan, of Ansonville, he came to Pennsylvania and stayed about three years, working on Mr. Swan's farm and elsewhere. After this he returned to Broome county, traveling the entire distance on foot; in fact he thrice made this journey, a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty miles between these points. After working in various places about Binghamton for about two years, and boating on the old Chenango and Erie Canals, rendering his mother and step-father (his mother having remarried) such assistance as lay in his power, young Chase returned to this county. He made a purchase of a parcel of land and commenced an improvement, but through disappointment, not discouragement, for the latter was foreign to his nature, he gave up this land, and thereafter worked around for about two years. He next bought a piece of land on Little Clearfield Creek, and built thereon a small cabin in which he lived. This cabin, or shanty, was a rudely constructed affair, having a small opening for means of entrance, and before which he rolled a log to prevent intrusion by wild animals which infested the locality. Having enlarged the building and made it a fit habitation, he sent for his parents, and for the remainder of their days upon earth this son was their main stay, comfort and support.

On the 18th day of September, in the year 1845, then being twenty-five years of age, John M. Chase united in marriage with Tobitha, daughter of William Williams. Of this marriage eleven children have been born, nine of whom are still living.

Being possessed of indomitable courage, and good, sound judgment, Mr. Chase successfully overcame the poverty, trials and hardships incident to pioneer life, and happily and deservedly acquired a home in the county, bordering on Clearfield Creek, but, in 1852, moved over into the northwest part of Woodward township, where he made a comfortable home, and where he has ever since resided. His chief occupation in life has been lumbering, and it is a well and authenticated fact, that in this pursuit, he has been eminently successful, and acquired vast tracts of land, aggregating about seven thousand acres in extent, and on these tracts there still stands some of the best timber in the county; moreover, large areas of the land are known to be underlaid with valuable coal deposits, but the latter have not been developed to any considerable extent.

On the 14th day of August, 1862, in pursuance of what he believed to be a plain duty, Mr. Chase enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and, at the organization of the company he was elected to a lieutenantancy, but Governor Curtin, whose personal friend he was, soon after appointed him to the position of regimental quartermaster. Mr. Chase remained in the service about nineteen months, when, having lost the use of his limbs, he was discharged upon the surgeon's certificate of disability.

No less noticeable and no less eventful than his life as a man of business, has been the life of John M. Chase as a Christian gentleman. In early life he was, in a measure,

under the teachings and influences of Universalism, to which, for a time, he had strong inclinations; but, having been brought into frequent residence with families whose faith and tendencies was more orthodox, and where daily prayer was observed, he gradually changed his views, and, as a result of earnest thought and deep conviction, he became converted. Later in life he was led under the influences of the Baptist Church, of which he became a member, and still later, a minister. He was regularly ordained in the year 1870, and for a period of nine years, officiated in various localities in the county, but his health failing, he was advised by physicians to retire from active ministerial labor.

Although he has never been an aspirant for political preferment, Mr. Chase has been an active thinker and worker in such causes as he believed to be for the general welfare. He was before the war, a thorough and proclaimed abolitionist, and as such "shouldered a gun." He afterward held to the principles of the Republican party, but finally became an outspoken advocate of prohibition, working zealously in that cause.

MCENALLY, HON. JOSEPH BENSON, was born in Lycoming county, this State, on the 25th day of January, in the year 1825. Of the children born to Rev. Peter and Margaret (Bloodhart) McEnally, he was the youngest, and the only one that survived the years of childhood. His father was a traveling minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was twice pastor of the church of that denomination in Clearfield; first in 1831, and again during the years 1848-9.

Following that which seems to have been an established precedent among those who, at that time, aspired to professional life, our subject, after having acquired an elementary education, became a teacher, and, as such, taught school at various places, among them Philadelphia, the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., and Curwensville, in this county. He underwent a preparatory course at Carlisle, after which he entered Dickinson College at that place for the regular classical course, and from which he graduated in the month of June, of the year 1845. During his years of study, however, Mr. McEnally had in mind an intention of becoming a member of the legal fraternity, and to this end devoted his leisure time to the examination of such works as would best school his mind for that profession; and still later he registered as a law student in the office of Alexander (afterward President Judge) Jordon, at Sunbury. In the year 1849 he was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, where he remained about one year, after which he came to Clearfield and was admitted to practice at the bar of this county. After a short time he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the county, succeeding in the incumbency of that office Clinton Welch, esq., and was in turn succeeded by Joseph S. France, esq. He applied himself diligently to the labors of his profession, and at once assumed, and to this present time has maintained a distinguished position among its ablest members. In the conduct of his legal business he is methodical, cautious, laborious. It is his policy to discountenance, rather than to promote litigation, and in his intercourse with clients, mature deliberation always precedes counsel. Before the jury, he addresses the understanding of his hearers instead of appealing to their passions, and approaches the subject in hand with dignity, self-possession, and in the light of principle and common sense.

Naturally enough, a man possessed of these characteristics, and possessing, moreover, the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow-men, could not well avoid being drawn somewhat into the arena of politics. Having, in the course of his extensive

practice, become familiar with the law bearing on all such cases as might arise within the jurisdiction of the courts of the district, he was, on the 2d day of July, 1868, appointed by Governor John W. Geary to the office of president judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, in place of Judge Linn, resigned. The district then comprised the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton. Although his incumbency of the office was of brief duration, it was, however, characterized by that fairness, candor, earnestness, and entire impartiality, together with a thorough knowledge of law principles, and of the rules of evidence as well, that have ever marked the man. So pleasant, indeed, were the relations that existed between Judge McEnally and the laymen of the legal profession, that, upon the occasion of his retirement from the bench, he was the recipient of a most gratifying testimonial of appreciation and regard from members of the Centre county bar, the largest and strongest of the district. At the earnest solicitation of friends, members of the profession and others, Judge McEnally became the candidate of the Republican party for election to the office that he had held by appointment, against Charles A. Mayer, the Democratic nominee. The latter was elected, there being a majority in the district so great that even the personal and professional popularity of Judge McEnally could not overcome it. After leaving the bench our subject resumed the practice of his profession at Clearfield. In the year 1872 he formed a law partnership with Daniel W. McCurdy, a former student in his office. Upon the occasion of the formation of Clearfield county into a separate judicial district, Judge McEnally was made the candidate of his party for the office of president judge, but being so engrossed with the care and importance of his business, absolutely declined the nomination.

As may be seen from this, Judge McEnally has been no office-seeker, but, on the contrary, a man whose elevated tone rendered him the reverse of all that constitutes that character. However gratifying might have been the confidence of his fellow-citizens, so often expressed in his behalf, the offices he has held, and the nominations he has received, always came entirely unsolicited. Upon all the political issues of his time he entertains clear and well-settled convictions, and is frank and open in the expression of them. His sentiments, too, are emphatically conservative—naturally inclined to adhere to the established order of things, and not easily drawn into the advocacy of any of the isms of the day. The principles he has maintained and advocated are not in accordance with those of the dominant party of the county; nevertheless, a man of his mark could not well avoid being occasionally pressed into the political arena, when personal influence and popularity, it was hoped, might turn the scale of doubtful contest.

In the year 1852 Joseph B. McEnally united in marriage with Amelia, daughter of Abram K. Wright, an old and respected resident of this county. Of this marriage one child, a son, has been born.

In affairs pertaining to religion Mr. McEnally takes a deep interest in the progress and welfare of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the maintenance and support of which society he generously contributes of his means.

PORTER, WILLIAM, the subject of this sketch, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 3d day of April, 1807. His father's name was Patrick, and his mother's, Elizabeth Porter. In the family were six children, viz.: Eliza, William, Robert, John, Sarah, and Jane. The father died while the children were still young, the care of the family thereafter devolving upon the widowed mother.

In the year 1829 William Porter emigrated to this country, and lived for four years

in Lycoming county. He then came to Clearfield county and settled on the ridges, in the south part of Lawrence township. Subsequently, the mother and other children came to this country and made this county their home.

William Porter first turned his attention to lumbering, and, through his business life, this was his chief occupation, although at different times he has engaged in other enterprises. We find him first employed on Clearfield Creek, near the site of the old bridge, where he, with others (Boone and Long), built a mill and commenced manufacturing lumber for the market. This business relation was continued until 1837, when, through the treachery of his partners, the business failed of success. He then made a contract for the construction of a part of the Snow Shoe turnpike, one section of which he built entire, and completed another that had been partially built by other parties. About this time he met with a serious accident, by which his leg was injured, and from this cause was unable to work for about one year. During this time he was employed in teaching school; first at the old Thompson school-house, and afterwards at the Reed school-house, both in Lawrence township. He also held at the same time some lumbering interests, but could not give it his personal attention. Mr. Porter, as a teacher, proved efficient, and soon had charge of the Wolf Run school, on the river below the county seat; still later, in 1844, he was advanced to the position of teacher in the academy at Clearfield. In this same year he purchased a farm in Lawrence township, but did not move there until the following spring. In the fall of 1847 he again started into lumbering by stocking, during the following winter, the Lick Run mills; but another accident soon befel him, by which his leg was broken, and he was again incapacitated for work. He soon afterward started a boarding-house at Bald Hills, the center of an extensive lumbering region in Girard township. In the fall of 1848 he returned to his farm and remained there about two years.

In the year 1850 Mr. Porter became the Democratic nominee for the office of prothonotary of the county, to which office he was elected. He then moved to Clearfield, where he purchased, from Josiah W. Smith, esq., the property at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, and where he has ever since resided.

In such public offices as he has been chosen to fill, Mr. Porter always proved faithful and efficient. Upon the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, serving in all six years. In 1858 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office twenty consecutive years. Besides these he has held various other offices of the borough and county. In political affairs Mr. Porter has always taken an interest in the success of Democratic principles, but has been by no means radical in his support of that party.

Notwithstanding the losses suffered by him through the acts of his partners, and despite the personal injuries received by accident, necessitating frequent changes in occupation, Mr. Porter's business life has been successful, and enabled him to accumulate a comfortable fortune. Honesty and integrity have characterized his every act; his patient toil, prudent investments, and exemplary habits have been rewarded.

Many years ago he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of his means has made generous contributions to that society and other worthy institutions. William Porter never married.

GOODLANDER, GEORGE BREON, was born in Lycoming county, this State, on the 27th day of April, in the year 1827. His father, Henry Goodlander, was a native of Pennsylvania, born near West Milton, Union county, March 17, 1805, and his

mother, Margaret (Breon) Goodlander, was born at New Berlin, Union county, March 5, 1809. In the month of March, 1837, the family came to Clearfield county and settled near Luthersburg, Brady township, where the father worked at his trade (shoemaking), and also farming.

At the age of eighteen years George, who was the oldest of thirteen children, was apprenticed to Miles Hartsock, of Curwensville, to learn the trade of wagon-making. He remained at work with Mr. Hartsock for a term of three years and three months, the only compensation received by him, besides instruction in the art referred to, being board and clothing. It is a well authenticated fact that George B. Goodlander was the first regularly apprenticed person of Curwensville, who served the full time of indenture, and went therefrom with a full and complete knowledge of the craft that he had chosen. After the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship, Mr. Goodlander returned to Luthersburg, where, from 1848 to 1858, he was established in business, working at the trade he had previously learned. During eight of the ten years in which he was so employed, Mr. Goodlander held township offices, three years as constable and five years as justice of the peace.

In the year 1859, having acquired an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the western portion of the county, and being well supported in other quarters, he was nominated as a candidate, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of county treasurer, and, in the fall of the same year, was elected.

In the month of March, 1860, Mr. Goodlander became a resident of Clearfield. During the same year, at the earnest solicitation of some of the leading citizens, among them Governor Bigler, Judge Barrett, Senator Wallace, Judge Leonard, and others, he purchased a half-interest in the Clearfield *Republican*, and became associated in the management of that paper with Daniel W. Moore. From July, 1864, to July, 1865, he held the position of deputy sheriff of the county. In the last named year he became sole owner and editor of the *Republican*, and immediately commenced the task of placing that paper upon a substantial and profitable basis. His success in this direction is shown by the paper itself, as it soon became, and still is, the recognized organ of the Democratic party in the county, and leads all others in point of circulation and influence. Three times during Mr. Goodlander's occupancy of its editorial chair has the paper been enlarged: first, in 1867, from a six to a seven-column; second, in 1869, to an eight-column; and lastly, in 1874, from an eight to a nine-column paper. It now appears as a thirty by forty-six sheet. The present circulation of the *Republican* reaches nearly two thousand.

The fixed and determined policy of this publication has been to represent the interests of the Democratic party and the public weal, and not for individual advancement, or the advocacy of the cause of personal friends or relatives; and any perversion of this policy by other papers, or requests to the contrary by political aspirants, meets with vigorous opposition on the part of its editor. Of these principles he has always been a warm advocate. At a convention of the State Editorial Association, held twenty-two years ago, he favored this position; ever since has he battled for it, until at last, the policy has been adopted by a majority of the papers of the State.

In the year 1849 Mr. Goodlander united in marriage with Sophia Jane Evans, daughter of Josiah Evans, an old and highly respected resident of Curwensville. Of this marriage no children have been born.

BOYNTON, JONATHAN, was born in the town of Monkton, Addison county, Vt., on the 9th day of September, in the year 1810. His parents were Jonathan and Betsey (Lawrence) Boynton. In the family were five children, of whom, save one, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest.

During the infancy of our subject the family moved to Franklin county, New York State, where they lived about seven years, when they moved to Onondaga county, and resided there about ten years; after this the family took up their residence at Oswego, from which place Jonathan came to this county. His boyhood days were spent at home attending school and working with his father, who was a cooper by trade, and with whom young Jonathan learned that trade, but not to follow it as an occupation after leaving home.

In the year 1832, then being arrived at the age of twenty-two years, he came to the Sinnamahoning (then a part of this county, but now Cameron county), where he received his first experience in the lumber business. With ax in hand he went into forests, where his first winters were passed. During the warm months, however, he was employed at such work as presented itself and furnished the means of an honest livelihood. Having accumulated a small sum of money, he commenced dealing in timber, buying and running to market. In the year 1836 he formed a copartnership with Ai Fitch, under the name and style of Fitch & Boynton, and at once commenced dealing more extensively. As this business increased they extended their field of operations, and soon became recognized as one of the heaviest and most successful lumber dealing firms on the West Branch. The relation of these partners was one of the most agreeable character, and continued for a period of thirty-six years, having dissolved in the year 1872.

The business of this firm, however, does not represent the entire interests of Mr. Boynton in this line, as he has been extensively engaged with various other persons, and in other localities, but the latter were not under his personal supervision.

In the year 1837 Mr. Boynton resided at Smith's Mills, in the south part of the county. Five years later, 1842, he married Mary Nevling, daughter of Adam Nevling, by which marriage there has been born three children, viz.: Ai F., of Clearfield; Edith, the wife of Rev. William H. Dill, and Ira N., who died August 29, 1865.

After a residence at Smith's Mills of about eight years, Mr. Boynton and family came to Clearfield, where he purchased from Robert Wallace, esq., the property on Second street, upon which he erected an elegant house and in which he still resides.

At the time of the organization of the First National Bank of Clearfield, December, 1864, Mr. Boynton was elected as its president, and has so continued, without intermission, to the present time.

Although he began life with but small means, his prudent habits, excellent judgment, and firm adherence to the rule that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," brought to him most gratifying success and enabled him to accumulate a fortune. Of quiet disposition, kind of heart, and generous to all good causes, he has won the respect and esteem of all who know him.

During his long and varied business life and intercourse with his fellowmen, no man has ever had just cause to doubt his honor and probity. But his worth does not arise merely from his capacity as a man of business. His kindly disposition, his quiet, yet earnest support of the church, his tenderness and kindness as a husband and parent, relative, and friend have endeared him to them all. The land upon which the Metho-



Yours Respectfully
Sam. Mayhew

dist Episcopal Church now stands, the memorial windows that adorn that edifice, the commodious pastor's residence, and a goodly cash contribution to the society were his free and voluntary gift. These, with his recent munificent provision for his son and daughter, are but characteristic of the man.

IRVIN, COLONEL JOHN. A correct and intelligent narrative of the events of the business career of John Irvin cannot be stated without referring, in a greater or less degree, to the persons who laid the foundation for that business, and which has been continued and extended by him; and inasmuch as his early experience and education in that direction was transmitted from father to son, it is eminently proper that the earliest years of that business and its extent should be reviewed in this connection.

The pioneer ancestor of this family that became a resident of Clearfield county was William Irvin, a native of Ireland, but before settling in this region was a resident of Penn's Valley, Centre county. The exact time of his coming here cannot be definitely fixed at this time. His first purchase of land (three hundred and thirty acres) was made on the 2d day of November, in the year 1811, and it is quite probable that he permanently located here soon after that purchase was made. His children were: John, William, jr., Alexander, Matthew, David, Jared, James, Margaret, and Mary.

John Irvin, father of our subject, and the oldest of these children, seems to have been his father's chief assistant and advisor. The land referred to above as being acquired by William Irvin, was situate on the West Branch River at or very near Currensville. One of their first business ventures was the construction of a dam across the river, that sufficient water-power might be obtained. This work was performed during the year 1819. The land was William Irvin's, the funds, also, for its prosecution were his; but the work was mainly performed under direction of John Irvin. It may here be stated as a fact, that it was the first dam constructed on the river from its head to tide-water. The dam being finished, a mill was, in due time, erected. William Irvin maintained and conducted this mill and its consequent business until February, 1828, when it was sold to his sons, John and William, jr. The father died during the latter part of the year 1830, or in the early part of the year 1831. John was chosen to settle the estate.

John Irvin was born in the year 1796. As before remarked, he was the chief adviser and assistant to his father, and had, during the father's life, the charge of his business. About the time that the mill was completed, and its financial success became an assured fact, he started a mercantile business on the hill, a short distance from the river; still later he bought lands just northeast of the town, from George F. Curwen, upon which he built a store and distillery. In 1830 John Irvin purchased from his brother, William, his interest in the mill property, and became sole proprietor of the entire business. He was an energetic, thorough and competent person in the transaction of every branch of business. He acquired considerable real estate and lumbered extensively; he also ran large quantities of coal and grain down the river to the markets.

Mr. Irvin married Eliza Lee, daughter of Jacob Lee, of Chest township, but formerly a resident of Centre county. Of this marriage seven children were born, viz: Martha, who married Dr. H. P. Thompson; William, who died in 1872; John, who died in infancy; John (the second), Jared F., James A., and Annie M. John Irvin, the father of this family, died in October, 1848. His widow still lives, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-four years.

John Irvin, the second child so named, of the sons and daughters of John and Eliza Irvin, was born on the 8th day of March, in the year 1836, at Curwensville. At the time of his father's death he was but twelve years of age. He attended the common schools in season, and spent the remainder of his time in the store as clerk for his mother, who continued the business after the death of her husband. In the spring of 1854, William and John Irvin were given, by their mother, an interest in the business, the firm thereafter being known under the style of E. Irvin & Sons. This relation was maintained until the year 1859, when John Irvin purchased the entire business, and conducted it about one year, when, in 1860, he took as a partner, his brother, Jared F. Irvin. They managed the business until the latter part of the summer 1862, when John, the senior partner, entered the army. Jared continued the business thereafter in his own name, but eventually closed the store.

John Irvin enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service August 26, 1862. He was elected captain, and received his commission as such, at Harrisburg. He served with the company continuously, and was promoted to major March 23, 1863, in place of Major Speer, who was discharged for disability. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he was wounded by the bursting of a shell, and was taken to the hospital. While there the hospital fell into the hands of the Confederate soldiers, so he was a prisoner for a time; but the enemy soon evacuated the place, leaving the inmates undisturbed. Soon after Major Irvin rejoined his regiment. On February 10, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, later, April 22, 1865, was again advanced to colonel, commanding the regiment. He further served until mustered out by special order, August 4, 1865.

It is said of Colonel John Irvin that he was a good commanding officer; that his bravery was undoubted; that he never flinched in time of danger, and that he never ordered his command to any position in which he was not willing to lead them.

After returning from the service Colonel Irvin (for by this deserved title has he ever since been known) resumed his former business as merchant, at Curwensville. In 1874 his brothers, Jared F. and James, entered the firm as partners, since which, with a brief intermission in 1880, they have continued in the mercantile, milling, and lumbering business under the name and style of John Irvin & Brothers.

FORCEY, THOMAS H., was born in Bradford township, Clearfield county, on the 9th day of April, 1829. Of the children born to Matthew A. and Margaret (Murray) Forcey, he was the second child. The father, Matthew A., was for many years engaged in business in Bradford as a farmer, merchant, and lumberman, and here Thomas acquired his first experience in business life, rendering such services as his father's extensive operations demanded.

In the year 1848 Thomas H. Forcey married Anna, daughter of Thomas Leonard, of Bald Hills, Girard township, and soon after located in that part of Bradford that was subsequently erected into Graham township, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. On the 10th day of August, 1859, Mr. Forcey established himself in the mercantile business at Grahamton, which business he has ever since retained, although, for a number of years past the management of it has been entrusted to others.

The year 1861 was an eventful one in Mr. Forcey's business career. He had been for some years engaged in manufacturing and rafting lumber to the markets down the



Engraving by J. H. P. W. Y.

Phos, H. Forcey

river, and having no capital save a good and well used credit, he was considerably in debt. He had at that time no less than twenty-eight rafts lying in the river awaiting sale. Other large dealers had their rafts in the same place, and were selling at "five cents." Mr. Forcey's had cost him eight cents, and to sell at five meant financial ruin. The war was imminent, and rafting through Maryland was hazardous. Old rivermen advised him to sell, but he determined to hold on. A proposition was offered by a party of raftsmen that they would take the chances of getting the rafts safely through the State of Maryland, and thence by the usual route to New York City, at an expense of five cents additional per foot, and wait for their pay until a sale was made. To this Mr. Forcey assented, and the task attempted, and, fortunately, successfully accomplished. The next year, 1862, he sold at fifteen cents, and pocketed a handsome profit as the result of his good judgment. By that act Mr. Forcey's business ability and sound judgment became recognized, and he became the adviser, not the advised. His successful operations were noticed by the sound business men of Clearfield, and he was made one of the board of directors, and afterward vice-president of the County National Bank.

In April, 1881, he moved to Clearfield and purchased the elegant residence of Judge Leonard, on Second street, where he now resides. Upon the death of Mr. Leonard, in July, 1882, he was appointed, and at the next annual meeting of the board was duly elected president of the bank, an office he has ever since most satisfactorily filled, the present healthful condition of this institution being in a measure due to his sagacity and foresight.

In business life his dealings have been characterized by honesty, frankness, and entire fairness, and no person can well charge to the contrary. As a result of hard work Mr. Forcey has acquired a handsome fortune, fairly earned in the busy fields of life. For nearly forty years he has been interested in farming and lumbering enterprises, and now owns nearly five thousand acres of land in Bradford and Graham townships.

In early life he was brought up under the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal faith, but since their residence at the county seat both he and his wife have united with the Presbyterian Church.

COUDRIET, LEON M. The portion of Clearfield county that is embraced within the township of Covington, was settled between the years 1830 and 1840 by French colonists, who were induced to locate there by the proprietors of a large tract of land for which they held warrants. Among the first of these colonists was Francis Coudriet and his family. Both he and his wife were natives of France. They came to America in the year 1831. When at Lebanon, Pa., they stopped for a short time, and there the subject of this sketch, Leon Mitchell Coudriet, was born, on the 10th day of May, 1831. Soon after this event the family came to Bellefonte, Centre county, where Francis was, for a time, employed working at the furnace. While so engaged he made one or two trips to this region, and to the "Keating lands" (such being the name by which the lands in Covington were styled), and subsequently he made a purchase of fifty acres, receiving as a bonus, twelve acres additional. Soon after this the family moved to Clearfield town. From this point the father would walk to his tract, which was entirely covered with timber, and, with his ax alone, cleared the land sufficient for the erection of a log house, after which he, with his family, moved to the place.

Francis Coudriet was an enterprising, thrifty, honest, and progressive man. By hard work and good judgment he acquired a comfortable fortune, and by his integrity

and moral worth he gained that which is more to be desired, the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. The stone used in the erection of St. Mary's Church at Frenchville was contributed by him, and taken from his land. For a period of eighteen years he was postmaster at Frenchville.

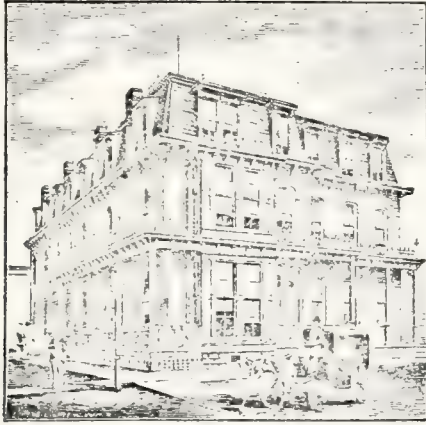
Leon Mitchell Coudriet, the second of eleven children, sons and daughters of Francis Coudriet, seems to have possessed much of his father's enterprising spirit, and to have taken up that father's business upon the death of the latter in 1877, although Leon commenced his business operations several years earlier. Up to the age of twenty-three years he worked at home with his father on the farm and in the woods, and having but little chance for an education. In the year 1853 he married Gonpiere Guenot, an orphan girl, who had come to this country with relatives. Of this marriage twelve children have been born, ten of whom are still living. For a period of nearly a year after marriage Leon lived with his parents, working at such business in which his father was engaged, and receiving no money compensation for his service. He then moved to Girard township and began life for himself. In 1866 he opened a store on Buck Run, which he managed successfully until 1866, when he succeeded to the business formerly managed by Captain P. A. Gaulin, at Mulsonburg, and then moved to that point. Besides this mercantile business Mr. Coudriet has been, and still is engaged in extensive lumber operations, and in this direction has acquired a vast amount of real estate and some of the most desirable timber lands in the county. By his several purchases his land, in acres, reaches an aggregate of nearly ten thousand, and much of it is underlaid with valuable coal deposits. Upon the division of his father's estate he became the owner of most of it by purchasing the interests of the other heirs. He is the owner of the flour and grist-mill at Frenchville; also has a saw-mill at the same place, and owns in other places, in whole, or in part, several saw-mills, all of which are in successful operation. More than this he has, at Middletown, Dauphin county, an extensive sash, blind and door factory, and saw-mill.

From his vast business interests it will be observed that Leon M. Coudriet is a very busy man, and finds but little time to devote to public affairs; nevertheless, there is no man in the northern part of the county that takes greater interest in the welfare of the community, or of his people, than he. His sound judgment and business capacity, together with a reputation he bears for honesty and integrity, places him in an enviable position before the people, and has gained for him their unbounded confidence and respect. Political aspirations, he has none, yet in every campaign his influence is felt in support of the Democracy. To the building and support of St. Mary's Church he contributed generously of his means. For about eight years he has been the postmaster at Frenchville post-office.

MAHAFFEY, JAMES. The subject of this sketch was born in Bell township, this county, on the 4th day of November, 1843. His father was Robert Mahaffey, one of the pioneer and enterprising business men of the "upper country." His mother was Mary (McGee) Mahaffey, daughter of Rev. James McGee, also a pioneer of the same region. The children of Robert and Mary Mahaffey were three in number, of whom our subject was the second. His father, Robert, was an extensive lumberman, farmer, and merchant; and, until he reached the age of twenty-one years, James remained at home, where, by experience, he acquired a thorough knowledge of all branches of business in which his father was engaged.

Having attained his majority, James Mahaffey engaged in the lumber business and farming, in both of which he has been quite successful. On becoming a resident of Clearfield borough he disposed of his farm, but has carried on lumber dealing to a greater or less extent ever since.

On the 18th day of March, 1872, Mr. Mahaffey married Samantha Jane, daughter of James Thompson, of Curwensville. Of this marriage six children have been born, six of whom are still living.



HOTEL WINDSOR.

In 1879 he received the nomination in the Democratic County Convention for the office of sheriff. He was elected by a good majority, and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1880, and in the same year moved to Clearfield borough.

In the fall of the year 1884 he purchased land and commenced the erection of the Hotel Windsor, a large and finely appointed building. From that until the present time he has managed the house, which is known to be one of the best in this section of the country, and he one of the most popular and accommodating of landlords.

WILSON, DR. ROBERT V. In the year 1850 Robert Van Valzah Wilson, then just admitted to the medical fraternity, came from Spring Mills, Centre county, and took up his residence at Curwensville, in this county. Soon after he moved to Clearfield and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery. Although a young man, just being passed his twenty-first year, and having but little acquaintance in this locality, he possessed certain traits of character as a man, and certain qualifications as a physician, that soon brought to him a wide circle of friends and an extensive and remunerative practice. Dr. Wilson had much acuteness of mind and accuracy of judgment. His independence was remarkable and was not infrequently exercised in the maintenance of his personal opinion in the councils of his brethren; yet, he was by no means self-willed or obstinate. It generally proved that he was in the right. His sincerity was equally remarkable, and in speaking he was wont to express what he thought rather than that which another might be pleased to believe that he thought. A man of good natured abilities, and quick of apprehension, he would often arrive at a diagnosis of disease by a sort of intuition, and was seldom mistaken in his conclusions; furthermore, he was a man of sterling integrity and worth, of genial and pleasant dispo-

sition, kind of heart, generous and forgiving in his nature, true to his friends, and himself, and his family, frank and outspoken in his opinions on all topics of general interest. These qualities placed him high in the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen, and gained for him the enviable reputation of being a leading physician, not only of the county, but of the State as well, a reputation that he maintained to the end of his life, and upon which there fell no blot. He loved his profession, and by his life and connection with it he honored and adorned it.

Robert Van Valzah Wilson was born at Spring Mills, Centre county, in the month of October, 1828. He studied medicine with Dr. Robert Van Valzah at Millheim, Centre county, and afterward attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and graduated therefrom in 1849. The next year he came to this county. In the year 1852 he married Carrie Smith, daughter of Josiah W. Smith, esq., a prominent member of the Clearfield bar. Of this marriage seven children were born. Dr. Wilson died, after a long illness, on the 13th day of February, in the year 1878.

No better estimate of his worth and attainments can be produced than by the obituary sketch written soon after his decease, by his near friend, ex-Governor William Bigler: "Dr. Wilson ranked with the first men in this section of the State as a man of talent, intelligence and polite accomplishments. In his profession he had attained to marked eminence, and was held in the highest esteem by the medical profession, not only in this locality, but in many parts of the State, and especially by such eminent men as Drs. Gross and Pancost, of Philadelphia. This high appreciation was manifested mainly by the frequent calls that were made upon him for his opinion and advice in cases of rare difficulty in the line of his profession."

"At the time of his death he was a member of the Geological Commission, created by an act of the Legislature, to perfect the geological survey of the State."

"The opinion he expressed on any question of medicine, science, morals, or politics, was strictly his own. Treating the views of others with respect, he followed none. He was a close reader and thinker, and made out his own conclusions; and, while he was not wanting in political ambition, he could not restrain his contempt for the low means too often resorted to by many to gain political preferment. He made no pretension as a public speaker, and yet in the school, and other addresses which he occasionally delivered, he showed a pure taste and liberal reading. In short, he was a man of clear, keen, intellect, and of very handsome attainments in all departments of life. In his intercourse among men, his friendships were unfaltering, while his aversions were exceedingly sturdy; but, on the whole, his heart was full of generosity and kindness."

No less eulogistic, and no less gratifying to his friends and family were the resolutions adopted by the medical society upon the occasion of the death of Dr. Wilson, he having been a member of long standing in that society, and one whose counsels were frequently called for, and freely given.

MMURRAY, THOMAS HOLT, was born in Girard township, this county, on the 5th day of April, 1845. He was the second of nine children born to Alexander and Isabella (Holt) Murray. The early life of Thomas was passed with his parents on the farm, where his time was employed in the summer, and cutting and getting out lumber during the winter, except a short time spent in the schools of the township.

When about seventeen years of age he entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, intending to remain there one year, and lay the foundation for such an education as

would not only enable him to transact ordinary business, but with a fixed determination to enter professional life. From January 8, 1862, until the time of the completion of the June examinations of that year, he remained at the seminary prosecuting his studies, but failing health then compelled his return home, where he lay sick the rest of the summer. The following fall and winter he found employment in teaching at the Union school in Covington township. In the spring and summer of the year 1863 he was engaged in getting out and rafting timber, mainly in Karthaus and Goshen townships. That winter he taught the Mulsonburg school, Covington township. The early part of the next year was spent in the woods and on the river, until the month of May, when he commenced and thereafter taught a four months term of school at Curwensville; from this place he frequently walked, after school hours on Friday night, to the home of his parents in Girard township, twenty miles distant.

His health being restored, Mr. Murray, in September, 1864, returned to Dickinson Seminary, and resumed his course of study in that institution. During this time, however, and in the early part of the year 1865, he registered as a student at law with Gen. Robert Fleming, of Williamsport, devoting his leisure hours to the study of Blackstone and such other text works as would train his mind for the legal profession, which he had then fully determined to enter. Before fully completing his course at the seminary, and while thus engaged, he went to Blossburgh, Pa., and for a time engaged in the sale of books. This venture proved quite successful, and enabled him to acquire sufficient means to complete his course and leave him a moderate surplus upon his return home. Furthermore, during this same period he taught a three months term of school at Montoursville, in this State. In June, 1867, he was called back to the seminary to undergo the regular examinations preceding "commencement day." Having been entirely successful under this trying ordeal, Mr. Murray graduated from Dickinson Seminary on the 19th day of June, with the highest honors of his class. The following winter he taught school in Bradford township.

On the 20th of May, 1868 (having, however, duly registered nearly a year earlier), Mr. Murray entered the law office of H. Bucher Swoope, of Clearfield, in order that his course of legal study might be completed; and nearly a year later, May 24, 1869, after a public examination in open court, he was admitted and sworn as an attorney of the courts; and on the last day of June following, he opened an office in Clearfield for the general practice of the law. Five years later, at the city of Philadelphia, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State.

Digressing briefly from the narrative of the events of his life down to this time, some thoughts suggest themselves that faithfully and correctly portray the personal characteristics of Thomas H. Murray, and are fully evidenced by his subsequent life, and, furthermore, furnish an example worthy of emulation. These thoughts are more aptly expressed by words and phrases than by sentences—first, honest determination; next, application; then, perseverance, and lastly, the result, the successful accomplishment of that which is undertaken. While any of these elements may be sufficient for the successful transaction of ordinary business, the whole are, in professional life, *sine qua non*.

For a period of more than five years Mr. Murray practiced without a partner, but in September, 1874, he formed a copartnership with Cyrus Gordon, a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University, and also the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. From that until the present time their relation as partners has been maintained, and it is a conceded fact that this firm is among the leaders of the Clearfield bar.

The fact that Mr. Murray has been successful in the profession, goes without saying. In a major part of the leading cases tried at the bar of the county, he is, on one side or the other, represented. His practice is general; but if there is any class of cases for which he has a preference, it is that usually termed "land cases." In the conduct of a case he is wholly devoted to the interests of his client; ever on the alert for opportunities, but never taking an unfair advantage; courageous, and at times aggressive, but never carrying personal feeling beyond the doors of the court-room; possessed of a good understanding of the law, and not given to a misconstruction of doubtful cases; strong and in favor with a jury, and scorning all that is mean, and narrow, and low; but it is as an advocate before the court and jury that he is at his best. Lawyers who, perhaps, are his superiors in all the niceties of legal lore, and in the training and polish of the schools, are not infrequently amazed to find their firmest logic and finest rhetoric of no avail, as against his native power and ability to convince. His strong personality, combined with an intuitive perception of the hidden springs that impel men's conduct and thoughts, enable him to seize upon and express just the facts and illustrations which coincide with the half-formed ideas in the minds of the jury, and lead them in his favor; to this end the whole language and manner of the man are all powerful. All this is said of him by his fellow-men and associates at the bar, and more, that throughout the whole scale of human feelings he makes himself felt with a mastery, which, in its sweep and intensity, at times is nothing less than the inspiration of power.

While Mr. Murray stands pre-eminent in his chosen profession, yet the scope of his abilities and attainments is by no means encompassed by his knowledge of law alone; his achievements in the field of literature, both as an essayist and as a lecturer, are no less prominent and no less worthy, and are only abridged by the arduous duties of professional life. His first appearance upon the rostrum was made during the year 1871, at the re-union of the Belle-lettres Union Society, of Dickinson Seminary, of which he was a member. The subject of that dissertation was "Little Things." Since that time he has prepared other lectures, prominent among which were "The Heroism of St. Paul," and "How to Grow." These have been delivered in several prominent places throughout the State, and were invariably received with the greatest favor by those competent to judge, and the press as well. In 1883 he became connected with the Pennsylvania Lyceum Bureau, and devotes such time to his literary work as can well be taken from regular duties.

In the political affairs of the county Mr. Murray has been a no less powerful factor as the advocate of Republican principles and the champion of Republican rights. His entry into politics dates as far back as the year 1861, at which time his first political speech was made. In 1869 his power as a leader was acknowledged, and he was placed at the head of his party organization in the county, which, during the succeeding eight years was under his management. During this period, by his advice, the party made a departure from regular methods, and succeeded, not only in forcing the opposition into the nomination of proper candidates, but eventually in capturing to the Republicans some of the most desirable county offices, and this in the face of a standing majority of something like two thousand votes. Upon two occasions, by his counsel and advice, the party made no county nominations, but joined with the conservative and independent Democrats, as against the "machine" candidates, and administered to them a most severe chastisement, and thus was overthrown what was at the time known as the "Court-house ring." He has frequently been a delegate to the State conventions of his

party, and, in 1876, was elected by the State Convention as delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, where he was an active supporter of Blaine for president.

In October, 1880, Mr. Murray was placed in nomination by the Republican district convention as a candidate for Congress, from the twentieth congressional district of Pennsylvania, against Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, the candidate of the Democracy. Although defeated at the polls, he succeeded in reducing the standing majority of the district by more than one thousand votes.

Notwithstanding the active and earnest work performed by him in the arena of politics, Mr. Murray never so engaged willingly, but with the greatest reluctance, as all such participation ran directly counter to his inclination and taste. But the party lacked organization and leadership, duty called him there, and there could he be found until of late the press of professional business has compelled less active work in that field of labor.

In the cause of temperance Mr. Murray has been an active worker. He has never consented to act as attorney for an applicant for license, but when connected with such cases has invariably opposed the application. Brought up under the teachings of the Methodist Church, while at Williamsport, in 1865, he united with that church. On returning to Clearfield he became an active and influential member there, and is at this time President of the Board of Trustees of that society. In June, 1884, he was made one of the board of directors of Dickinson Seminary.

On the 9th of July, 1872, Thomas H. Murray married Miss Jennie Reighard, of Williamsport, of which marriage four children have been born.

It is at the fireside, as well as in the office, in the unrestricted flow of familiar conversation, when unburdened of overcare and overwork, that his most pleasing traits are exhibited. His devotion to home and family, his genial character, his well-trained mind, his literary taste, and his wonderful memory combine to make him one of the most interesting of companions.

BIGLER, HON. WILLIAM, the subject of this sketch, was one of a class of men so peculiar to America, who, without the aid of fortune or influential friends, have risen rapidly to distinction and places of trust. He was peculiarly the architect of his own fortune, being destitute of means, and having no one of experience to council him in his youth. He showed himself an apt student in all he undertook, and he had a part in nearly all the departments of practical life, as this sketch will show, and that with remarkable success. One of his strongest characteristics was a clear and forecasting mind, with a sound judgment which was sustained by much energy, zeal and perseverance. He may be rated as having been a wise, rather than a brilliant man. In his intercourse with his fellowmen he was uniformly gracious, showing the nicest sense of propriety, and whilst on all public questions he maintained his own views with much firmness, he always heard with deference and respect the sentiments of others, and for this reason, perhaps, as much as any other, he was always considered and adjudged, even by his opponents, in the midst of heated political campaigns, to be a fair minded politician.

But it was in private conversations and discussions that Mr. Bigler showed to most advantage, by the display of much persuasive power, and a facility in presenting the strong points of his case.

He was born in Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pa., in December, 1813. His

parents, Jacob Bigler and Susan Dock, were of German descent, and were educated like most of that class known as "Pennsylvania Germans" in the German and English tongues.

While the subject of this memoir was quite young his parents removed to Mercer county, in what proved to be a disastrous attempt to build up their fortunes; for the elder Bigler had been induced to purchase a large tract of wild land, the title to which was defective, and in a short time he found himself bereft of everything but a small farm.

The sustenance of his large family depending upon the products of a new farm in a wilderness country, the father, aided as he was by the labors of his children, was obliged to exert himself too severely, and before he had succeeded in placing his family on a fair footing in the world, he succumbed to disease, and he passed away, leaving his widow and children to wrestle with the difficulties of a backwoods life. If his dying vision could have looked forward a very few years, he would have beheld two of the children, about whom he must have had great concern, filling gubernatorial chairs of two of the most important States in the Union, John Bigler, the eldest brother, governor of California, and William Bigler, governor of Pennsylvania, and very shortly afterward the former representing his country in an important foreign mission, and the latter representing his native State, Pennsylvania, in the United States Senate, and occupying while there the highly honored position of confidential friend and adviser of the president of the United States.

There is much of encouragement to the poor young men of America in the lives of them two brothers. Both of them started life without money, and almost without friends. No academic honors crowned their earlier manhood, no luxurious habits enervated their frames, no wealthy friends encouraged their first essays in life. In the battle of the world they fought with no weapons but those furnished by their own indomitable energies. In the struggles for subsistence they gleaned more knowledge from men than from books. Let the young man who would despond over his own future take heart from their example. Only in a land of equality and free institutions does such energy and worth receive its reward, and in the career of these two brothers the genius and simplicity and truth of American institutions are exhibited in their true and proper light.

Busily occupied with the labors necessary for the support of the family, William Bigler received but a moderate school education, but he graduated in what we believe to be the best school for the development of the talents of a bright boy — the printing office. From 1829 to 1833 he was employed by his brother John in the office of the *Centre Democrat*, published at Bellefonte.

In August, 1833, he felt that the time had arrived when he ought to commence the edifice of his own fortune, and his preparations being made, he started for Clearfield with an old hand press, a set of sheep-skin balls, a font of second hand long primer and brevier type, and twenty dollars of borrowed money, intending to publish a newspaper in his new home. Of so doubtful a prospect was the enterprise that one of his friends, a prominent judge, residing in Bellefonte, felt it to be his duty to utter the well meant warning, "Young man, don't go there, you'll starve."

But others of his friends advised him to go, and among these was Andrew G. Curtin, who also became governor of the Commonwealth.

Young Bigler started with a brave heart, which, however, lost some of its confidence

as he neared his destination, for it is related as one of the most painful of his experiences, that as he approached his journey's end, and reflected upon his utter friendliness, knowing only two individuals in the county of Clearfield, his spirit was overcome by the blank, cheerless prospect, and he sought to bribe his teamsters with his borrowed twenty dollars into concealing the object of his journey, and to return with the goods to their owners in Bellefonte, while he would push on penniless and afoot to the far West. Fortunately his design was frustrated, and he was received by the people of Clearfield with such frank and generous hospitality, that years afterwards, when surrounded by the material comforts of this life, and had been the recipient of many honors from his State and people, any reference to their kindness to him in that trying time would kindle within him the strongest emotion. His press was soon set up and his type distributed, and in a few days he issued the first number of the *Clearfield Democrat*, which he used to say was "an eight by ten Jackson paper, intended to counteract the influence of the seven by nine Whig paper which had preceded him into this mountainous region." Bigler did nearly all the work, writing the editorials, setting the type, and working the old hand press. With all these drawbacks the publication was a very spirited one, and while not a source of immediate wealth, he was speedily enabled by his prudence to pay for his printing material and to repay his borrowed twenty dollars.

He was soon immersed in politics and rapidly gained a reputation for good judgment and sincerity, and his uniform courtesy towards everybody made him a general favorite. His editorial and political fame was not lessened by his great skill as a marksman, for his hunting friends assert very confidently that he never missed a buck, even if it were on the full jump when he fired, an accomplishment of considerable weight with the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

On the 23d day of March, 1836, he was married to Maria J. Reed, eldest daughter of A. B. Reed, one of the prominent and prosperous citizens of Clearfield county, a union which was blessed by Providence in its results to both. Mrs. Bigler was the faithful and devoted helpmeet of her husband through all the remainder of his life, both in the sacred precincts of home and amid the trials incident to public station, the ever ready and efficient counselor in the days of trouble, and in the hours of his triumphs. She still survives, living at their old home in the town of Clearfield, blessed with the comforts of life, the center of a large family circle, and having the love and respect of all who know her.

In 1836 he disposed of his newspaper and entered into a mercantile partnership with Mr. Reed, his father-in-law. He engaged in his new pursuit with his usual industry and energy, and in a brief period placed himself in the front rank of the merchants and dealers in lumber in that section. From 1845 to 1850 he was by far the largest producer of lumber or square timber on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. His editorial career however had brought his abilities so prominently before the notice of the people that he was repeatedly urged to accept a nomination for the Legislature, which he always declined. About the period of his marriage, and retirement from editorial life, the question of a reform of the State constitution was agitated with great excitement. Into this contest Mr. Bigler threw his whole energies, and did much towards gaining a victory by which a convention was obtained for changing the constitution. As an acknowledgment of his services he was urged by his friends to serve in this important convention, but again refused an election.

In 1841 he was nominated for the State Senate, and though much to his pecuniary

disadvantage, accepted the nomination. The district was composed of the counties of Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana, and Armstrong, and he was elected by over three thousand majority. Though opposed by a regularly nominated candidate of the Whig party, he received every vote in his own county of Clearfield, except one, a result unprecedented in the history of politics. He served two terms as a member of the State Senate, being re-elected in the year 1844, and was twice elected speaker of that body. During his term of service some of the most important events in the history of Pennsylvania transpired, and the activity and ability manifested in the leading part he took in measures which most vitally affected the interests of that great Commonwealth laid the foundation for his subsequent honors. It was during his first term of service that the credit of Pennsylvania was injured by her failure to pay the interest on her debt. While the United States Bank was failing, commerce was paralyzed, and consternation and dismay were prompting dishonest measures of relief, an attempt was made to repudiate the public debt. To this, Mr. Bigler, as chairman of the committee of finance, opposed a most determined resistance, insisting upon maintaining inviolate the honor of Pennsylvania, and laboring day and night for the passage of a law for taxation to meet the public indebtedness. A friend who was present says: "I well remember the first time he addressed the Senate upon these important financial questions. Without the artificial graces of oratory, his speech was the embodiment of plain common sense and conclusive reasoning. He seized the strong points of the argument and discussed them in a masterly and convincing manner. His friends were gratified, and his enemies, if indeed he had any, were silenced." His speech upon the question of resumption of specie payments by the banks was received with great favor, and John Strohm, then a senator from Lancaster, approached him at its conclusion and said: "Young man, that speech will make you governor of Pennsylvania if you behave yourself well hereafter." He was also mainly instrumental in the procuring the passage of a law for abolishing imprisonment for debt.

In his second term of service the State was agitated by questions of internal improvement. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was seeking the right of way through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, a project that was regarded by the people of Philadelphia as prejudicial to their interests, and consequently some of the capitalists of that city applied for a charter to construct a road between the two cities, wholly within the limits of the State. The people of Pittsburgh, on the other hand, holding that a direct route across the Allegheny Mountains was impracticable, and that the Philadelphians were insincere in their advocacy of the work, insisted that the Legislature should grant the right to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road through the western counties of the State to their city. The contest over the two projects soon became animated and attracted to the capital many influential men from all parts of the Commonwealth who were interested in the result. Mr. Bigler was the earnest advocate of the road through the State, and by his active efforts secured the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has since become the greatest railroad system in the world. We have often heard Mr. Bigler say that he never had a fiercer contest in all his public life than with the advocates of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who wanted to give the people of Pennsylvania the privilege of going from the eastern to the western extremity of their State through the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The contest was finally settled by the adoption of a proposition, which he himself offered, that if a bona fide subscription of three millions of dollars was not

made and paid towards the construction of the Pennsylvania Central Road on or before the first of the ensuing June, then the act granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Company should become of effect, otherwise it should be null and void. Pending the passage of the bill, Mr. Bigler made an elaborate speech, showing the feasibilities of the route, the advantages of a road through the heart of the State, and estimates of its prospective business. At the time these statements were regarded as visionary, but they now seem insignificant compared with what has been realized.

At the time the subject was under discussion in the Legislature, the people of Freeport, Armstrong county, a part of his senatorial district, not well understanding the merits of the two propositions, and believing that unless the Baltimore and Ohio Company was allowed to build, no road would ever be constructed, held a public meeting, and appointed one of their number, Philip Klingensmith, a strong-minded, honest Pennsylvania German, to go to Harrisburg and endeavor to win Mr. Bigler to the support of their views. He proceeded on the journey, and had several interviews with the senator, and finally returned to Freeport. As the canal boat which bore him homeward neared the landing, Philip beheld the beach lined with his constituents, all eager to learn the result of his mission. Without waiting to salute them, he began to denounce the whole party, first in German and then in English, as a set of d—d fools and enemies to their country; he said that Bigler was all right and so was he, and as for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it had better stay where it was.

In his speech Mr. Bigler pointed out, link by link, the great feeder to the Pennsylvania Road, now known as the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, which was completed to his own town in the year 1869, mainly under his directorship.

In 1848 his name was presented to the Democratic convention as a candidate for governor; but, though he received a large vote, the choice fell upon Morris Longstreth, then a canal commissioner, for whose success Mr. Bigler labored assiduously, but without avail, as Mr. Longstreth was defeated by William F. Johnston.

In 1849 Mr. Bigler was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount to be raised by taxation in the different sections and counties of the State.

In 1851 he was nominated for governor by acclamation, and after a contest of unusual severity he was elected by eight thousand majority over Governor Johnston, who was his opponent. At the time of his election as governor Mr. Bigler had not yet attained his thirty-eighth year. He made a large number of speeches during that campaign, the leading issue of which was the administration of the fugitive slave law, about which much bitter feeling was provoked by the tragedy at Christiana, in Lancaster county, where a prominent citizen of Maryland was killed in an effort to reclaim a runaway slave. In his various addresses he maintained the doctrine that, whatever may be individual opinions on the institution of slavery, the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law was a constitutional obligation of the States and the citizens of the States. He also advocated the non-intervention of Congress in the affairs of the Territories, and maintained the equal rights of the citizens of all the States in the Territories, whatever might be the character of their property.

By a remarkable coincidence his own election as governor of Pennsylvania was simultaneous with the election of his elder brother John to the same dignity in the new State of California.

Governor Bigler's administration was characterized by the virtues of the old-time

governors, especially in the maintenance of rigid economy and strict accountability in the use of the public moneys, and while some of his minor acts, in the matter of pardons and appointments, were criticised with severity by the opposition press, in the larger field of public policy his administration stood high with all parties. During the early part of his term of service as governor there was a serious difference of opinion between the Legislature and the executive upon questions relating to State banks and corporate privileges, and during the first session of the Legislature after his inauguration he sent in thirty-two messages, one of which refused his assent to eleven charters for as many new banks.

To his exertions are the people of the State indebted for the overthrow of that demoralizing system of legislation known as "omnibus" or "log rolling" legislation, by which it was only necessary to unite a bad project with a number of good ones in one heterogeneous bill to secure its passage.

In his message to the Legislature in 1854, after commenting upon the magnitude of the evil and its serious interference with the more elevated purpose of legislation, says: "I must claim the privilege of considering each subject of legislation separately, and on its merits, as contemplated by the constitution, and henceforth bills containing a variety of subjects of legislation, dissimilar in their character and purposes, cannot receive the sanction of the present executive." This firm stand taken by the governor had the desired effect. A law was passed forbidding the passage of any act which did not fully state in its title the subject matter, and which contained more than one subject.

In the same message he expresses his views upon other leading questions, some of which have been widely discussed since that time and finally taken shape as part of the organic law of the land. "I have never," he says, "felt willing to see the fundamental law changed for light or doubtful reasons, but I sincerely believe that when the proper time arrives it will be wise so to amend the constitution as to require that each law shall be passed in a separate bill and receive not less than a majority of votes of each House on a call of the yeas and nays; to provide that all laws of a public nature shall be general in their character and apply to the entire State; that municipal corporations, vested with all the power the Legislature could confer, should not have the right to become subscribers to, or holders of, the stock of other corporations; to interdict the creation of debt for any purpose except war; to unite some other functionary with the governor in the exercise of the pardoning power."

In March, 1854, he was again unanimously nominated for governor, and entered upon another laborious campaign; but his health failed him, and he lay sick in the northern part of the State during most of the canvass. He was defeated by the Know Nothing or Native American party by a large majority.

In January, 1855, but a few days after the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was elected president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, in which capacity he evinced his usual industry and energy, and contributed largely to bringing its affairs to a healthy condition. He was also in January, 1855, elected to the Senate of the United States, where he served for six years, his term expiring on the 4th of March, 1861.

Mr. Bigler's career in the Senate, though he did not participate in debate so frequently as many others, was one of much labor and troublesome responsibility. He was placed on the committees of commerce, and post-offices and post-roads, and also of patents, of which committees he subsequently became chairman.

In 1857 he made an elaborate report from the committee on commerce on the con-

struction of a ship canal across the isthmus, with a view of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and during the same session he made a speech in the Senate favoring the construction of the Pacific Railroad. Both of these projects were regarded by many people, even of that day, as somewhat visionary. The completion of the latter, with two successful rival lines as competitors, has been a thing of the past for many years, and the other is in slow process of construction under the auspices of foreign capital. He was also an earnest advocate of subsidies to the submarine telegraph, as he was also of proper rewards and dignities by the United States government for that band of brave men connected with the Kane expedition to the Arctic region.

Mr. Bigler's term of service in the United States Senate was during one of the most trying periods in the history of our country, being the years directly preceding the breaking out of the civil war. Party spirit ran high, and the feeling between the two great sections of our common country was daily becoming more embittered. On the great sectional controversy of the time, growing out of slavery, whilst he had no partialities for the institution, being a life member of the Colonization Society, his stand-point was obedience to the laws and good faith amongst the members of the Federal Union. He was for the execution of the fugitive slave law because it was provided for in the constitution.

He embraced the doctrine of Daniel Webster, that the constitution to be effective must be observed in all its parts; that if broken in one point it becomes null as to all the others. He held that States were equal within the Union, and that slavery was a domestic institution which each State had a right to establish or reject at pleasure. He was the unfaltering friend of the Union, and never spoke of its maintenance but in the most unqualified terms. He was very earnestly opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territory of Kansas, and in the summer of 1857, before the election of delegates to form a State constitution and government for that Territory, he made a tour of that Territory, exerting his influence to get the free-state electors to go to the polls and secure a majority of members favorable to their views. This they refused to do, and then afterwards sought to disregard the result. Out of these Kansas troubles grew the controversy between him and Mr. Douglass on the floor of the Senate in the following December.

When, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, it became apparent that secession would be attempted, Mr. Bigler was untiring in his efforts to secure an adjustment of our national troubles. He acted with Mr. Crittenden in his efforts to secure a compromise, and held that the people of the Southern States could have no reasonable plea for resorting to violence until they had first exhausted all peaceful means for the adjusting of their grievances.

In the course of an elaborate speech in the Senate in February, 1861, on the very day on which the cotton States senators withdrew from that body, he said: "As for secession, I am utterly against it. I deny the right, and I abhor the consequences. It is no remedy for any one of the evils lamented; it will aggravate rather than remove them, and in addition superinduce others of a more distressing and destructive character."

He was a member of the committee of thirteen to which was referred the famous compromise propositions of Mr. Crittenden, and throughout sustained their adoption. He also presented and advocated a bill providing for submitting the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people of the several States, which was rejected, but which has

since been regarded by sagacious men as a remedy which would have utterly crushed secession. He was also a member of the committee of five to whom was referred the proceedings of the Peace Conference, the last of all the attempts made in Congress to settle the strife between the North and South.

Mr. Crittenden, in a speech delivered on the 2d of March, 1861, within two days of the expiration of his term in the Senate, alluded to the efforts of Mr. Bigler in the following complimentary language: "I shall never forget the zeal and industry which my honorable and honored friend from Pennsylvania has displayed in this great matter. With a zeal untiring and a hope inextinguishable, he has toiled on from day to day with a labor few others could have borne."

A writer in *Harper's Weekly*, of June, 1858, thus speaks of Mr. Bigler in the earlier part of his services as senator: "Entering the Senate with the last Congress, he has had little opportunity to distinguish himself in debate. His contest with Senator Douglas at the commencement of the present session has brought him most prominently before the country; but it is in the committee-room, and in the vitally important work of judicious counsel in those unreported conferences which mould the destinies of nations, that he most distinguishes himself. He is less seen and more felt than any man on the administration side of the chamber. He is continually beset by persons who wish to avail themselves of his known intimate relations with the president; and yet in this most trying position of personal friend, adviser, and confidant of the chief executive, he is a model of urbanity and extreme courtesy of demeanor towards those who approach him even for favors. He is one of the rare men whom dignity and fortune do not spoil. His fine appearance and genial countenance are fair indices of his character. We do not think he has an enemy, even among his political opponents."

He was a member of the Democratic convention which assembled at Charleston, 1860, where he took ground against the nomination of Judge Douglas, and he was temporary chairman of the convention at Chicago in 1864 which nominated General George B. McClellan. In the same year, against his wish, he was presented for Congress in a district that had given Mr. Lincoln six thousand majority, and was defeated by only a few hundred votes.

In 1865 and 1866, in company with his wife, he made a visit, by way of the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific States, where two of his sons were then residing. During the years 1867 and 1868 he devoted almost his entire time and energies, and gave much of his means to the extension of a railroad to the town of Clearfield, and to the erection of a beautiful stone church for the Presbyterian congregation of that place, of which body he became a member some years before.

He was again a delegate to the National Democratic convention of 1868, which met in New York and nominated Horatio Seymour.

In 1872 he was nominated a delegate at large to the convention for the revision of the constitution, and as the convention was to be constituted by a limited vote, his election was certain; but some weeks after the nomination he withdrew from the ticket to give place to Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, as representative of the Liberal Republicans. He afterwards became a member of the convention, being selected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. In November, 1873, at the request of Hon. John W. Forney, he gave to the public, through the columns of *The Press*, his views and explanations at length of the new fundamental law of the State, recently formulated by the convention, and asked its adoption by the people.

He was prominently connected with the Centennial Exposition from its inception to its close, and to him, as much as to any one man, is due the success of that great enterprise. He was selected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1873, as State centennial supervisor, and in March, 1874, he was elected a member of the centennial board of finance. As fiscal agent he established a branch office of that board in New York City, and in the same capacity he visited many of the States of the Union, soliciting contributions and awakening public interest in an exposition that was to show to the world the wonderful growth of our country in its first hundred years. He was mainly instrumental in procuring the passage of the act of Congress which secured the recognition and aid of the government to the enterprise.

A prominent gentleman still in public life, in a public address, thus alluded to Mr. Bigler's efforts: "In his last official position it was my good fortune to be called by him to his assistance in the work he had so generously undertaken as a member of the board of finance of the centennial enterprise. His services, though appreciated at the time, were never properly recognized or remembered. In the passage of the bill by Congress he did more service and evinced more skill, and infused more earnestness into the friends of the measure than any man living or dead, and I have no hesitation in saying from my knowledge of all that occurred, that to him more than any of the earnest men who bore an active part in that wonderful exhibition of the power and progress of this country, we are indebted for the success at Washington, without which the exposition might have been a failure."

In September, 1875, he was presented in the Democratic State Convention at Erie for the gubernatorial nomination, and from the third to the tenth ballot led all the other candidates. His name was withdrawn after the tenth ballot, and Cyrus L. Pershing, of Schuylkill, was nominated.

In 1871 he manifested a warm interest in the Democratic canvass for the presidency, and when the election was seen to turn upon the disputed votes of certain Southern States, he was requested by Mr. Tilden to go to Louisiana with other prominent and sagacious Democrats to see that the votes cast in that State were fairly canvassed, and that the result was legally declared. His associates from Pennsylvania in this duty were Mr. Randall and Ex-Governor Curtin. Mr. Bigler went to New Orleans, at a great sacrifice of personal comfort and business interests, but in obedience to a profound sense of the gravity of the crisis. In his own words, he felt that he was "a peace commissioner," and being such, could not be influenced by mere partisan considerations. He soon became satisfied that Louisiana had declared for Tilden by a very large majority, and could not for a moment believe that the desperate schemes imputed to them would be carried out by the returning board.

When he saw that he was mistaken in this charitable judgment he was astounded, and fell back upon the hope that there would be such a manifestation of popular indignation against the returning board as would compel it to retrace its steps and prevent the consummation of what he believed to be a great outrage. There could be no better illustration of his strict sense of justice, and his sublime confidence in the policy of law and the integrity of the American people.

In all the proceedings at New Orleans he was a prominent figure, commanding the respect of both parties and consulted as an oracle by those of his own political faith. This was Governor Bigler's last public service, and the last few years of his life was spent at his home in Clearfield, in attendance upon his own private interests, and assist-

ing in the development of the resources of his county. For a number of years prior to his death he had been afflicted with valvular disease of the heart, and the last twelve months of his life was greatly enfeebled. Although every effort was made by the best medical skill, he continued to grow worse, and it became evident to himself and his friends that recovery was impossible. He bore his sufferings with great resignation, and fully conscious of his condition awaited death with the calmness of a true Christian believer. Surrounded by his family and friends he died at his home on Monday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1880.

Few men who were so closely engaged in party affairs as he was for so many years, have been so thoroughly respected and honored by men of all parties. One of the earliest manifestations of this was when he was taken at the age of twenty-eight from his little country printing-office to be made State Senator, and received every vote but one cast in the county of Clearfield. He always had the confidence and esteem of his immediate neighbors, for he always deserved it, and they were as proud of him as printer, editor, and lumberman, as when he was governor and in the Senate of the United States. It was always a pleasure to him to be doing good turns for the people of his vicinity. Forty odd years ago, when Clearfield had no bank, and when the chief resource for a circulating medium for business transactions was in the payment of lumber sent from the county down the Susquehanna River, he frequently played the part of volunteer and unpaid banker. It was his custom to take all the dirty, ragged, and uncurrent notes received for his own rafts, and considerable sums from his fellow-lumbermen and carry them to Philadelphia and get fresh issues of the city banks, together with coin, to be put in circulation at his home.

His early life of hardship and toil had hardened his muscles and given him a fine physique, and before he had wholly given himself to public life, he could endure as much fatigue as any of the stalwart backwoodsmen, of which class of people his constituency was mainly composed. He was exceedingly fond of hunting, and when he first came to Clearfield its forests were full of deer, bear, and all other sorts of wild game. This gave him frequent opportunity to indulge in this favorite pastime, and as he was known as one of the best shots in the county with a rifle, he seldom returned home without he had with him some evidence of his skill as a successful hunter, and his dexterity as a marksman also generally made him a successful competitor at the shooting-matches, gatherings, and contests which in that early day were as regular and certain as the seed-time and harvest.

In one of his numerous hunting adventures in the mountain wilds of his county, he captured a young bear and brought it home alive. He kept him for some time, an object of admiration as well as a victim to the taunts and tortures of the boys of the town. Bruin never became fully reconciled to his new home, and at times manifested a disposition not in keeping with a civilized life; this disposition brought upon him an early death.

In political life, though Governor Bigler was a decided Democrat of the old school, he was never a bitter partisan. He discussed party topics and public affairs on broad grounds of principle and with the courtesy of a gentleman. No man was better versed in the political history of the United States, and when he was among the active leaders of the party none could forecast the result of a pending election in Pennsylvania with as much certainty as he. This came from his habit of mind, which, while slow in its operation, was calm, clear, comprehensive, and judicial. He was both a good writer and

forcible speaker—forcible not because of rhetoric or showy oratory, but by cogent and persuasive reasoning.

He was a man of kindly social feelings, and irreproachable private character. There was no stain upon his official record. Varying as were the demands made upon his character and ability by many different public trusts, he proved equal to them all, and amply justified the wide confidence the people had so repeatedly reposed in him.

He obeyed the command to love God and his fellow-men, and his life of civic usefulness was fittingly closed by a death of Christian peace.

DU BOIS, JOHN, was born near Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., March 3, 1809, the second of a family of thirteen children, two brothers and one sister only surviving him. John Du Bois, the father, a man of energy and decision, claiming descent from the Huguenots of France—a man of strong and robust physical frame and of a tall and commanding presence—reared and trained his sons in habits of early rising, industry and persevering enterprise, and though their early years were not free from hardship, and severe and constant toil, the subject of this sketch often referred in after years to the severe labor and discipline of his boyhood and youth, as the *foundation* of his grand success in after life. Lucy, the mother, was a daughter of Ezekiel Crocker, one of the noted and conspicuous early settlers of the Susquehanna Valley. She was a woman of decided character, of untiring energy and indomitable will, ruling her numerous family with a firm hand, and training them in habits of order, diligence, perseverance, forethought and economy; encouraging and developing by her own example and guiding hand in her children, the good natural gifts and powers they inherited and derived from her by nature. She lived to a good old age, her husband surviving her but a few years, and dying at the age of eighty-four years.

John Du Bois, jr., with one or more of his brothers, early embarked in the lumber business near his home, and very soon, by means of his ingenuity, made important improvements upon the crude methods of lumbering known to the early pioneers. He claimed to have built, when but a youth, the first log-slide that was ever built in that region; and its perfect success was a matter of astonishment to the neighbors who witnessed its operation. Ere long the diminishing supply of pine timber caused the young lumberman to look about for a new field of operations, and a favorable purchase of lands and mill-site was effected on Lycoming Creek, in Pennsylvania, where John, associated with his brothers, David and Matthias, carried on the lumber business, with yearly increasing volume, and with encouraging success for several years. As fast as their capital increased judicious investments were made in pine lands and other real estate. Two farms, lying within the present limits of the city of Williamsport, were purchased, laid out in lots, streets and alleys; and are now the location of some of the finest residences in the city. A large tract of some five hundred acres on the south side of the river, opposite the upper end of Williamsport, was also purchased, and became the location in a few years of his large steam gang mills, and of his extensive lumber yards. Large tracts of the finest pine timber in Pennsylvania were secured by John Du Bois and his brother in Clearfield county, affording for many years an ample supply of logs to the Williamsport mills, and embracing also the large tract contiguous to the present borough of Du Bois, on the western slope of the Alleghenies. Although these lands were then, and for many years afterward, inaccessible for successful lumbering operations, the low price of the land, and the magnificent growth of white pine timber with which they were cov-

ered, were inducements which led to the investment of every dollar the brothers could raise for the purchase; notwithstanding they were well aware of the tremendous burden they were assuming, in the shape of many years of heavy taxes on property assessed at a high value, but affording no income, and incurring many and great risks from fires, windstorms, and depredations of thieves, before any returns could be realized. The decease of David, a younger brother and partner, had occurred while they were living on Lycoming Creek. About this time they moved to Williamsport, and built a large steam gang saw-mill, on the south side of the river, in and about which hundreds of men were employed, and millions of feet of lumber were annually sawed. The death of his brother, Matthias, and the purchase of his interest in the business, lands, and other property, left John the sole owner and manager of what had now grown to be a very extensive business. A movement, contemplating the making of Williamsport the great lumber centre of Pennsylvania, was soon organized by John Du Bois and a few others, by securing a charter for a boom in the Susquehanna River to catch and hold logs, to be floated from the headwaters of the stream. Mr. Du Bois was one of the original charter members of the Susquehanna Boom Company, for many years its president, and owner of most of its stock, and under his vigorous administration the boom was built, and made a decided success. Very great opposition to the driving of saw-logs was manifested by the communities living on the headwaters of the stream, they alleging that the floating of loose saw-logs seriously interfered with the running of rafts; and when no effective remedy could be found in the courts of law to prohibit the driving of logs, some of them clandestinely resorted to what was then called *spiking logs*. Spikes, old files, and iron of almost every shape that could be found, were driven into the ends and sides of the best logs at night, and so effectually concealed that it required careful search by experts to find the iron. Tons of iron were extracted at the mills, and with the greatest care it was impossible to get the spikes and old iron all out; and the stoppage of the mills for broken saws was of almost daily occurrence. With all this opposition and loss, John Du Bois never faltered, but went on putting in and driving his logs every year, meeting those in the courts who disputed his rights to drive logs on legal grounds, and by fair and honorable treatment of those he had reason to believe were privately injuring him, the opposition gradually died out and entirely so, after it was noised around that Mr. Du Bois was taking measures for the discovery of the perpetrators of the injury, with a view of bringing them to justice. Had he been governed by a spirit of revenge, or retaliation for the very serious injuries and losses inflicted upon his business, no doubt many would have soon found themselves behind prison bars; but when the injury ceased, he was content to let the matter drop. In the mean time, though the boom had become a perfect success, and many mills had been built at Williamsport, a strong and unreasonable opposition through envy, jealousy or misunderstanding, had arisen against the management of the boom, on the part of many of his brother lumbermen. Though reaping the benefits of the boom—by having their logs caught, cared for, rafted out and delivered to them—without any of the burdens, annoyances, risks or responsibilities, further than the payment of a very moderate charge for booming and rafting, it was considered sufficient cause for hostility, that Du Bois owned and managed the boom. Becoming weary of the captious opposition of his neighbors, and continual irritation and annoyance from those who should have been his friends, and the grand scheme for which he had labored so many years being now fully assured of success, he proposed to several of the principal lumbermen to take a portion of his boom stock at par. This proposal was

accepted ; a controlling interest in the stock was sold to them, when Mr. Du Bois retired permanently from the management of its affairs, though still retaining nearly one-half of the original stock. Very soon, however, the opposition came to a realizing sense that, though rid of Du Bois, they had fallen into the hands of a corporation without a soul and whose prime object was to make the utmost possible out of the boom and its franchises. An advance, nearly or quite doubling the boomage tolls, was secured from the Legislature on one and another pretext, and the real grievances the lumbermen were now compelled to endure at the hands of the monopoly, caused many of them to regret their former opposition to Du Bois, and to remember him as a public benefactor, instead of an extortionist. Meanwhile Du Bois still held his stock, but was totally excluded by the new management from all voice in the control, as well as from any participation in the earnings and profits of the boom. No dividends were ever declared in which he was allowed to share. He finally disposed of his boom stock with his large gang-mill to Ten Eyck, Emery & Co., and immediately set about building another large stone mill, which he operated for several years until his removal to Du Bois.

During all these years of absorbing business his active brain found time to consider and perfect many inventions ; for some of which he secured letters patent, and many more were used by him about his mills and in his business, as labor and expense saving devices, and were left free to be adopted or imitated by any that desired their benefits. In a single instance, however, was he led or forced into a long and severe litigation with a powerful railroad corporation, in defense of his right to a patent he had obtained for sinking piers in deep water, as well as in vindication of his integrity, which he considered had been wantonly attacked, and would stand or fall in the estimation of the public, with his success or defeat in the contest. After repeated partial defeats in the lower courts, and all the delays and obstructions that the best legal talent and ingenuity could devise, prolonging the battle for nearly or quite ten years, when almost every friend had despaired of his success, his claims to the ownership of the patent, and his integrity, were fully and finally established and vindicated, by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and a verdict for over thirty thousand dollars was awarded him for the infringement of his patent. His success in this suit was mainly due to his personal conduct and direction of all the various steps in the case ; and on the witness stand he showed himself fully a match for the renowned lawyers who were engaged in the case against him, knowing as he did the justice of his cause, and fully conscious of the rectitude of his purpose.

Having nearly exhausted the supply of pine timber that could be floated to Williamsport, he began in 1872 to make preparations for lumbering on his lands on Sandy Creek, on the western slope of the Alleghenies—erecting first a small mill with one circular saw, building dams, clearing land, making roads, building houses and other improvements, and very soon afterwards contracting for the machinery and outfit, and laying the foundations of his immense mills and lumber establishments at Du Bois. His enterprise in developing this new region and the opening of the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, soon attracted a numerous colony of hardy and industrious workmen with their families, as also many merchants, mechanics and professional men, whose homes and places of business now constitute the borough of Du Bois, having increased from three houses in 1872, to a population of about seven thousand in 1886. The building of his three steam mills, box factory, machine shop, store and hotel, tannery (in which latter enterprise Messrs. Van Tassel Brothers were associated as partners), the clearing

and improvement of a twelve hundred acre farm, and the erection of more than one hundred good comfortable dwelling houses for his employees, occupied the last years of his life, and all these improvements proceeded under his personal supervision.

Through all his busy and useful career several peculiar traits and characteristics were especially prominent. As a business man, those who knew him best have remarked his strict sense of justice in all his dealings, and his utter detestation of all trickery and knavish practices. Prompt to defend his own rights when invaded, he never exacted from others more than he was morally as well as legally entitled to, and notwithstanding in the course of such a protracted career of business, involving many millions of dollars, he was frequently compelled either to defend or prosecute a suit at law, he dreaded and avoided such contests, so far as he considered the safety of his business would permit, and particularly in his later years, effected many settlements by a compromise, conceding often his just rights rather than resort to litigation.

His great mechanical ingenuity, in constructing devices and appliances for the saving of expense and labor, was continually displayed in all departments of his business, and scarcely a year passed by without an addition to his list of patents, many of which are still in use. Up to the latest months of his life, his mental power was seldom too much exhausted for active exercise in the direction of mechanical devices. His aim seemed always to contemplate increased production at diminished cost, and to discover the best and cheapest mode of accomplishing every part of the work he laid out, and in this mechanical ability, aided and directed by his strong native good sense, lay a very important element of his great success.

Order, neatness, regularity and punctuality were virtues not only practiced habitually himself, as rules of his life, but were expected and required in all his employees; and a failure in any of these was sure soon to attract his vigilant eye, and cause the application of an effectual remedy.

His remarkable power of concentrating his mind upon any subject that interested him—until he had reached a satisfactory conclusion—was brought to bear upon the various branches of his extended business, as well as upon his mechanical studies, and no doubt, contributed largely to the gratifying results attained.

Being a very close observer of men, and generally a good judge of human nature, he was seldom at fault in the selection of his principal aids, assistants, foremen, and employees generally; whatever gift or excellence each one was possessed of, Du Bois was quick to notice, and to place such employee where his superiority could be used to best advantage. He studied his men and knew them thoroughly, often forming his judgment of them from what to others would seem trifling acts or occurrences, which would escape the notice of most observers. While strict and exacting from all employees the full measure of their duty, he did not expect to find perfection in any of them; and in those who were known to be reliable, and had proved to be loyal to his interest, industrious and honest, an occasional mistake would be excused; but no degree of ability, would atone in his estimation for the lack of truth, honesty and integrity. One who ever deliberately deceived him need ever expect to be trusted again by him. This faculty of close observation was habitually exercised towards the minutest details of his business, as the various departments from time to time were separately reviewed. He seemed to value the results of his plans and labors more for their successful outcome, than for the rapid increase of his wealth. Money was never with him an end or object, but a means for the furtherance and accomplishment of his designs and plans, and the proper em-

ployment of his accumulations in active business gave him much thought in his later years. The employment of a large number of men at liberal wages, in his extensive schemes of improvement, he seemed to consider a better use for surplus capital, than the hoarding of it in stocks and bonds, and very rarely during the last five years of his life did the number of his employees fall short of five hundred to six hundred men.

Although making no parade before the world as a philanthropist, yet he frequently ran his works with a full complement of men for months together out of regard for the welfare of his employees and their families, when he could have made far more money by a suspension of work. To his men who were diligent, faithful and honest, he gave very liberal terms on land and buildings for their homes, and was never known to harass them for payment, always accepting whatever could be spared out of their earnings after providing for the comfort of their families, and in sickness or disaster of any kind, he could always be depended upon for sympathy and assistance. Such a combination of traits could not fail to make up a character of note and prominence among his fellow men.

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